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THE TIMES

The nuclear reactor debate: more heat than light? Page 21

Labour MPs in revolt over EEC poll guillotine

A revolt among Labour MPs against the Government's plan to impose a guillotine on the remaining stages of the European elections Bill was deferred last night until a special meeting of the parliamentary party next Tuesday. Mr Wedgwood Benn has indicated that he will not take part in the vote next Thursday.

Mr Benn may avoid next week's vote

By Fred Emery
Political Editor

Diehard opposition to the EEC among Labour backbenchers erupted in the Commons yesterday when the Government announced that only three more days' debate would be allotted to complete the European Assembly Elections Bill.

The "guillotine" motion to limit proceedings will be debated and voted on next Thursday amid threats of Labour revolt and reports of some ministerial abstentions.

Passage of the guillotine seems assured with Conservative and Liberal support. However Mrs Thatcher, leader of the Opposition, is pressing the Government to allow an extra day, making three for the Committee stage and one for all other stages together.

The question was discussed briefly at yesterday's Cabinet meeting. Although no disagreements were being paraded in government quarters it was believed that at least two left-wingers registered protests.

Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, and Mr Orme, Minister for Social Security, who were somehow absent for the vote on the Bill's second reading, indicated that they would be absent again next Thursday.

Anti-marketeer MPs wanted to debate the issue last night, with the presence of the Prime Minister and many other Ministers, at the weekly meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party. But they were persuaded to defer it to a special meeting of the PLP next Tuesday.

That meeting will debate a motion calling on the Government to reverse its position and withdraw the guillotine. The mover, Mr Bryan Gould, MP for Southampton, Test, and a practised anti-marketeer, had explained that there was no precedent for a guillotine on such an important constitutional issue by a Labour government acting against party conference policy. His reference was to a 1976 conference's outright rejection of direct elections.

The Government clearly hopes that passions will cool by next Tuesday, when something else may have distracted MPs, and that the interval allows time for arm-twisting.

The outcome of the party meeting would not formally affect the Government or its business. But it could be another embarrassing ventilation of party squabbles. Ironically the next day Labour's national executive committee is due to decide whether the party should contest the European elections.

Tuesday's meeting, will also pose a difficulty for the 100-odd ministers and juniors on the Government's payroll. About twenty are reckoned to oppose the guillotine, but they could hardly vote against the Government at a PLP meeting.

Mr Gould was persuaded to defer his motion by Mr Fred Willey, acting PLP chairman, on the ground that an emergency motion of such moment required notice to all members. About seventy MPs were at last night's meeting.

Conservatives yesterday sat enthralled, as if it were a night out, as Labour backbenchers tore into Mr Foot, Leader of the House, which made the business announcement. Loudest and most inconsolable was Mr Eric Heffer, MP for Liverpool, Walton, who kept up a running stream of exclamations from a sedentary position.

Mr Heffer was the first of several Labour men to threaten the Government if the guillotine was imposed. Mr Foot might as well reconsider his attitude towards other pending legislation, he spluttered.

Mr Ernest Fernyhough, MP for Jarrow, asked more politely for reconsideration. And then Mr John Mendelson, the thunderer from Penistone, was on his feet, menacingly explicit. If Mr Foot would not back down "then the only defence of the rights of the House will be to prevent progress on all other legislation from now on."

Alone on the Labour benches Mr Wrigglesworth (Teesside, Thornaby) rose to welcome the guillotine on the ground that he wanted to see other reforming legislation given its chance.

Parliamentary report, page 10

Green pound 5 per cent devaluation proposed

By Michael Hatfield
Political Reporter

Cabinet ministers agreed yesterday that the Government should devalue the "green pound" by 5 per cent, which will have the effect of forcing up some food prices.

It is calculated, for example, that butter might rise by 3½p a pound and a loaf of bread by 1p.

The Cabinet agreed to the proposal, put forward by Mr Silkin, Minister for Agriculture, in order to protect the domestic agricultural industry. The "green pound" is the theoretical exchange rate at which EEC farm prices are applied to Britain.

Shadow ministers want a devaluation of 7½ per cent and are likely to press for a vote in the Commons on Monday, when agriculture is being debated, if that figure is not proposed.

Ministers, who are sticking to the 5 per cent figure, will therefore have to rely on Liberal support if they are to avoid defeat and there was no guarantee that they can depend on their partners in the pact because the Liberals are pressing for 10 per cent.

Further discussions between the Government and the Liberals, however, are to be held before next Monday, when Mr Steel and his colleagues hope to wring some concessions out of Mr Silkin. One of their hopes is that the minister will not rule out a further devaluation later.

Even the 5 per cent devaluation is not unanimously agreed among ministers. One of those who objects is Mr Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection.



Mr Vance relaxing with a game of tennis in Jerusalem yesterday after a hectic night of discussions.

Mr Sadat hoping for US pressure on Israel

From David Watts
Cairo, Jan 19

The Middle East peace talks were in a sate of limbo today ahead of the arrival here from Jersualem tomorrow of Mr Cyrus Vance, the American Secretary of State. Mr Vance is expected to come under strong pressure for a more active American role in the negotiations when he meets President Sadat for talks and luncheon.

It has been suggested here that Mr Sadat may call for a summit attended by President Carter, Mr Begin and himself.

There is something of a question mark over relations between Washington and Cairo after Egypt's sudden withdrawal from the political discussions in Jerusalem last night without first consulting the Americans.

The Egyptian delegation, under Mr Muhammed Kamal, the Foreign Minister, arrived back in Cairo in the early hours of today and the Foreign Minister reported to the President during the day.

It is on the outcome of the Vance-Sadat meeting tomorrow and Mr Sadat's address to the People's Assembly on Saturday that the future of the discussions between Israel and Egypt depends. Mr Sadat has indicated that he is not prepared to resume the discussions in the political committee unless there is some change in the Israeli position. For his part Mr Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, has made it clear that any resumption "is up to Egypt"

By tonight there was no indication of a date for the resumption of the military talks in Cairo which Mr Sadat agreed to after receiving a telephone call from President Carter last night. Israeli sources in Cairo said they expected a resumption early next week as General Ezer Weizman, the Israeli Defence Minister, who leads his country's delegation, plans a visit to the United States later in the week.

The minority Egyptian Leftist Party, which has always opposed the Sadat initiative, called today for the rupture of peace contacts with both Israel and the United States.

Michael Knipe writes from Jerusalem: As the United States did its best today to get the Middle East peace initiative back into action, Israel made it clear that it was accepting no responsibility for the crisis.

In spite of claims that hardline statements by Mr Begin and Mr Dayan, the Foreign Minister, outside the negotiating proceedings had caused President Sadat's action, an unrepentant Mr Begin delivered another intransigent-sounding speech today—his third in three days.

Continued on page 8, col 5

An old bank book that raised Soviet eyebrows

This is the first dispatch of the new staff correspondent of "The Times" in the Soviet Union.

From Michael Binyon
Moscow, Jan 19

Ten years ago I deposited 100 roubles, then worth about £40, in a Moscow bank, and a few days ago I went to see what had happened to it, with the pound's devaluation the same sum is now worth about £75. I had to find the exact branch where I had an account: it is not possible to draw money out of any branch.

The bank itself had changed little. Three people sat behind the counter; one checked the deposit and withdrawal slips, another calculated the interest, and the third paid out the money. There was a fair-sized queue — housewives, office workers, an Army officer and several who looked like students.

Some details have changed. The calculation of interest is now done on a machine linked to an automatic typewriter, and this records the entries in the savings book.

All entries were previously made by hand, in that ubiquitous purple ink Soviet officialdom uses. But an abacus stood on the counter, just in case.

My bank book was so old it caused some surprise. The clerk reached into a rack and pulled out my records. The original entry and signature were there, and the sheet was covered in figures. Presumably every year all accounts are processed and have the interest added. My account now stood at 120 roubles. That worked out at a simple 2 per cent interest per year, non-compounded.

Russians do not carry cheque books. They do not need to: there are no private current bank accounts in the Soviet Union. But the average Russian is perfectly familiar with banks; he almost certainly has money tucked away in a savings bank.

Soviet savings banks are rather like those in any other country, except that they stay open much longer, working from 8.30 am to 8 pm, six days a week, and pay, by Western standards, a very paltry amount in interest.

Millions of Russians have savings accounts. For one thing, they have to pay cash for everything they buy, and although hire purchase arrangements have recently been introduced for some large items, many things require a fistful of roubles which are better kept in a bank than under the bed.

Another reason is that some Russians are fairly well paid, especially those living in Siberia and in other pioneering areas and earning large incentive bonuses. In these remote places there is very little to spend money on, and so salaries go straight into the bank.

There is one other category of people using savings banks: foreigners, myself included, who have worked in the Soviet Union and were paid in roubles. Since the currency is not convertible, it cannot be taken out.

It is estimated that millions of roubles are entrusted to the state each year. Russians are officially encouraged to save. In a capitalist economy national savings are of crucial importance. How the Soviet economy uses all this money is not so clear.

Three die after worst snow of winter

The London Weather Centre reported last night that Britain seemed to be emerging from the cold snap of the past two days, although more fog and frost were expected.

Temperatures in the South of England had climbed during yesterday, but elsewhere some areas had had their worst snow of the winter. Three young people had died in road accidents, airports had been closed and train services had been disrupted.

After another unsuccessful day of looking for Lester Chapman, aged 8, of Reading, the police appealed to the public to help by joining a mass search party on Saturday morning.

Philip Gilbert, aged 17, of Maple Avenue, Maidstone, Kent, died after his car skidded and crashed through a wall in the town during Wednesday night. A father and son who were injured in the accident were taken to hospital.

In Nottinghamshire, where the police said treacherous conditions caused more than thirty accidents, a young woman, aged about 20, died when a car and lorry were in collision. A boy aged 14 was crushed to death by a van at Bolton, Lancashire.

About 1,500 children near Melton Mowbray missed school because buses could not get through drifts up to 3ft. The A47 Leicester to Peterborough road was blocked by stranded lorries.

On the Salop-Powys border Mr and Mrs Hywel Jones and their two children, aged five and two, escaped injury when their home at Sarn was struck by a power cable brought down by snow. The fuse boxes were set alight, but Mr Jones was able to extinguish the flames. Hundreds of homes were left without power for several hours because of the incident.

Speed restrictions were imposed on the M4 motorway across South Wales, and similar precautions were taken on long sections of the M6, M61 and M62 in the North-west. Two Pennine roads, the A57 over Snake Pass and the A635 at Woodhead, were closed.

In Cumbria, which had its heaviest snowfall of the winter, Hartside and Kirkstone passes were closed by drifts several feet deep.

In Scotland rail services were disrupted when hard-packed snow jammed points. Several main roads, including the M8 motorway in Glasgow, were blocked.

Air travellers also were delayed. Some airports, including Glasgow, East Midlands, Birmingham and Gatwick, were closed for a time to allow snow to be cleared from the runways. Many flights from Heathrow were cancelled or delayed as airlines tried to cope with a backlog of services caused by Wednesday's fog.

The crew of a French trawler, the Jean-Pierre-Philippe, which sank in rough seas in the Channel about 17 miles off Dover, were picked up safely by another fishing boat.

At Wells, Norfolk, it was decided that a 300-ton coaster, The Function, which was washed ashore on to a car park last week, would be cut up for scrap if high tides this weekend do not refloat her.

Six hundred and twenty-five families whose homes were flooded at Wisbech last week will receive a cheque for £100 each from Fenland district council today.

Forecasts, page 2
Flood victims, page 4

Carter call for tax cuts to help economy

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, Jan 19

President Carter's first State of the Union message is a promise of conservative economic policies, a renewed plea for his energy policy, a statement of faith in a policy of supporting human rights across the world and a promise of bringing government to the people.

The President pointed out that "for the first time in a generation, we are not haunted by a major international crisis or by domestic turmoil, and we now have a rare and priceless opportunity to address the persistent problems which burden us as a nation and which become quietly and steadily worse over the years".

He said: "We must make a maximum effort—because if we do not aim for the best, we are likely to achieve very little." The main emphasis in his speech was on the economy's economic difficulties and on the measures he thought necessary to counter them.

He said that President and Congress must act, but insisted "we must realize that there is a limit to the role and function of government". In terms which his two Republican predecessors might have used, he said: "Government cannot eliminate poverty, provide a bountiful economy, reduce inflation, save our cities, cure illiteracy, provide energy or mandate goodness."

On the various specific problems, he said first that the energy crisis must be resolved. Every day of the year the United States imported $120m worth of foreign oil. "I know it is not easy for the Congress to act, but the fact remains that on energy legislation we have failed the American people."

To cope with the problems of inflation and unemployment, his Administration's policy was based upon four principles: first, expanding the economy, finding jobs for those without and making the tax system fairer.

Second, "private business, not the Government, must lead the expansion". Third, inflation must be reduced and fourth "we must contribute to the strength of the world economy".

The President said that he would propose improvements in the tax system and a tax cut of $25,000m. Of this, $17,000m would go to individuals, and a typical family would save $250 a year. Rather disingenuously, he did not mention that they would lose most of it again in increased social security taxes.

He also said that there would be strong additional incentives for business investment through substantial cuts in corporate tax rates and improvements in investment tax credits.

The last trace of the New Deal in this Democratic President's policies is his policy for making work for the unemployed. He said that he would ask for increased funds for public jobs for young people, to produce a million jobs.

"However", he added, "we know that in our free economy, private business is still the best source of new jobs."

His budget for the fiscal year beginning next October would be "lean and tight". After allowing for inflation it would show an increase of only 2 per cent over the current year and reduce the proportion of the national income taken by the Government.

Search continues for body of ex MP's wife

By Stewart Tendler

Police officers in Scotland continued searching in severe weather yesterday for the bodies of Mrs Dorothy Scott-Elliot, the elderly wife of a former Labour MP, and a gardener as detectives pieced together the details of five murders stretching from Knightsbridge in London to the heart of Scotland.

The connecting link between the killings, the victims of which include Mr Walter Scott-Elliot, the former MP, the brother of the couple's butler and a woman with whom he was believed to have lived, is thought to lie in the theft and sale of antiques. Valuables worth £3,000 have been recovered in Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire, but the police will give no further details.

The killings are thought to have started last July when a gardener working on an estate in Dumfries and Galloway was shot and buried after he had become suspicious about a man working in the district. He was buried somewhere close to Mr Scott-Elliot's ancestral home at Arlaston.

Two men hired a cottage at Newton Arlosh, near Carlisle, last November and this week officers from Cumbria police have been searching the cottage.

Mr and Mrs Scott-Elliot were last seen at their home in Richmond Court, Knightsbridge, on December 13. Some time after that date, the police believe, Mrs Scott-Elliot was murdered in the two-bedroom apartment. Her body is thought to have been removed by car and her husband, who may have been sedated, induced to travel north.

Villagers living near the cottage in Cumbria have said the two men were joined by a woman in the middle of December. It is possible that she was disguised to look like Mrs Scott-Elliot for the purpose of making Mr Scott-Elliot undertake the journey. He was 82.

He is believed to have been the next victim. The police are fairly sure, although formal identification is proving difficult, that they found his corpse on Wednesday in a shallow grave at Guisachan, near Tomich, 36 miles from Inverness.

The body of the woman, now thought to be Mrs Mary Coggles, a Post Office cleaner from north London, was discovered by the police in a stream at Middlebie, Dumfries and Galloway, on Christmas Day but her death remained unexplained.

Continued on page 2, col 1

Spanish King on British visit

Madrid, Jan 19.—King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia of Spain will make a private visit to Britain tomorrow, coinciding with Spanish attempts at arranging new talks in the Gibraltar dispute.

The two visitors are to lunch with the Queen at Sandringham and King Juan Carlos is to go shooting with Lord Mountbatten. They depart on Tuesday.—Reuter.

Sir John Hall, Tory MP, dies

Sir John Hall, Conservative MP for Wycombe, died in a London hospital yesterday, aged 66. He had a severe heart attack last summer and announced then that he would not contest the next election.

Voting in October, 1974, was: Sir John Hall (C), 27,131; W. F. Black (Lab), 18,052; M. T. James (L), 11,333; D. B. Smith (Nat Front), 2,049.

Obituary page 16

UK companies secure £100m Hongkong deal

A group of companies headed by GEC and backed by the Prime Minister and the Department of Industry has secured a £m contract to build a dual-fired coal and oil-burning power station in Hongkong. Equipment orders should guarantee about 2,000 jobs in the power generation industry over the next three years, and there is a good chance that Britain will win the contract for the second stage of the power station.

Page 19

'Threat to banking'

An international banking fraud, so vast that it could have undermined virtually the entire banking system of the civilized world, had its operations centre in London, Swiss counsel alleged at the Central Criminal Court. It was stated that in police raids in August, 1976, on several London addresses, the big fish in the forgery organization were arrested.

Page 2

Colonel gets 3 years

Lieutenant-Colonel David Randel, Royal Engineers, was sentenced at the Central Criminal Court to three years' imprisonment for corruptly accepting £14,300 in fees over a contract to sell military radio equipment to Iran. Two former executives of a Racal Group subsidiary company were also sentenced.

Page 4

Steel papers hand-over

British Steel Corporation documents, including financial forecasts over the past five years demanded by a Commons Select Committee, will be delivered to Parliament this morning.

Page 19

Andreotti move to form new government

Signor Andreotti, the outgoing Prime Minister, was last night asked to form a new Italian government by President Leone. He faces the difficult task of persuading the Communists to abandon demands for an emergency government while reassuring his own Christian Democrats that he has given nothing away.

Page 6

Judge to head FBI

President Carter has chosen Mr William Webster, aged 53, a Federal Appeals Court judge in St Louis, to be Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) in succession to Mr Clarence Kelley. The nomination has to be confirmed by the Senate.

Page 8

Flat tenants can stay

A landlord failed to get possession of a flat occupied by four air hostesses on the ground that one of the two original joint tenants had left. The Court of Appeal held that the remaining joint tenant was a "statutory tenant" under the Rent Acts with security of tenure.

Law Report, page 17

Pakistan 54 for one

Six England batsmen were out leg-before-wicket in the Test match at Karachi. Roope was top scorer with 56 in a first innings total of 266, compiled in nine hours, 25 minutes. At close of play Pakistan had scored 54 for one.

John Woodcock, page 11

Pop festivals: An official working party says licensing would create as many tensions as it eases. 2

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Malta venue for Owen-Nkomo talks

By Derry Hogue

Mr Joshua Nkomo and Mr Robert Mugabe, the two Rhodesian nationalist guerrilla leaders, have agreed to take part in talks next week led by Britain in what is regarded as one of the few remaining chances to gain an internationally recognized transition to black majority rule in Rhodesia.

They announced jointly in Maputo yesterday that they had accepted an invitation from Dr Owen, the Foreign Secretary, made three weeks ago, to attend talks in Malta because Dr Owen had reassured them of his "unwavering support" for the Anglo-American plans for black majority rule.

The Foreign Office said yesterday that the talks were expected to begin next Thursday and to last "about a couple of days." They were likely to be attended by Lord Carver, who would be the British resident Commissioner in charge of overseeing the transition to majority rule within the framework of the Anglo-American proposals.

Apart from an American delegation, General Prem Chand, the United Nations representative dealing with Rhodesia, is also expected to be included.

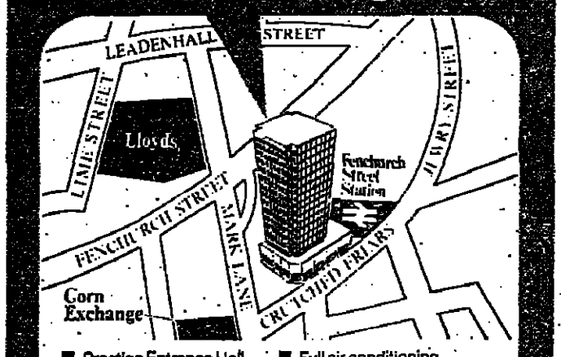
The holding of the talks is being seen as a particularly important sign of some possible softening on the part of Mr Nkomo and Mr Mugabe on negotiating details for the holding of elections in Rhodesia before full independence.

The discussions will be the fullest yet on the Anglo-American plans with Mr Nkomo, who heads the Zimbabwe African Peoples' Union faction and Mr Mugabe, who heads the Zimbabwe African National Union wing of the so-called Patriotic Front based in Zambia. Angola and Mozambique.

The Patriotic Front has been meeting this week in Maputo.

Salisbury talks, page 8

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HOME NEWS

Fraud was so vast that it could have undermined banking system of civilized world, Crown says

A multimillion pound international banking fraud, so vast that it could have undermined virtually the entire banking system of the civilized world, had its operations centre in London, the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

Mr Kenneth Richardson, for the prosecution, said a long, patient and skilful police operation culminated in dawn raids in August, 1976, on several London addresses. The big fish in the forgery organization were arrested, and a forgers' den uncovered.

In all, he said, there were 30 arrests; 16 people were charged and now six men remained to be tried on conspiracy charges. He said the trial was one of the biggest ever to come before that court. The organization involved reached out to all parts of the world. "The allegation is that this international organization was concerned in the presentation of forged bank drafts to banks throughout the world with the object of defrauding those banks", counsel continued.

Although all the banks to be defrauded were foreign, almost all the forgeries were done in London. On the extent of the alleged forgeries, he said: "It is quite impossible, even after a lengthy investigation, to give any idea of either the success that was achieved or the eventual success that was hoped for."

At the time of the arrests, however, forged bankers' drafts amounting to $9.5m were found in premises associated with various defendants, ready to be presented.

The Crown would prove that certain banks were defrauded to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

"It was a fraud, the Crown say, which really knew no limit. If it had not been checked, and if it had gone on, there can be little doubt it would have undermined the banking system of virtually the whole civilized world."

It was not surprising that the organization should have held itself beyond detection because, quite apart from the power that money brought, the forgeries went well beyond the documents needed to deceive banks, Mr Richardson said.

The organization had also forged identity documents, particularly passports, and vaccination certificates, driving licences, travellers' cheques and bankers' cards, though many of the latter had been stolen.

"Those engaged in this enterprise could travel anywhere in the world more or *less without* hinderance and inconvenience from the ordinary immigration laws."

In the dock are six men: William David Ambrose, aged 47, a director, of Sandown Road, Esher, Surrey; Andre Biro, aged 52, a stone dealer, of Vane Close, Rosslyn Hill, Hampstead; Francisco Fiocca, aged 48, an antique dealer, of Westbourne Gardens, Bayswater; Henry Oberlander, aged 51, unemployed, of Clarendon Road, Notting Hill; Emile Fleischman, aged 57, a salesman, of Ladbroke Mews, Notting Hill; and Jorge Grunfeld, aged 55, an antique dealer, also of Clarendon Road, all London.

They have pleaded not guilty variously to six conspiracy charges. Mr Oberlander and Mr Fleischman also deny one charge of possessing 482 forged US dollar bills with a face value of $46,600.

The first three alleged plots relate to the period from January, 1972, to August, 1976.

All six are alleged to have conspired to defraud banks, companies and businesses as might be induced to part with money or property by use or forged stolen and false bank documents and identity documents; conspiring to forge bankers' drafts and similar securities, and to utter forged documents with intent to defraud.

All six are also accused of conspiring during the same period to forge passports; conspiring to utter forged passports and identification documents, and conspiring to use passports and other documents they knew to be false.

Mr Richardson said the organization used 44 James Street, Westminster, as its main meeting place for its operations. Mr Ambrose was the number one man in England, and was the protector and collector for the group in the United Kingdom. He lived in a substantial house in Esher *and was a director of the* Cahill group of companies, which had offices in Prince Regent Lane, London.

As often happened among top people in organizations of that kind Mr Ambrose kept a low profile, counsel continued. He was the only Englishman in the dock. Mr Biro was a Brazilian, and a controller in the organization. Mr Fiocca, an Argentine, was one of many forgers.

Mr Oberlander held so many passports it was not possible to tell his true nationality, counsel continued. It appeared that he was born in Czechoslovakia and was a naturalized American living in London. He had played a central role in the forgery.

Mr Fleischman was born in Hungary and lived in a flat provided and paid for by Mr Oberlander. The two men went on trips abroad in connexion with frauds on banks.

Mr Grunfeld featured in small but important areas of the case, in particular with a projected fraud on an Israel discount bank.

Study group rejects pop festival licensing

By a Staff Reporter

A system of licensing pop festivals, which many local authorities and landowning interests have been urging, is rejected in the second report of the working group on pop festivals.

The report, published yesterday, says there is little scope for changing the law because changes would have wide effects.

The group was set up in 1975 by the late Mr Anthony Crosland, as Secretary of State for the Environment. It reported first in May, 1976, under the chairmanship of Lord Melchett, and is now chaired by Lady Stedman. It said then that pop festivals were a reasonable *form of recreation. Free* festivals, organized properly, could be held without undue disturbance or cost to an area.

The second report says: "A national licensing system to cover free festivals would be costly and complicated to administer, often difficult to enforce, and as likely to increase tension in some cases as to decrease it in others".

It examines scope for limited public assistance for free festivals, and whether there is adequate protection of the public.

The group says the best short-term means of coping with pop festivals is to improve liaison between organizers, public authorities and the police.

In the longer term, where regional and local authorities provide large sites to meet increased demands for recreation, those sites should be used for pop festivals.

Pop festivals and their problems. Second report of the working group on pop festivals (Stationery Office, 85p).



Opening fanfare: The Rev Patrick Forbes at the controls of Thamesmead Insound, a community radio station, which will open tomorrow to the sound of Aaron Copland's "Fanfare for the Common Man" (Kenneth Gosling writes). It is the first of five community radio schemes authorized by the Home Office and is run by Mr Forbes, Team Vicar of St Paul's, Thamesmead, London, a former radio engineer, from a studio in his church.
At first, the station will transmit a one-hour programme each day: at 9 am at weekends and at 7.30 am on weekdays. To launch the project, a grant of £3,400 was received from the Queen's Jubilee Appeal Fund and £600 from other bodies. Its licence fee and administration cost £1,265, and it is hoped funds will be swelled by voluntary contributions.
All 4,500 homes at Thamesmead are connected by cable to the station, enabling a population of 15,000 to be reached. The content of programmes will be parochial, with news of flood warnings, lift breakdowns and traffic hold-ups. There will be a link with the Good Neighbours scheme and job opportunities will be publicized. Four other licences have been granted for similar experiments at Basildon, Newton Aycliffe, Southwark and Telford.

Tory chiefs overruled on race bod policy

By Michael Hatfield

Shadow ministers were ov ruled last night by the part *policy-making body over* t Conservatives' attitude to newly formed all-party race lations group. Lord Thorn croft, chairman of the par was at the centre of the ar ment.

Shadow ministers bloc Conservative representation the Joint Committee Agai *Racialism but the par* policy-making National Un executive committee decic otherwise yesterday and is nominate a representative.

Lord Thorneycroft was c cized within the executive issuing a statement before had met, stating that th could be no question of Conservative Party as s joining the joint committee

Mr David Wilkes, chairm of the Conservative studer group, said ord Thorneycr must have known that t executive had a motion bef it yesterday, when he issu his statement: The mot approved representation.

The executive agreed to sc a representative to the jo committee. The party has t to reconcile itself to a r disagreement between national executive and Shadow Cabinet.

Shadow ministers origina blocked, pending further c sideration, a proposal that John Moore, MP for Croyd *Central, and a party vi* chairman, should join the jo committee.

When it met this week Shadow Cabinet decided that would not be in the part interest to have a direct li with the body.

Lord Thorneycroft sa "The Conservative Pa neither invites corporate me bership itself nor participa in corporate membership other organizations."

The National Union execut has totally rejected that view Sir Charles Johnston, ch man of the executive issue statement saying it had be agreed to appoint a represen tative, to be chosen soon.

'Deliberate attempt to kill police'

Six people, including five policemen, were injured last night at Cookstown, co Tyrone, in one of two car bomb attacks believed to be the Provisional IRA's response to Britain's being cleared of torture charges in Strasbourg. A few minutes later another bomb exploded in Dungannon.

Three policemen were injured in a machine-gun attack on two Land Rovers in Londonderry late last night.

The police described the Cookstown explosion as a "deliberate attempt to kill policemen". It occurred outside the Northern Bank in James Street while police officers were investigating an anonymous warning that two bombs had been planted in *shops opposite*.

At lunchtime yesterday two bombs were planted in Belfast in a cash-and-carry store in Lincoln Place, near the Europa Hotel. The area was evacuated and a short time later one bomb exploded.

Irish chief of police removed from office

Mr Edmund Garvey was removed last night from his post as commissioner of the Irish Republic's police force, the Garda Siochana.

His departure was announced in a short government statement. It came after several months of speculation about his future after last year's change of government in Dublin.

Mr Garvey, aged 62, who was born in Yorkshire, was apparently given the option of resigning but declined. The government would not elaborate yesterday on the decision, taken at a Cabinet meeting. A source said it was important for the government to have full confidence in its police commissioner.

Mr Garvey said last night: "I was summoned this afternoon to the office of the Minister for Justice. "The minister told me the Government wished for my resignation in two hours, and that if it was not forthcoming I would be removed".

He said he had been in touch with legal advisers. Because of the possibility of legal proceeding, he said he would not make any further comment.

Mr Garvey, formerly a detective, worked his way up through the ranks after joining the force in 1939.

In the past year the force has been surrounded by controversy. There have been allegations of ill treatment of terrorist suspects and confusion over fingerprint evidence.

The fingerprint controversy came to light during investigations into the murder by the Provisional IRA of Mr Christopher Ewart-Biggs, British Ambassador in Dublin.

A print found on a helmet near the scene of the murder was later found to be that of a police officer, not that of a suspect.

As commissioner Mr Garvey attended the scene of several big crimes during his two and a half years in office.



Search goes on for buried bodies

Continued from page 1

Mrs Coggles may have worked for the Scott-Elliots at one time as a housekeeper and there is speculation that after the drive north quarrels developed.

The last person to die was Mr Donald Hall, aged 37, who is thought to have joined the two men at the Cumbrian cottage last weekend. On Monday his body was discovered in the boot of a car outside an hotel at North Berwick.

The body led to a police operation involving more than half a dozen forces, coordinated by the Lothian and Borders force based in Edinburgh. In London an incident room has been set up at Kensington police station and officers are working with two senior detectives from the Metropolitan Police who are in Scotland.

All day Wednesday officers *searched an area outside the* village of Braco, in Tayside, for the body of Mrs Scott-Elliot. Yesterday five officers continued work in a field without success.

Other officers continued their search for the gardener's body but failed to find anything.

Today the search is to be strengthened by the use of dogs trained to find bodies. A team of handlers and dogs from West Mercia police were on their way to Scotland last night. The dogs were used in the Sinai Desert after the last Arab-Israel war.

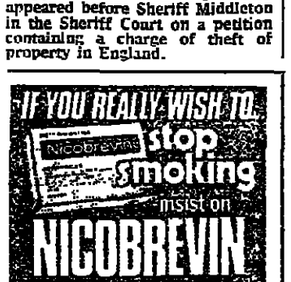
In London detectives completed interviews with several men who knew Mrs Coggles. They were trying to put together some of the background of the case and the men are not connected with any crimes.

Man in court: A man appeared at Haddington Sheriff Court, Lothian, yesterday, charged with theft after the discovery of a man's body in the boot of a car at North Berwick, near by, on Monday. He is Michael Anthony Kitto, aged 39, of no *settled address*.

Mr Kitto appeared in private before Sheriff Kenneth Middleton. No plea or declaration was made.

Mr Robert MacConachie, procurator fiscal at Haddington, issued the following statement later:

Following the discovery in North Berwick on January 16 of a motor car containing a deceased person's body, Michael Anthony Kitto appeared before Sheriff Middleton in the Sheriff Court on a petition containing a charge of theft of property in England.



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Competition 'needed in home sales'

Mr Francis Whatsisname (formerly Reynolds), the law lecturer who has denied allegations brought against him by the Law Society concerning house conveyancing, told Worcester magistrates yesterday that an element of competition was needed in the field.

Mr Whatsisname, of Hylton Road, Worcester, who acted as "honorary conveyancer" for the Property Transfer Association (PTA), said: "The PTA is not a business, it is an organization of individuals who are appalled at the excess charges exacted by solicitors for very small amounts of work involving conveyancing.

"They do not accept that the public should have to pay these exorbitant fees and they do not accept that it is right that solicitors should have a luscious and lucrative monopoly."

He has been accused of preparing documents for house conveyancing while unqualified, contrary to section 22 of the Solicitors Act, 1974.

In evidence yesterday he said he had not done it for financial gain and accepted that he had drawn up the documents involved in the allegations.

Answering Mr Alastair Hill, counsel for the Law Society, Mr Whatisname said the PTA had a common objective with other organizations in the field, namely to bring competition into conveyancing and to effect a change in the law. He continued: "No one got paid for my work. It was entirely gratuitous".

Three sample invoices produced for the bench to examine indicated that nothing was charged for his work, the money involved on the invoices being for administrative work.

Mr Whatsisname said it was made clear to prospective house purchasers that he would do the work for nothing and that they would be paying for the services of the PTA's agents.

He maintained that "unqualified people are doing this daily in solicitors' offices".

Error halts move to approve EEC draft

By George Clark

Mr Foot, Leader of the House, admitted in the Commons yesterday that the Government had slipped up in its handling of a European Community document setting out the arrangements, under the treaty of accession, for the enforcement of European judgments in the United Kingdom.

After points of order had been raised by Mr Nigel Spearing, Labour MP for Newham, South, the Government did not proceed with a motion approving the document. That was because Mr Ronald King Murray, QC, the Lord Advocate, *had asked the House to deal* with it under an incorrect procedure.

Mr Foot said: "We shall take steps to seek that such an error is not repeated."

As several MPs pointed out, the incident early yesterday highlighted the unsatisfactory arrangements for dealing with European business. MPs often receive short notice that a regulation or document is to come up for approval.

In this instance the document was a preliminary draft of a convention commitment on the enforcement of court judgments made in other EEC states.

As the Government's explanatory memorandum pointed out, the object of the document was to ensure that "judgment given by a court of a member state are to be recognized and enforced by the courts of other member states without further investigation, the grounds for non-recognition being effectively limited to breach of the principles of public policy or natural justice".

The agreement, due to be discussed and approved at a meeting of the Council of Ministers on January 24, covers matrimonial, commercial, insurance and maritime judgments. According to Mr *Spearing it is draconian in its* application to the United Kingdom.

"The appropriate motion did not appear on the order paper until the day of debate", he said. "This has happened on at least five occasions, one debate being a crucial one on EEC nuclear policy on December 7.

"Despite complaints and requests, Mr Foot has persisted in this clandestine manner of handling EEC debates; this doubtful practice has added to the other difficulties of dealing with EEC matters, thus aiding and abetting legislation by stealth."

The Government's motion and the debate were ruled out of order. That will permit the Government to clarify the United Kingdom obligations and the likely effect on the courts and the freedom of United Kingdom citizens.

The Government's memorandum states that acceptance of the convention is the logical accompaniment of Community membership, although it will *involve the abandonment of* "certain long-established rules in England and Scotland".

The agreement is expected to be ready for signature by all member states early or late in the pring of 1978.

Labour and Conservative MPs said last night that they intend to increase pressure on *the Government for a new sys*tem of parliamentary checks on the Council of Ministers.

Many of them favour the Danish system. That obliges any minister to appear before a parliamentary committee and to explain the business and the decisions likely to be taken

If the MPs see reason to object to a course of action a vote is taken to see if there is a "majority against". That can effectively debar the minister from proceeding.

On occasions, the matter has to be debated in the Folketing before the minister is told to proceed. No such preliminary consultation is provided in the Commons procedure

Parliamentary report, page 10.

Doubt on fruits of cultural diplomacy

By a Staff Reporter

The contention that Britain obtains disproportionate benefits from cultural diplomacy was rejected by Sir Kenneth Berrill, head of the Central Policy Review Staff (the "think tank") yesterday.

He acknowledged that the United Kingdom needed a first-class image abroad but questioned whether tours by top-flight British symphony orchestras inspired foreigners to buy British goods. It was almost impossible to evaluate, he added.

Sir Kenneth and the team of six who produced last year's review of overseas representation were appearing at a resumed hearing before the Commons Expenditure Committee's defence and external affairs subcommittee.

They faced questioning from MPs on the review's proposals for radical surgery on the British Council and its attachment of a low priority to cultural diplomacy, particularly in the richer, developed countries.

In reply to Dr Maurice Miller, Labour MP for East Kilbride, who suggested that disproportionate results could be obtained from cultural work, Sir Kenneth admitted that France and Germany spent more on it than Britain. However, the four other countries that the review used for comparisons, Australia, Canada, Italy and Japan, spent less.

He said British Council cultural expenditure in Western Europe had risen suddenly when Britain entered Europe and remained at a higher level, even though it had been designed as a "one-shot" increase. The proportion spent there should now be reduced.

Despite the weight of evidence presented to the committee in previous hearings in favour of diplomats entertaining to bolster personal contacts, Sir Kenneth maintained that too much of that type of entertaining took place in relation to the benefits it brought. An internal study by the Foreign and Commonwealth office had reached the same conclusion.

The review staff has said that a reduction of half in the £3,500,000 *spent on entertain*ment should be aimed for, partly by means of a shift towards collective mission funds. Sir Kenneth said that recipients tended to feel they had to spend all the entertainment allowance that went with their grade.

More illegal entrants deported

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

A big increase in the numl of illegal entrants remov from Britain was disclosed a Commons written reply Mr Rees, Home Secreta yesterday.

The number has alm doubled from 264 in 1976 t provisional total of 485 i year. That compares with 6 139 in 1974 and 154 in 19 The number of deportat orders rose from 426 in 1 to a provisional 1,163 last ye

In reply to another questi Mr Rees said the strictly li ted suspension of the use *removal powers to avoid* c tain retrospective effects of t Immigration Act, 1971, wou end on December 31 1978.

He added that between No ember 29 and January 17 people applied to have the positions regularized on t ground that they entered t United Kingdom illegally, *deception before 1973, or othe*wise became known to t Home Office.

In addition several cas were being investigated. "Di ing this period 11 people ha been found ineligible to ben fit. Six have had their po tions regularized."

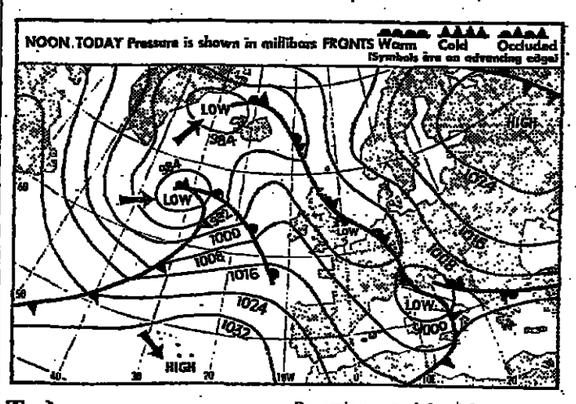
Welsh delegates oppose pit output deals

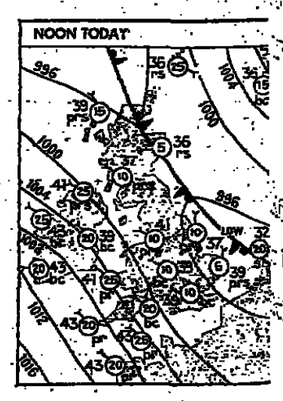
South Wales miners' delegates yesterday decided to support their area executive's opposition *to pit productivity* deals. On a card vote, they voted by 310 to 258 in favour of a recommendation to reject local bonus scheme in a pithead ballot next week.

At Sharlston colliery, North Yorkshire, which employs 1,200 men and produces 3,000 tons of coal a day, winders are on strike in protest at plans to give them and other surface workers 40 per cent of the bonus payments earned by coalface workers.

A strike over the same grievance at Ledston Luck colliery ended yesterday but at Park Hill colliery winders, who had planned to end a similar stoppage yesterday, decided to stay out. Others had banned overtime in retaliation, depriving the winders of some overtime pay.

Weather forecast and recordings





Today

Sun rises: 7.55 am. Sun sets: 4.29 pm
Moon sets: 4.35 am. Moon rises: 1.39 pm
Full moon: January 24.
Lighting up: 4.59 pm to 7.24 am.
High water: London Bridge, 11.16 am, 6.2m (20.4ft); 11.47 pm, 6.5m (21.3ft). Avonmouth, 4.0 am, 10.2m (33.6ft); 4.40 pm, 10.6m (34.7ft). Dover, 8.22 am, 5.7m (18.1ft); 8.59 pm, 5.6m (18.5ft). Hull, 3.10 am, 5.8m (19ft); 3.43 pm, 6.0m (19.8ft). Liverpool, 8.40 am, 7.7m (25.2ft); 9.4 pm, 7.8m (25.5ft).

A rather cold NW airstream predominates.
Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:
London, SE, central S England, East Anglia, Midlands: Sunny spells, isolated showers, wintry in places; wind NW, light, increasing moderate; max temp 4°C (39°F).
East, NE England, Borders: Becoming mainly dry, sunny intervals developing; wind NW, or variable light, fresh near coasts; max temp 3°C (37°F).
Channel Islands, SW England, S Wales: Sunny intervals, scattered heavy showers, dying out as cloud thickens later; wind NW, fresh, locally strong; max temp 7°C (45°F).
N Wales, NW, Central N England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW, NW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Argyll, N Ireland: Sunny intervals, scattered heavy showers, dying out *later; wind W, moderate*, increasing fresh; max temp 5°C (41°F).
Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Cloudy, mostly dry, sunny intervals developing; wind SE, light, fresh near coasts; max temp 3°C (37°F).
Outlook for the weekend: Rain spreading from W preceded by *sleet or snow in places followed* by sunny intervals and wintry showers; rather cold, night frost.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

	C	F		C	F		C	F
Aberdeen	c	2	36	Copenhagen	c	0	32	London	c	4	39	Paris	sn	0	32
Amsterdam	r	3	37	Dublin	c	4	39	Luxembourg	c	1	34	Reykjavik	sn	-1	30
Athens	f	11	52	Edinburgh	sn	1	34	Madrid	c	4	39	Rome	f	11	52
Barcelona	f	13	55	Florence	r	7	45	Majorca	r	13	55	Rotterdam	r	3	37
Belfast	c	4	39	Funchal	f	16	61	Malaga	r	14	57	Stockholm	sn	0	32
Berlin	s	2	36	Geneva	c	1	34	Malta	r	14	57	Tel Aviv	c	13	55
Bermuda	r	21	70	Gibraltar	c	15	59	Manchester	sn	1	34	Toronto	c	-3	27
Biarritz	r	9	48	Guernsey	c	5	41	Miami	f	24	75	Vancouver	c	7	45
Birmingham	sn	1	34	Helsinki	c	-2	28	Montreal	f	-1	30	Venice	r	6	43
Bristol	s	3	37	Innsbruck	c	-1	30	Moscow	f	-10	14	Vienna	c	1	34
Brussels	r	3	37	Istanbul	c	3	37	Munich	c	1	34	Warsaw	c	-1	30
Budapest	f	1	34	Jersey	c	5	41	Naples	r	13	55	Zurich	c	2	36
Cardiff	s	6	43	Palma	r	13	55	New York	f	-1	30				
Chicago	sn	-3	27	Lisbon	r	15	59	Nice	s	9	48				
Cologne	c	2	36	Locarno	r	4	39	Oslo	sn	0	32				

Sea passages: S North Sea Strait of Dover: Wind NW, moderate, locally fresh; sea slight. English Channel (E), S George's Channel: Wind NW, fresh to strong; sea moderate. Irish Sea: Wind NW, moderate to fresh; sea slight or moderate.

Yesterday

London: Temp, max, 6 am to 6 pm, 5°C (41°F); min, 6 pm to 6 am, 0°C (32°F). Humidity, 6 pm, 79 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 6 pm, .03. Sun, 24hr to 6 pm, Nil. Barometer, mean sea level, 6 pm, 988.9 millibars, rising. 1,000 millibars=29.53in.

Overseas selling prices
Austria, 8sh 10; Belgium, Bfr 25; Canaries, Pes 60; Denmark, Dkr 3.50; Finland, Fmk 3.20; France, Frs 3.00 (inc TVA); Germany, Dmk 2.50; Greece, Dr 35; Holland, Dfl 2.00; Hongkong, HK$ 6.00; Italy, Lire 700; Luxembourg, Lf 25; Madeira, Esc 42.50; Malta, 12c; Norway, Kr 4.00; Portugal, Esc 25; Spain, Pes 50; Sweden, Skr 4.00; Switzerland, Sfr 2.50; USA/Canada, $1.00; Yugoslavia, Din 24.

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Film authority with £5m to invest urged by Sir Harold

A Government minister and a new British film authority should be appointed as soon as possible to take responsibility for the industry, according to a report by the interim committee on the film industry, of which Sir Harold Wilson is chairman.

The minister should have Cabinet rank and would be responsible for investing public money in film-making besides overseeing the whole industry, the report says.

Sir Harold said yesterday that the allocation of ministerial responsibilities was the prerogative of the Prime Minister and the committee would not try to impinge on that. It had, however, expressed the view that it was logical and sensible that responsibility for film as an industry and as an art should be unified.

"It should be responsible to a single minister and that minister should combine the existing film responsibilities of the Secretary of State for Trade *with those responsibilities for* film as an art now vested in the Secretary of State for Education and Science through the minister for the arts."

Sir Harold explained that the idea of a British film authority was that it should be entirely acceptable to everyone concerned. "Moreover, the authority must also be seen to share the interests of those who enjoy films, which means most of us."

The authority would be the main decision-making body when it came to using whatever public money was allotted. No figures had been mentioned in the report but privately he and his committee had told the Government that £5m should be invested in film-making. The operating cost of the authority would initially amount to about £500,000 a year.

With Sir Harold were Mr Alan Sapper, general secretary of the Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians, and Sir John Terry, managing director of the National Film Finance Corporation.

Sir John said much stronger public investment was needed in the industry. The committee felt that the £5m would encourage investment from new private sources.

If the Government accepts the committee's report and establishes a film authority it could be given powers to set up a distribution *network*, including a new agency to publicize and sell films abroad, and even to modernize cinemas to help to win back audiences.

The suggested authority would cover the whole field of industrial, commercial, artistic and educational films. It would also offer financial and other incentives for producers of short films, those of outstanding artistic merit and films for specialized cinemas.

Court of Appeal frees ex-boxer

Maxie Smith, a former boxing champion, was told yesterday that he would not have to serve a 12-month jail sentence. The Court of Appeal freed him, out of mercy after being told that he was now a builder and 30 men relied on him for their jobs.

Mr Smith, aged 41, of Hawthorne Road, Wheaton Aston, Brewood, Staffordshire, was jailed at Stafford last June after pleading guilty to malicious wounding and making an affray.

Man cleared of theft from shop is awarded £6,000

Mr James Savage, who was asked to turn out his pockets in a supermarket and detained for more than four hours in a police station, was awarded £6,000 damages in the High Court yesterday.

Mr Savage, aged 47, of Magazine Farm, Seddlescombe, Sussex, was acquitted at Lewes Crown Court in June, 1975, of stealing goods valued at £2 from the supermarket in Devonshire Road, Bexhill. He sued International Stores and Mr Terence McGrath, store manager at the time, alleging unlawful arrest, *wrongful detention and assault*, which was denied.

Summing up Mr Justice Bristow said Mr Savage stated that he selected various items and then realized he wanted some soft drinks. He knew he would not get them all in his wire basket so he transferred the goods to a plastic bag.

Mr McGrath had said he saw Mr Savage putting the articles into his pockets. But a demonstration at Lewes Crown Court had shown it was impossible to get all the articles into the coat pockets.

A police constable said that when he got to the store he saw Mr Savage spreadeagled in the yard at the back with Mr McGrath on top and other *assistants helping to hold him* down. Mr Savage suffered minor injuries to his forehead and knee.

هكذا من الاصل

هكذا من الأصل

CITROËN CX

CAR 1-2-77
"The big Citroen's forte is long fast journeys but its special, very high-geared power steering makes it effortless around town, too."

AUTOCAR 16-7-77
"The feel of the steering is very satisfactory – not over assisted, yet not objectionably heavy. The assistance reduces progressively as speed increases and it makes very light work of parking or turning the car."

CAR 1-12-77
"Steering the car is more of a mental process than a physical one, and once you've adapted to that you will sail along in a state of considerable relaxation."

AUTOSPORT 14-5-77
"Like the DS, the CX is a car of character, which makes no concession to people brought up on soggy unresponsive vehicles, but we Citroen addicts know that with quick steering you can dodge the accident, which is a pretty good definition of safety."

AUTOSPORT 9-12-76
"This is functional streamlining at its best, like a greyhound compared with ordinary dogs."

MOTOR 20-11-76
"On several occasions moreover, the ability to increase the ride height at will proved a very real asset when we had to negotiate rough tracks or clear protruding boulders."

CAR 1-2-77
"Like Alfa-Romeo, Citroen refuse to take the easy way out and their customers are the people who benefit."

MOTOR 17-5-75
"It is some twenty years now since Citroen first introduced a braking system of the sort fitted to the CX. Fully powered not power-assisted, it is still one of the most advanced arrangements available in the world today."

AUTOSPORT 9-12-76
"The extremely powerful brakes are so well compensated that the wheels do not tend to lock, even in the wet."

CAR 1-10-77
"The 80's are here."

BBC WHEELBASE
"Sidelamps, headlamps, dip, flash, indicators, horn, wash-wipe – they're all there exactly where your fingers fall on them without your hands leaving the wheel."

AUTOCAR 16-7-77
"As a formula for comfort, spaciousness and speed with good fuel economy it has few rivals."

MOTOR 22-3-75
"One of the world's most beautiful production cars of all time."

CAR 1-12-77
"The sheer grip of the Citroen CX has been one of its best features since the day it was introduced."

AUTOCAR 16-7-77
"The driver feels very confident of the response of the car and there is excellent grip on slippery roads."

AUTOSPORT 9-12-76
"Indeed, the remarkable space available for the rear passengers is outstanding and the flat boot floor, with no lip to obstruct the loading of luggage, is a feature that the owner will appreciate over and over again."

WHAT CAR? 1-5-76
"Like all Citroens this one has been designed so that it will not date, with a body and mechanics that will last the 20 years that the DS range did."

WHAT CAR? 1-5-76
"The sensible expedient of having front wheel drive coupled to a transversely mounted engine leaves oceans of space for passengers."

WHAT CAR? 1-5-76
"Citroen ride comfort is legendary and the CX carries on the story. The self-levelling Hydropneumatic suspension gives a soft, level ride utterly unaffected by bumps and irregularities."

BBC WHEELBASE
"But the big advantage is you get the same ride whether it's driver-only, or full of passengers and luggage."

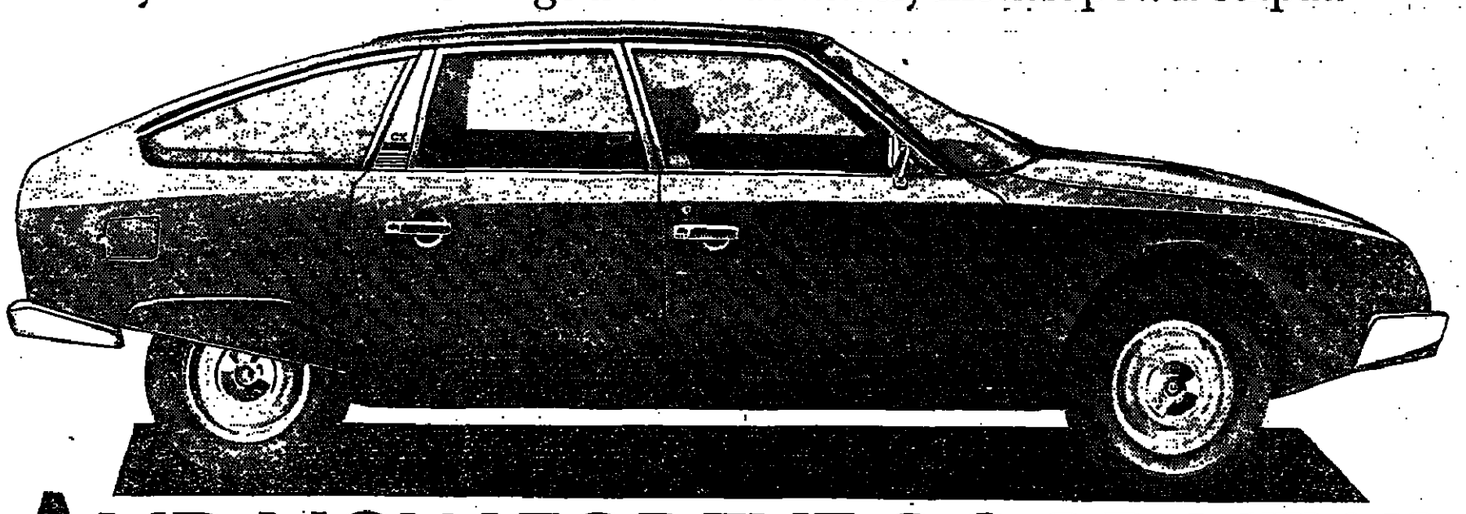
AUTOSPORT 9-12-76
"I dislike hard seats, but the luxuriously soft ones of the CX are marvellously comfortable."

WHAT CAR? 1-5-76
"Headroom is excellent and legroom is magnificent even with the front seats adjusted right back."

MOTOR 20-11-76
"I also liked the car's ability to cruise effortlessly at high speeds and its roomy interior which comfortably accommodates myself, my wife and our three large teenage children (my 15 year old son is nearly 6 ft tall)."

CAR 1-12-77
"It is an immensely safe car."

AUTOSPORT 9-12-76
"Obviously it is the advanced aerodynamics of the Citroen that render such performance possible with a relatively modest power output."



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A CX can be yours for £4,495.14.

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HOME NEWS

Three years' jail for colonel with 'a magnificent past'

Lieutenant-Colonel David Albert Charles Randel, aged 42, of the Royal Signals, was sentenced at the Central Criminal Court yesterday to three years' jail for corruptly accepting £14,300 in bribes over a £4m contract to sell military radio equipment to Iran in 1972.

Geoffrey Elliott Wellburn, aged 40, former managing director of Racal British communications Corporation Ltd, which made the radio equipment, of Woodside Road, Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire, was given a 12-month jail sentence, suspended for two years, for corruptly giving Colonel Randel the money.

Frank Percival Nurdin, aged 60, former sales director of Racal BCC, Hertfordshire, was jailed for 18 months on a joint similar charge with Mr Wellburn.

Passing sentence, Judge Miskin, QC, the Recorder, said: "Corruption strikes at society's stability. There has been far too much of it in recent years.

"Each of you men at the material time was working exceptionally hard. That produces pressures. Each of you hoped to secure an important contract which benefited financially society as a whole, but you know that the end never justifies the means."

He told Colonel Randel: "You are a soldier, and if ever society can be expected to trust a man in a given position it is the soldier or any other man in uniform.

"In your case I have not received any acceptable explanation for how these payments came to be made. I say no more. In arriving at the appropriate sentence I take into account a magnificent past from humble beginnings and all the good work that I know you did in the Army and therefore for all of us."

To Mr Nurdin, the judge said: "So far as you are concerned you helped to corrupt a soldier. I take into account your magnificent record and your age in the twilight of your commercial life and the enormous commercial pressure you were under in 1972.

"You have been awaiting trial for years and must have suffered, as did Randel. I accept that the proposal, whatever it was, stemmed from him."

The judge told Mr Wellburn: "I believe you learnt what you did from Nurdin at a time when you had only recently become managing director. I believe that you are a commercial manufacturing man and not a marketeer and I do not think you really liked it very much.

"I am satisfied that the deal had been struck before you first learnt of it. You were wrong, knowing what you did, to lend your authority to what followed."

Iran in touch: The Foreign Office confirmed yesterday that Iran had been in touch with Britain over the corruption trial. It would not comment on reports that the Iranian Government was demanding that Britain should return more than £1m paid out in bribes by arms salesmen to secure big contracts. Iran is said to have maintained that the cost of payments to middle men were added to contract prices.

Husbands 'the fall guys'

Mrs Valerie Nurdin and Mrs Judith Wellburn, the wives of the two convicted former directors of a Racal Group Subsidiary company, were in tears as they left the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Mrs Nurdin, in a written statement handed to reporters, said: "There is something wrong in the system of Britain. The wrong people were in the dock. I think my husband was made the fall guy."

Mrs Nurdin then said: "The system of forcing a man to go to Scotland Yard to be interrogated for four days, 12 hours a day is bad. There is no justice in this country.

"It is unfair and unjust to subject ordinary citizens to four years of waiting and to have people like my husband and Mr Welburn taken to Scotland Yard to be interogated for four days to distraction in such condirions that any normal person would say anything."

Mrs Welburn, asked how the couple would celebrate, said: "We shall cuddle the kids. We shall go out to celebrate. I shall have a brandy at £7 a glass."

She added: "I feel that my husband was made a fall guy.

Diary, page 14

Efficiency of north Norfolk's £60m coast defences blamed for inland disaster

Fenland flood victims count the cost of 'improvements'

By Alan Hamilton

At 8 pm on Wednesday last week Mrs Sheila Wallace was washing up in the kitchen of her council home on the Mount Pleasant estate, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, when, above the noise of the wind and the living-room television, she heard a loud hissing. She turned round, to see water pouring round the edges of the kitchen door and gushing through the waist-high letterbox on the front door.

By 8.15 pm, when her electric clock stopped and all the lights went out, the water had reached the taps of her sink and the eighth step of her staircase, her furniture was afloat and she and her husband had to take refuge upstairs until they were rescued by the police at 2 am.

Neither she nor any of the 750 other families driven from their homes had received any warning of the Fenland capital's worst floods in living memory.

Wisbech bore the brunt of the damage that violent night. It suffered far more than in the great floods of 1953, and the disaster was the worse for being entirely unexpected. Other coast towns, such as King's Lynn, seriously damaged in 1953, escaped relatively lightly this time.

The people of Wisbech, 10 miles from the sea, are angry that they received no warning of the impending deluge, but they have their own theory of why it happened.

The river Nene runs through the centre of the town in a deep channel under two bridges and round a sharp dog-leg. Earlier in the day Chief Inspector David Blake of Wisbech police had received a flood alert from the Meteorological Office at Bracknell, Berkshire, and had ordered the sandbagging of gaps in the river's 20ft retaining walls.

A local amateur tide expert, who was consulted by the police, gave his opinion that the river channel and its sandbags could cope with what was predicted to be a 14ft tide. At 7.05 pm, however, the police saw from the windows of their station by the river that the Nene was about to spill over, a whole hour before high tide. The water, pushed by a surge 3ft higher than the 14ft level that had been expected, was still rising at 1 am and a fifth of the town, about two square miles, was under water.

A police inspector and a constable set out for the lowest area of the town, the Mount Pleasant estate, but saw a wall of water rushing up from the river. It was not until 1 am that senior officers held an urgent conference and decided to evacuate the districts affected.

By first light the extent of the disaster had become apparent. Ninety-four elderly hospital patients had been rescued, at least 750 houses had been flooded, some to a depth of 4ft, the police had moved 600 people and 400 or more had fled of their own accord. Several factories were inundated, all electric power was cut off.

Mrs Dora Calleby, a widow aged 70, was found dead in water 2ft deep in her living room. Neighbours had urged her to stay upstairs but she had apparently gone down to inspect the damage.

Nine days later, victims are still counting the cost. Social workers estimate that three quarters of those affected were not insured, and many of those who were found "inundation by the sea" exclusion clauses in the small print. The Government has left it to local authorities to make grants to those affected.

The local voluntary Community Care Group, helped by the Salvation Army, has given advice and essential supplies. An appeal was made for furniture, and items have been arriving from all over East Anglia.

The Wisbech office of the Department of Health and Social Services, on its first day of flood relief last Wednesday, paid £1,300 to 140 claimants for food, clothing and, most important, heating to dry out homes. The RAF has lent powerful gas heaters, and council workmen are installing them in houses stripped of their furniture.

Mr Christopher Brocklebank-Fowler, Conservative MP for Norfolk North-west, estimates that the damage in his constituency alone, not including Wisbech town, exceeds £10m.

He and most residents believe that Wisbech was flooded because of £60m sea defence improvements along the north Norfolk coast since 1953. Although the sea breached them in three places, causing £750,000 damage, they were generally effective. But their very efficiency meant that the excess water was channelled up the Nene and spilt over at Wisbech when it met the first bridge.

That theory is dismissed by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Anglian Water Authority, who believe that Wisbech's misfortune was an act of God. Nevertheless the water authority has plans to raise the river's retaining walls to prevent a recurrence.



Mr and Mrs Raymond Davies, of Wisbech, drying out their home with heating units from the council.

Lack of government aid angers MPs

Sixteen MPs, from the three main parties, had an "angry and unsatisfactory" meeting with ministers yesterday over government aid for flood damage in last week's storms.

Mr David Crouch, Conservative MP for Canterbury, said that Mr Marks, Under-Secretary at the Department of the Environment, and Mr Strang, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, had given no assurances of government help for the flood victims.

He said the ministers had merely said that local authorities had power to spend ratepayers' money to help in cleaning up damage, which he estimated at more than £10m. "We said that simply was not good enough. It was imperative there should be a statement by the Secretary of State for the Environment in respect of help for local authorities, businesses and householders, and by the Minister of Agriculture in respect of farmers", he added.

If the Government said nothing this week there would be a "very big row", he promised. MPs were angry that it could "brush aside" the disaster because it meant that local authorities would hold back from assisting people who need help.

Case notes loss led to delay in treatment

By Annabel Ferriman

Apatient with a broken sp was refused treatment by a h pital consultant for th months because the hospital ministration had lost his c notes. The doctor is criticis by Sir Idwal Pugh, the Hea Service Commissioner, in latest report to Parliament.

The case is one of 37 co plaints investigated by Idwal between August and N ember, 1977, of which 25 w found to be partly or wh justified and 12 unjustified; others were outside the ombu man's powers of investigatio

Sir Idwal says the compla ant received a standard of s vice well below what he entitled to expect.

The patient broke his sp in a colliery accident in 19 and has since required conti ing hospital treatment with p odic examinations by a cons tant orthopaedic surgeon. disability was a contribut cause of two further injuri both of which were treated the same consultant.

In April, 1976, the consult arranged for his left forea to be put in plaster and m plans for an operation on left shoulder. In May patient attended hospital bef his operation, hoping also t the plaster would be remov because it was causing disc fort.

But the consultant told h that he could not be trea because his medical notes a X-ray films were not av able. In his presence the doc dictated a letter to the distr general administrator, concl ing: "I will not undertake further clinical responsibil until the notes and X-rays found."

The plaster was finally moved two months later.

The consultant told the co missioner's officer that he h been complaining to the adm istrators for about a year t the standard of the medi records service had fallen. his view the cause had be the transfer to other work o records clerk in Februa 1975, against her wishes. He h felt that the time had come bring matters to a head; loss of the complainant's no had provided a suitable opp tunity.

Other complaints which w found wholly or partly justif concerned a woman who had wait more than five hours treatment to a cut knee in emergency department, and nurse who disclosed a patier address to an inquirer with authorization.

An unfortunate rema alleged to have been made a general practitioner, that patient's only solution to psychiatric difficulties was commit suicide was not inve gated speedily enough, report says.

Health Service Commissione First report for session 1977 (Stationery Office, £2.60).

£4m boost to science research

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

An increase of £4m in the budget for fundamental scientific work will be shared among the Agricultural Research Council, Medical Research Council, Natural Environment Research Council, and the Science Research Council in the year for 1978-79.

Much of it will go for engineering investigations supported by the Science Research Council in polymer science, marine technology, teaching in the use of advanced computer systems and micro-electronics.

Some will also go to the Agricultural Research Council for studies in genetic engineering to increase protein yields of plants, to improve resistance to pests and diseases, and other ways of raising crop productivity.

An outline of research by the councils over the next four years was given yesterday by Sir Frederick Stewart, chairman to the Advisory Board for the Research Councils. The overall spending on scientific research by the councils has fallen from £288m in 1972-73, when public spending was curbed. It has risen slowly and will stay at about the £254m level for the next three years.

Because of the original cuts, research on several big projects in nuclear physics and space satellites are being phased out.

Six men jailed on charges concerning cannabis

Sentences ranging from 12 months to four years were imposed on six men who appeared at Bristol Crown Court yesterday for sentence in connexion with a plot to smuggle cannabis into Britain from Morocco.

Mr Justice Park said: "If I do not deal with you severely the news might get around among people like you that the profitable business of importing cannabis is one that can be carried on without grave risk to those involved in it."

He sentenced Nicholas Pelopida, aged 27, of Einon Farm, Builth Wells, Powys, to four years' imprisonment; Christopher Fairfield Osborn, aged 28, of Llwyncelyn, Merthyr Cynog, Powys, to two years; Christopher Derek Casa-Grande, aged 26, a carpenter, of Cwmbran, Gwent, to 12 months and a £300 fine; Gordon Brian Evans, aged 27, a painter, of Victoria Road, Ebbw Vale, Gwent, to two years; Mostyn Jason Frowe, aged 29, of Gwaun Helig, Ebbw Vale, to 12 months; and Paul Kieran Healy, aged 28, a salesman, of the Railway Inn, Tregaron, Dyfed, to 12 months.

All, except Mr Healy, admitted conspiring together to import, supply, and possess cannabis resin, and being knowingly concerned in the fraudulent evasion of the prohibition on importation of the drug. Mr Healy admitted possessing the drug.

Alston Frederick Hughes, aged 30, a bricklayer, of Llanddewi Brefi, near Tregaron, who has been found guilty of fraudulent evasion, is to be sentenced later.

Business from village: In another trial before Mr Justice Park yesterday, Mr Ian Kennedy, QC, for the prosecution, said that a successful and extensive business in cannabis and LSD was run from a small Wiltshire village. It had a "sub route" to Australia.

One of the men involved, John Patrick McDonnell, aged 27, was said to have admitted to the police that the business had handled about 150lb of cannabis and something like 20,000 LSD tablets.

Six men pleaded guilty to drug charges on a lengthy indictment involving 11 counts, including conspiracy.

Before the court were Mr McDonnell and William Stuart Lochhead, aged 30, both of Chapel Lane, Hankerton, Malmesbury; David Robertson, aged 31, a market trader, of Gelli Gelloges, Llandewi, Powys; Philip Hemmings, aged 27, of Belvedere, Bath; Paul Constantine Geros, aged 33, a cinematographer, of Clifton Hill, St John's Wood, London, and Keith McCoy, of Bisley Road, Stroud.

Mr Kennedy said the case centred on Mr McDonnell and Mr Lochhead, who were general dealers in LSD, cannabis and amphetamines, both as wholesalers and as retailers. Their activities were widespread and extensive. Mr Hemmings was a contact between the two men and a sub-route to Australia.

The trial continues today.

'10 times as much crime as police figures show'

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

Surveys by criminologists in three areas of London suggest that there is probably more than ten times as much crime committed as recorded in police statistics.

Hazel Genn, research associate at the Centre for Socio-Legal Studies, Wolfson College, Oxford, told me: "Statements issued by the police about levels of crimes and increases in certain kinds of crime are at best misleading and at worst rubbish."

She is joint author of *Surveying Victims* with David Dodd, a lecturer in criminology at the University of Guyana, and Richard Sparks, formerly assistant director of research at the Cambridge Institute of Criminology and now Professor at the School of Criminal Justice, Rutgers University, Newark, New Jersey.

One purpose of the study was to test methods devised in the United States for measuring incidence of crime by using surveys of the general population.

Victims of crime in Kensington, Hackney and Brixton during a 12-month period were questioned about their experiences to see whether they would tell the researchers about the same crimes they had reported to the police. The victims did not know they had been selected from police records.

A success rate of over 90 per cent gave confidence that victims would report incidents of crime to survey interviewers.

To estimate the so-called "Dark figure" of unreported and unrecorded crime in those three areas, the interviewers asked random samples of people drawn from the electoral registers whether they had been victims of any kind of crime during a 12-month period.

The number of crimes reported to the researchers was then compared with police figures. The authors report: "If our survey-based estimates are accepted as showing the amounts of indictable crime against individual victims in the three areas in 1972, then less than one tenth of those crimes covered by our survey which could have been recorded in the police statistics in our areas in 1972 were actually recorded there.

"For offences against the person and miscellaneous thefts, the proportion is only about 2 to 4 per cent. Even for burglary and thefts in dwelling houses the figure is only about 24 per cent."

What police statistics are sensitive to is changes in the reporting behaviour of victims. A new willingness to report incidents of a certain kind of crime (rape, for example) would produce in police statistics what would then appear to be a crime wave of large proportions in that category.

Hazel Genn says: "In fact, however, there may have been no actual increase in the number of such crimes being committed. In addition changes in police recording practices will influence the volume of crime which appears to have been committed."

The conclusion is that police statistics can represent only an accounting process of police activity. They can be useful to the police, but should not be used as some kind of continuous indicator of the moral health of society.

The combined effect of variations in the reporting behaviour by victims and the recording behaviour by police produces figures that are monstrously biased as a measure of what crimes are being committed.

Hazel Genn questions whether, for example, police figures reflect that an individual is more at risk of violent offences in his own home than on the street at Brixton at 2 am. Statistically, it is clear, she says, that most crimes of violence are perpetrated by relations and friends and not by strangers.

The police argue that all serious crime is reported to them. But questions in the survey about attitudes to crimes disclosed no consistency between different groups on what events are regarded as serious or important. Violence in the family tends to be under-reported and under-recorded, Hazel Genn says.

Surveying Victims: A study of the measurement of criminal victimization, by Richard F. Sparks, Hazel G. Genn and David J. Dodd (John Wiley & Sons, £12).

£259,000 award in ferry dispute

Thoresen Car Ferries, who plans to use Weymouth ha bour, Dorset, for a propos route to Cherbourg in the su mer of 1975 were blocked Weymouth and Portland Di rict Council, was award £259,000 damages, plus intere and costs, in the High Cou yesterday.

The award against the cou cil was a victory for the ind pendent car ferry compan The council had been accus of bowing to pressure fro British Rail, which operates Sealink service from We mouth, to deny Thoresen t use of harbour facilities.

Rivalry with Europe MPs predicted

By Peter Strafford

Rivalries might develop between Britain's European parliamentarians and Westminster MPs as a result of direct elections to the European Parliament, Dr David Butler, the electoral specialist, said yesterday.

The European parliamentarians would have been elected by regional constituencies of about 500,000. That might make them arrogant he said, especially as they would be much better paid than their Westminster colleagues, and they would feel they had to justify their existence.

Dr Butler was speaking at a luncheon of the London Europe Society. It was now certain, he said, that the first direct elections to the European Parliament would be held in May or June, 1979, and that in Britain the first-past-the-post system would be used.

He regretted both points. The first elections could have taken place this year if the government had not been afraid of having them before a general election. The chosen system would tend to make a landslide easy, especially if voters used it as an opportunity to react against the Government in power.

A swing of 5 per cent from the results of the October, 1974, general election, could produce a majority of 54 to 23 for the winning party and one of 10 per cent a majority of 65 to 11. The losing party would have to put up with that situation for five years, which would not encourage it to support the concept of European policies.

The Liberals would get no seats at all under the "first past the post" system, Dr Butler predicted, nor would Plaid Cymru. On the other hand, the Scottish National Party could get as many as eight of the 81 British seats.

The likelihood was that there would be a big turn-out for the first elections because of the novelty, but that later they would be greeted with a "great yawn".

National Front campaign against 'red teachers'

By Robert Parker

The National Front yesterday launched a campaign aimed at persuading schoolchildren and students to oppose teachers engaged in what the Front says is Marxist indoctrination.

The campaign is being organized through the Young National Front, which was formed last October. Central to the campaign is a pamphlet entitled *How to combat red teachers*, and a leaflet, which is to be handed out at schoolgates, entitled *How to spot a red teacher*.

Both publications, which were launched at a press conference in London yesterday, tell children what sort of "poisonous tricks" to look for, and having *identified* a "red teacher", what to do.

Children are told never to misbehave. "Behave politely and correctly, but be fearless", the pamphlet says.

On Monday the National Association of Head Teachers, which represents about two thirds of head teachers, advised its members to take action against punils operating on school premises on behalf of the National Front.

The association said heads have the right to confiscate National Front literature inside schools, and can disperse people handing out leaflets at the gates. It also said the police should be called in the event of any disturbance involving National Front supporters, and that incidents should be reported to education authorities.

Last week the National Union of Teachers said it was sending advice to members on how to treat racialist activity in schools.

Mr John Tyndall, leader of the National Front, told *The Times* that he was "extremely encouraged" by the support the Front was getting from young people. "There are some truly remarkable young people, from all kinds of backgrounds, who have seen through the racialist lie and who are joining our ranks", he said. "Some of them have more political acumen than men I know of 40 and 50."

The new campaign will concentrate on urban areas of West Midlands, London, and south Lancashire.

The aim is to get members in schools to persuade fellow students to join and to help in the spread of literature.

The leaflet says: "Commies (they call themselves Marxists or even socialists) have infiltrated our schools. They are trying to indoctrinate you with commie ideas. They sneer at our English race and nation, and everything that has made Britain great. Do not let them get away with it! Be proud to be British, and fight back against commie brainwashing."

It also says: "If you get lessons in 'social studies' or 'social science' then you are probably being fed on a diet of Marxism. It claims, for example, that immigrants commit crimes like mugging because they are poor or deprived."

It advises children: "Tell the red teacher that poor whites during the great slump of the 1930s did not commit muggings on defenceless old women."

The pamphlet *How to combat red teachers* says pupils should report teachers who "are using the classroom for political purposes".

BR track budget a third of France's

By Michael Baily
Transport Correspondent

Investment by British Rail in new track and equipment this year will be only about a third of French Railways' (SNCF). London Transport's investment will be less than a fifth of that of the Paris Metro Authority, according to a survey by the *International Railway Journal*.

British Rail's budget is £270m, compared with SNCF's £756m, or a rail network of about 11,250 miles, compared with 22,000 in France. London Transport's is £42m compared with Paris's £235m.

In West Germany the Government has agreed to annual investment of about £600m a year for the next five years, the journal says, and other programmes include: Spain £232m; South Africa, £219m; Turkey, £164m; Australia, £184m; and Italy (excluding locomotives and rolling stock) £169m.

British Rail's biggest single item is £69m on track improvements, followed by £58m for new passenger coaches, including two 150mph advanced passenger trains and 17 125mph high-speed trains, and £42m for new signalling.

Economic failure blamed for waning government power

By Peter Hennessy

A period of weaker, more open governments presiding over considerable constitutional change was the political future forecast last night for Britain by Sir Douglas Allen, who retired last month as Head of the Home Civil Service.

Sir Douglas (who was made a baron in the New Year Honours) blamed economic failure for the waning of government power since the late 1960s, in his Stockton Lecture delivered at the London Graduate School of Business Studies. Speaking as a former Permanent Secretary to the Treasury, between 1968 and 1974, he struck a pessimistic note about economic prospects.

"Over the last decade economic factors have been the reason why central governments have promised too much and tried to do too much; failure to satisfy economic expectations has been a major cause of much of the reduced confidence in old style centralization and the search for other expedients, and for new developments in government.

"I believe that economic factors will continue to influence the future pace and direction of constitutional change, including the total amount of government we find ourselves subject to. But I cannot envisage any economic developments that would reverse in the near future the trends I have been discussing."

Sir Douglas outlined eight other influences contributing to the weakening of central government: (1) membership of the EEC; (2) devolution; (3) hiving off government functions to semi-independent agencies; (4) a tendency for backbench MPs to regain some of the power lost to ministers; (5) increasing strength of interest groups such as the TUC and CBI; (6) stronger role of staff in consultation and collective bargaining; (7) more openness in government; and (8) changed public attitudes to authority.

Government would have a difficult time maintaining constitutional stability with power dispersed over too many conflicting levels, he said. Without stability there would be a great deal of friction in the system, which would be unhealthy for democracy.

"I fear that the total effect of the changes I expect will be both to reduce the citizen's understanding of how he is governed and as a result to weaken confidence in governmental processes. If this is so, the more central government seeks to intervene in the economy the less powerful it will become, because it will have to rely on an increasing number of bodies and individuals to do what it wants."

Government would have to become more open to improve the quality of public discussion before decisions were taken by ministers. The release of more government information was of greater importance than reform of the Official Secrets Act.

Frequent lurches in government policy had enabled Parliament to fight back and regain some of its lost power. Parliamentary committees were demanding a monitoring role, which they were likely to get, although constitutional difficulties would arise if they tried to shadow the work of departments directly.

Generally the authority of government was much government. A leading politician nowadays found it more difficult to secure an audience than a minor pop star.

"What is perhaps more worrying is that attitudes towards the law are changing. There has probably been too much legislation in total for people to comprehend. There has been a great deal of legislation that is not universal in its application, or is not enforced because it is virtually unenforceable."

Plea to reverse rises in foreign students' fees

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

The Government was urged yesterday by Dr Kenneth Slack, director of Christian Aid, to reverse the big increases in overseas students' fees.

Dr Slack, a former moderator of the United Reform Church was preaching at the Presentation Day service of London University in Westminster Cathedral. It was the first time that the service had been held in a Roman Catholic church.

"How tragic it must surely seem to many in this great university that a rigorous and even Scrooge-like economy should have so increased the fees for overseas students as to pare down their numbers at the very point when new nations are crying out for more help in the task of education", he said.

Charitable organizations such as Christian Aid had had to cut the numbers of overseas students they were trying to support because the cost had become almost prohibitive.

The "Group of Six" charities issued a submission to the Government today calling for a new policy on fees, admission to Britain, and the educational criteria used when deciding whether to support certain categories of overseas students.

The group, which comprises the Child Poverty Action Group, Help the Aged, Oxfam, Shelter, the United Nations Association, and War on Want, urges a policy of support for poorer students with correspondingly higher charges for the rich.

The future of overseas students. (The Group of Six, 1 Macklin Street, London, WC2; 50p).

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European court ruling may wipe out 250 claims by detainees against the British Government

From Christopher Walker
Strasbourg

About 250 individual complaints against the British Government lodged before the European Commission of Human Rights are thought certain to be dropped or rejected after next week's definitive court ruling in the case between the British and Irish governments.

The complaints were referred to Strasbourg between 1972 and 1976 by suspected members of the IRA who had been detained and interned in Ulster. All alleged breaches of articles 5 and 6 of the convention, which safeguard an individual's right to liberty and to a fair trial.

Within the next few weeks the commission will write to the applicants, whose cases were adjourned pending the outcome of the court hearing between Britain and Ireland. The letters will explain that the European judges ruled overwhelmingly in favour of Britain that extraordinary measures used in Northern Ireland had been fully justified under article 15, which permits derogation from the convention at times of national emergency.

Senior officials in Strasbourg are convinced that in the light of the court's ruling the individual applications from the former internees and detainees will not succeed. The decision is estimated to have saved Britain more than £250,000 in compensation which might have been payable if individual settlements had the court backed the Irish government's argument.

Withdrawal of the 250 cases will come as a relief to the British authorities, who still face many potentially damaging cases before the commission. Official figures released to *The Times* yesterday show that, of the 36 outstanding complaints that have been declared admissible against the 13 countries allowing petitions under the human rights convention, a third are against the United Kingdom.

In addition to cases that have been declared admissible, the British Government faces a test at Strasbourg of another piece of legislation introduced to counter IRA violence. Two important cases filed to the commission late last year on behalf of IRA suspects claim that the Prevention of Terrorism Act, 1976, breaches article 6 of the convention.

The British Government has until early next month to submit to the commissioners, written observations on the complaint. The outcome is uncertain because Britain did not ask to derogate from the convention when the Act, which permits detention without trial for up to seven days, was introduced after the Birmingham public house bombings.

The 12 separate cases against Britain that have been declared admissible by the commission cover many disputed aspects of national life. All are at different stages of the machinery established to enforce the human rights convention and in addition the United Kingdom will have to appear again before the European court by the summer.

The court will consider an application that an injunction imposed on *The Sunday Times* to prevent publication of an article about thalidomide infringed article 10 of the convention guaranteeing freedom of expression. A commission report last May backed the claim by eight votes to five.

One of the most significant of the outstanding cases against Britain concerns the closed shop. Two British Rail employees have filed an application arguing that the practice contravenes article 11 of the convention on freedom of association.

Other areas on which Britain is accused of infringing the convention include treatment of mental patients at Broadmoor, the censorship of prison mail and the terms of the Incitement to Disaffection Act.

The claim of a convicted British homosexual (referred to only as Mr X) that the criminalization of homosexual offences for those between the ages of 18 and 21 is a breach of the right to private life was ruled admissible last October. The applicant also contends that the law is discriminatory because the age of consent for heterosexuals is 16 years.

Moscow: Tass, the Soviet News Agency, yesterday described as "wishy-washy" the decision by the European Court of Human Rights to clear Britain of torturing suspected IRA members

Jury find sex film not an outrage to decency

An all-male jury found at Pontycymer Crown Court, Mid Glamorgan, yesterday that a sex film, *The Devil in Miss Jones* was not lewd and obscene and did not outrage public decency.

They acquitted Royston James, aged 33, of Gilfach-Goch, Bidgend, of outraging public decency by showing the film. Mr James was the projectionist when the film was shown to an all-male audience at a working men's club in Pontycymer.

The film was shown in court. The judge and prosecution accepted a defence application that no women should be sworn in for the jury. It featured lesbian acts, oral and group sexual practices

During the film show the girl shorthand writer asked for permission to leave the court, and the woman clerk of the court stared away from the screen and put her fingers in her ears.

Judge Marnan, QC, summing up, said: "It is all very well to see pictures of girls kissing and cuddling. One reads about this sort of thing in the papers. This is not an outrage to public decency. You may not find it attractive, but this is not an outrage."

Holiday centre plan

Plans for a holiday leisure centre at Millom, on the coast of Cumbria, have been approved in principle by a county council subcommittee. The proposals are part of a general strategy for increasing employment in the town.

Vending machine that could ease factory tension

Tea break without tears promised

By David Nicholson-Lord

The anguish of the factory worker's daily grapple with his drink-vending machine may soon be a thing of the past, if General Foods, producer of custard, trifle and instant coffee, has its way.

In an announcement calculated to warm the hearts of personnel managers throughout the country, the company yesterday revealed the introduction of a new range of vending machines, which, it claims, will reduce queuing, guarantee flavour and cut out the steam-induced clogging of powders

The secret lies in what is known as the "in-cup concept of drink vending". Whether the new machines will suffer from their predecessors' habit of sometimes taking money without giving anything in return remains to be seen. General Foods, which is staking its claim on simplicity of design, thinks not.

Unlike ordinary vending machines, where the powders are housed in bulk and the drinks are delivered from the same opening, the in-cup method relies on powder injected into the cup at the factory. The worker collects it, with or without sugar, from an excitingly entitled cup module and then proceeds to a separate water module to collect the liquid.

The modules are handsome constructions in stove-enamelled, zinc-coated steel, said to be resistant to all but the most determined vandals. Other advantages claimed by the company are improved hygiene and quality control, and simplified maintenance

Sadly, few factory workers have so far been able to appreciate the benefits. In-cup penetration of the large-scale industrial market, reckoned at about 70 per cent of the total of eight million vending machine users, has been low.

Hence General Foods' launching of a modular version of a system which is now capturing 30 per cent of sales in the office sector.

Mr William Nightingale, general manager of General Foods' Maxpax division, predicted yesterday that it would generate as much excitement in the vending industry as the launch of the in-cup method four years ago.

The national tea-break was a "highly emotively charged area", he said, generating more personnel meetings and industrial disputes than the question of industrial democracy.

The modules displayed by General Foods yesterday boasted tea at 4p, and coffee and hot chocolate at 5p. Unfortunately, company representatives explained that the prices were for illustration only. Shop-floor bargain-hunters, it seems, may be in for a disappointment.

Civil Service union sets sights on 20% rise

A pay claim of between 20 per cent and 30 per cent for 105,000 executive grade civil servants is planned by the Society of Civil and Public Servants early next month.

A 40-page document setting out the claim was approved yesterday by the union's executive and is based on raising civil servants' pay to that of approximately equivalent grades in private industry.

The society and the Civil and Public Services Association (CPSA) has decided against joining the other seven unions in the Civil Service in a joint approach to the Civil Service Department. Both are basing their claims on parity with outsiders while the other unions are seeking percentage rises in line with the general national level.

The CPSA claim, which was agreed in detail two days ago but not made public, is believed to vary between 14 per cent and 24 per cent. The other unions do not seriously expect to breach the Government's earnings guidelines, although all are adamant that less than 10 per cent on earnings would be unacceptable.

The CPSA, which has 180,000 Civil Service members, is expected to lodge its claims to the Civil Service Department at the end of this month or the beginning of February. The society's claim is highly complex, and varies among the grades.

Proposals to change contempt law invited

The Government is to publish a Green Paper on proposals to change the law on contempt of court. Lord Elwyn-Jones, the Lord Chancellor, has announced in a written reply in the House of Lords.

The Green Paper, expected in the spring, will take as its focus of discussion the recommendations made by the Phillimore committee in 1974. The committee concluded that the law contained "uncertainties which impede and restrict reasonable freedom of speech", and it proposed more liberal and clearer rules governing press reporting of civil and criminal cases.

In his statement, the Lord Chancellor said the committee's report raised difficult and important issues of public policy about the proper balance between the freedom of the press and the right of the citizen to a fair trial.

After careful study, he continued, the Government had decided that a satisfactory conclusion could not be reached without informed parliamentary and public discussion.

Russian thinkers

Robin Milner-Gulland discusses the first volume of Sir Isaiah Berlin's collected works in *The Times Higher Education Supplement* today. Daniel Levy describes the 350,000-student National University of Mexico, and Judith Judd talks to Professor A. H. Halsey, this year's Reith Lecturer.

NUR to cut overtime in quest for 9,000 jobs

Christopher Thomas
Labour Reporter

The National Union of Railwaymen yesterday abandoned its policy of cooperation with British Rail over economy measures that, in the past two years, it says, have cost the industry 10,000 jobs.

The union, which has 177,000 members, gave the British Railways Board until February 28 to end economies being introduced and announced a drive to end excessive overtime. Mr Sidney Weighell, general secretary, said he was "flabbergasted" to learn that the industry had nine thousand vacancies.

He said: "I cannot tolerate a situation where my people are working excessive overtime when there are 1,500,000 unemployed."

The union says the past two years' cuts have been so successful that the industry has underspent on its forecasts by several million pounds. Mr Weighell said staff shortages were hindering operations, especially in the London commuter area.

According to union figures, guards, on average, work on 35 per cent of their days off, and signalmen 48 per cent. Signalmen work an average of 13½ hours' overtime a week and sometimes a 63-hour week.

Mr Weighell said the economy was picking up, traffic was returning to the railways and more staff were needed.

The new union policy is for all vacancies to be filled, an end to excessive overtime, and full consultation before the closure of a station, depot, yard or signalbox.

The rail unions open pay negotiations with the board on January 31, when the NUR will seek a productivity deal and a "substantial" rise.

Economist wants an extra pension for those over 75

Staff Reporter

An extra pension for people aged over 75 and legislation making it a primary duty of local authorities to provide a range of services for the elderly are recommended in a book, *Future for Old Age*, published yesterday.

Mr Nicholas Bosanquet, the author, an economics lecturer and chairman of the social services committee of the London borough of Camden, says present policies are inconsistent and haphazard and the elderly are increasingly coming to live in a "separate world". At best there was likely to be little expansion in community services for the elderly, such as luncheon clubs and day centres, and there was little hope for them in present housing policies. The policies meant there would be many areas without grouped sheltered housing schemes, even in 10 years' time.

Mr Bosanquet said legislation should be introduced to ensure that local authorities provide adequate community services for the elderly, such as home helps and, in some cases, minimum standards in the number of sheltered flats provided as a last resort, residential homes.

New methods of financing are needed to achieve a more sensible balance between help in cash and through community services. He recommends that, even without more spending, the equivalent of 1 per cent of the combined sum of national insurance pension payments and age allowances under income tax should be reallocated to the community services.

Pensions policy should adopt as a first priority an extra pension for people aged over 75, a group of the elderly in particular need.

Mr Bosanquet writes that within the social services there are low levels of service in many counties and retirement areas and says that in the West Midlands, particularly Wolverhampton, Walsall, Dudley and Sandwell, there is little home help, and few day centres, holiday schemes and telephones for the handicapped.

He urges the Government to take more account of the increasing separation of the elderly from the community through the weakening or absence of family ties and the particular health needs of pensioners, many of whom were having to find a new way of life when their resilience was low.

A Future for Old Age (Maurice Temple Smith Ltd in association with *New Society*); £6, hardcover; £3 paperback).

Under-age drinkers 'use bars, not supermarkets'

Staff Reporter

Most drinkers under the age of 18 obtain their alcohol from public houses and off-licences, according to a report on adolescent drinking.

The report, *Adolescents and Alcohol*, by Ann Hawker, is the outcome of an inquiry conducted among 7,306 young people aged between 13 and 18 on behalf of the Medical Council on Alcoholism.

Only 12 per cent of boys and nine per cent of girls purchased their alcohol from supermarkets", it says. "Contrary to the widespread belief that supermarkets are the new places of supply for young people, the majority chose to obtain their drinks in pubs or off-licences. Young people who drink from choice in a pub, club or discotheque probably see the place where they drink as important as the drink itself."

The report adds that the price of alcohol in Britain is relatively low in comparison with the cost of consumer goods and in relation to personal disposable income. "In this study only 3 per cent of both sexes thought that alcohol was too expensive for them, and this group were mainly drinkers who probably had other additional reasons for not drinking.

"Reasonable drinking or limited drinking is certainly as much a form of entertainment, less expensive than going to cinemas, theatres or concerts. Most of the young people in this sample had quite generous incomes from pocket money and part-time jobs and presumably made some kind of decision about how to spend their money.

"Any commodity which, in addition to its other attractions, is available and comparatively cheap has a wide appeal, and this must partly account for the increase in per capita consumption among both adults and young people."

Slightly more than half the people questioned had their first drink bought by their parents. Of the total sample, 48 per cent of the boys and 44 per cent of the girls said they usually drank at home.

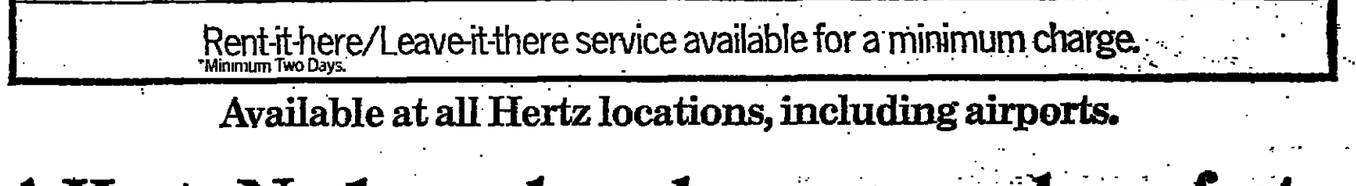
Adolescents and Alcohol; B. Edsall & Co, 36 Eccleston Square, London, SW1 (£3.75p including postage).

Suit against Lord Reay

Lord Reay, aged 40, a member of the British delegation to the European Parliament since 1973, is being sued for divorce by his wife, Annabel, daughter of Lord Lovat.

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WEST EUROPE

W Germans told they are going from strength to strength

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, Jan 19

Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, told West Germans today that they were better off than a year ago and should be less gloomy about the state of their country.

Outsiders could not understand, he said why there was not more cheerfulness, joy and confidence in West Germany when everything was *going so* well.

Making his customary beginning-of-the-year declaration, Herr Schmidt was speaking with an authority which had been missing 12 months ago. His political stature, which had suffered badly in the first part of last year after an attempt to scrap a promised pensions increase, improved suddenly last October with the rescue of the *Lufthansa hostages at Mogadishu* and his handling of the Schleyer kidnapping.

Although there were problems, he said, West Germans were better off than 12 months ago. Income and purchasing power had increased noticeably, taxes had been reduced, while price rises had been the lowest in the Federal Republic for seven years and the smallest of any European Community *country.*

Society and the state had withstood a severe test with the Schleyer kidnapping and Lufthansa hijacking, he went on. The collaboration of all parties in the hour of this threat against the state showed that democracy had achieved an inner strength which few of West Germany's friends had expected.

"No foreign government", he said, "can understand the amount of doubt and scepticism which some Germans pour forth about their own country." Nowhere could people understand "why there is not more cheerfulness, more joy and more relaxed confidence in our country where, all in all, things are going well."

With four important *Land* parliament elections due this year, Herr Schmidt came under particularly vigorous attack from Herr Helmut Kohl, the leader of the Christian Democratic Opposition. Herr Kohl did not share the Chancellor's rosy view of the economy, but saw "resignation and *Zukunftangst* (fear of the future)" as a result of the Government's *failure to encourage economic* growth.

Under sharp attack over the recent big military espionage case in which 1,000 top secret documents were apparently passed to East Germany, the Chancellor admitted to knowing about the espionage about 18 months ago. The West German press had been told that he and Herr Georg Leber, the Defence Minister, first learnt the full magnitude of the espionage when it was revealed by a newspaper last month.

Herr Schmidt staunchly defended his minister, whose resignation has been repeatedly demanded by Herr Kohl. He accused the Opposition of artificially dramatizing the affair

Signor Andreotti asked to try again

From Peter Nichols
Rome, Jan 19

President Leone tonight took the first formal initiative in the Italian political crisis by asking Signor Giulio Andreotti, the outgoing Prime Minister, to try his hand at forming a new administration.

Signor Andreotti, who is aged 59, has spent the last 18 months leading a minority Christian Democrat administration, the first to depend officially on Communist collaboration in Parliament. The Government fel because the Republicans, *Socialists and Communists* called for a more broadly-based executive with Communist participation.

There can be no underestimating the difficulties of Signor Andreotti's task. If he is to persuade the Communists to abandon their demands for an emergency government, he must give them sufficient ground to be able to convince their rank and file that a real change has been made.

At the same time he must be able to reassure his own Christian Democrats—to some extent called to order by the American declaration against Communist influence—that he has given away nothing.

The Christian Democrats appear more united and resolute than they have done for a long time. But their stand is negative rather than positive—a *firm refusal to countenance* closer arrangements with the Communists.

If the general principle of broad parliamentary cooperation on which the outgoing Government was based is to continue, the Christian Democrats will soon have to reveal what lines they think the negotiation should take.

The Communists know that they will not get an emergency government with themselves as equal partners, but their cooperation in some form is essential to any new governmental programme.

They are in a difficult position. Their rank and file is restless and, according to reports from Moscow, the Russians are placing pressure on them to return to Marxist-Leninist orthodoxy.

According to the Moscow correspondent of *Corriere della Sera*, the Russians were happy enough to see the Italian Communists advancing towards government until the American State Department issued its warning against Communist participation in power in Western Europe.

Once the American veto was announced, he says, the Russians adapted their policies and are now telling the Italian Communists: "Your pluralist choice has been of no use. The Americans still do not want you and so it is better to go back to tough opposition and resume your Marxist-Leninist identity".



Signorina Luciana Castellina, the first woman to be summoned by an Italian President *for consultations on the formation of a government, leaving the Quirinale Palace.* She is the leader of the leftist Proletarian Democratic Party.

RAF in need of extra air base in Germany

From Henry Stanhope
Defence Correspondent
Wildenrath, Jan 19

The RAF is in need of at least one additional air base in West Germany to house all the extra aircraft and troop reinforcements that would travel from Britain if war broke out.

The case for one is now being evaluated by planning officers at the RAF's German headquarters at Rheindahlen because some of the existing airfields are already said to be "bursting at the seams" with men and machines.

RAF Brüggen, for instance, one of the three bases West of the Rhine, straddling the Dutch-West German border, has now got twice as many aircraft as it used to have since the Jaguar replaced the Phantom in the low-level attack role.

But great problems would arise in wartime when reinforcing squadrons from Britain would raise the number of aircraft to about 60 on each of the four present British bases—Brüggen, Wildenrath, Laarbruch and Gütersloh.

One particular problem would be a shortage of hardened shelters, the prestressed concrete hangars, in which aircraft are now being kept as protection against blast and shrapnel during air raids.

Although the RAF can now *fit all its aircraft in the 112* shelters completed in 1975, by putting two and sometimes three aircraft in each shelter, *this would not be possible in* war conditions, when reinforcements were sent in, unless new facilities were provided.

RAF officers are doubtfu *about their chances of gettin*; what they need, partly becaus of the shortage of land an partly because of the high cost involved *in building and run*ning an air base. RAF Brügger for instance, is said to includ about £337m-worth of rea estate and to cost *about £36r* a year to maintain.

The second best alternativ would be to place some RA squadrons on *existing Luftwaff* bases.

One possible location coul in theory be Geilenkirche another base *west of the Rhine* which the RAF returned t West Germany in the mid-1960 in a fit of generosity which wa *later regretted. It is now bein*; used as a missile base and th runway is therefore redundan

Some officers believe anywa *that the RAF would need* base further forward, nearer t Gütersloh, which is only 7 miles from the East Germa border. Moreover, they woul like it further north to get awa from the busy civil air traff routes which are hamperin training operations from prese sites.

A building programme is als going ahead at Gütersloh widen and strengthen the ru ways to take *civilian jumb* jets which would be used ferry in troop reinforcemen for the British Army of t *Rhine in the case of hostilitie*

This programme alone is e pected to cost hundreds thousands of pounds and mone *is short, even with the 3 p* cent increase in Britain's d fence spending, which w announced last week.

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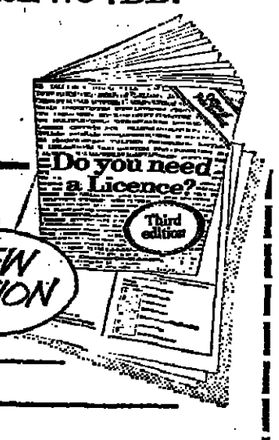
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Expert discounts effect of British wartime lies

By Peter Hennessy

Claims made by Father Robert Graham, the Jesuit historian, that British "authorized lies" radioed to Europe during *the Second World War* had a permanently distorting influence on the true version of events were called into question yesterday by Dr Charles Cruickshank, the leading British authority on the subject.

Dr Cruickshank's recent study of the Political Warfare Executive (PWE), *The Fourth Arm: Psychological Warfare, 1938-45,* cast doubt on the effectiveness of whispers, or "sibs" as they were known, propagated by the Foreign Office to mislead Britain's enemies.

Father Graham, as reported *in yesterday's edition of The Times,* says in an article to be published this weekend in the Jesuit periodical *Civiltà Cattolica,* that the Vatican still suffered today from the effects of this British "black propaganda". He believes historians will have difficulty in sorting the truth from the lies, so successful was the PWE.

Dr Cruickshank observed yesterday: "I find it difficult to take seriously the suggestion that false rumours put out by PWE in the last war had any real influence on the course of events then, and I certain *cannot believe that they ha* any lasting effects.

"Naturally people check on whispers that produced reaction, a tiny fraction of t total put into circulation."

He could not accept Fath Graham's view that historia would be misled by t rumours. Every PWE rumo was available "on record on file" at the Public Reco Office.

The important "sibs" at t time were those concerning t strategic intentions of t Allies. They helped, f example, to conceal the tr destination of the invasi forces that eventually land in North Africa and Sicily.

Dealing with a specific stance cited by Father Graha that PWE had spread a rumo that the Italian Governme was trying to sue for a separa peace with Britain using Vatican as an intermediary, Cruickshank said: "If Father Graham recalls, the was a rumour that the Itali Government had told the Ho See to ask about peace term it was perfectly natural th the French ambassador to t Vatican would ask about it. T rumour would be denied a that would be that."

Spain legalizes a radical Basque party

From Our Correspondent
Madrid, Jan 19

The Spanish Interior Ministry has legalized the Basque Revolutionary Party (EIA) which is offshoot of ETA, the militant Basque separatist organization.

Last September, the ministry refused to legalize EIA because its statutes favoured the setting up of a separate socialist Basque State, The party has since modified its statutes and the ministry approved them yesterday.

The controversial legalization is believed to have been effected in order to reduce political tension in the Basque country.

ETA, which is wants to establish an independent, Marxist Basque state, has not renounced its campaign of violence.

Simultaneously the Interior Ministry declared illegal an extreme left-wing party operating the Canary Islands, together with another one in Galicia and a small communist splinter party.

Boxer conscious after 26 days in coma

Paris, Jan 19,—Jörg Eipe th West German boxe finally regained consciousnes on Jan 12 after 26 days in *coma, a hospital statement sai* today. He had been in th coma since December 18, whe he was knocked out and lo his European Welterweigh championship to Alain Mario the French boxer.

The neuro-surgical depar ment of Beaujon hospital i the Paris suburb of Clichy sai doctors expected Eipel, who i 20, to take his first steps i the next few days.

Marseilles, Jan 19.—Judicia sources said here today tha Gratien Tonna, the Europea middleweight champion, wa *likely to face charges after* Marseilles bar brawl this week

The French Boxing Federa tion said M Tonna, who wa *convicted last October of run*ning down and killing a police man while drunk, would los *his licence if convicted o* another offence.—UPI an Reuter.

French Jews concerned by bomb attacks

By William Frankel

The bombing last weekend of a Jewish communal building in the old Jewish quarter of Paris was the latest in a series of antisemitic incidents in France over the past two years. The building was badly damaged in the night attack, but there were no casualties.

In 1976 an attempt was made to bomb the home of the French Chief Rabbi, M Jacob Kaplan. Since then bombings or attempts have affected at least six Paris synagogues, the building of the Central Jewish Philanthropic Organization, the Fonds Social Juif Unifié, the Bnai Brith building, a Rothschild bank and several Jewish community centres outside Paris.

An indication of the concern felt by French Jews was demonstrated at a conference last week of the Conseil Représentatif des Institutions Juives de France. It was called to discuss the swelling propaganda in France and elsewhere denying the authenticity of Hitler's massacre of six million Jews, but instead made the wave of antisemitic incidents the centre of discussion.

Last week, the newspaper *Le Matin*, which has taken the lead in exposing neo-Nazism in France, published a detailed report of a new wave of anti-*semitism sweeping the country.*

It reported that in Dijon, for example, Jews had been threatened, newspapers had *received* anonymous calls attacking Jews and walls had been daubed with antisemitic slogans. There had been similar incidents in Marseilles and Nice, as the south is especially affected.

No bombers have been caught and it is not known whether the incidents are the work of an organized group or uncoordinated acts by "punk groups" of disaffected youths infatuated by Nazi insignia and violence. The latter is seen as more probable by responsible observers who point out that there were probably fewer antisemitic incidents in France last year than in 1976.

Swedish church move

Stockholm, Jan 19.—After 20 years of study, a parliamentary commission here has recommended separation of the Swedish Lutheran Church from the state.

Lisbon political pact

Lisbon, Jan 19.—Portuguese Socialists and conservative Centre Democrats tonight signed an agreement to form a new Socialist-led government and end a six-week-old political crisis.

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*As at 19th January 1978.

WEST EUROPE

British fear of fishing rights 'sell out' as EEC talks conclude

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, Jan 19

Has Britain "sold out" its fishermen to the EEC? That was the angry question ringing in the ears of Mr John Silkin, the Minister of Agriculture, as he left Brussels for home yesterday after weathering three days of intense pressure from his EEC colleagues to soften British demands in the long-running dispute over Community fisheries policy.

"They tried to paint me into a corner, but they ran out of paint", was Mr Silkin's defiant parting shot. But the other ministers attending the meeting gave the strong impression that a deal had been all but struck, and that it was now just a question of giving the British time to prepare public and parliamentary opinion for the Government's inevitable retreat.

The test of this assessment will come on January 27 in West Berlin where EEC agriculture and fisheries ministers will be gathering for the annual "Green Week" agricultural fair. They have decided to use the occasion to pursue the fisheries debate in an informal atmosphere, with the aim of clearing sufficient ground to permit final agreement in Brussels on January 30.

Mr Silkin is now apparently broadly satisfied that, on paper, the share of the EEC fish catch which British fishermen have been offered by the European Commission gives them the "dominant preference" he has been demanding in waters up to 50 miles from the coast. In EEC waters as a whole, the British share is put at a little over 30 per cent.

The debate now turns essentially on finding a way of satisfying the British, and to a lesser extent the Irish, that this catch shareout will be respected in practice. The history of catch quota systems is not encouraging, and Mr Silkin has always insisted that Britain must have exclusive fishing rights up to 12 miles and control over the access of other states' vessels between 12 and 50 miles.

Mr Silkin can almost certainly get what he wants up to 12 miles, though Breton fishermen and others will have to be allowed to continue traditional fishing activities in these waters. But there is virtually unanimous opposition to the extension of national fishing zines beyond this range.

Geoffrey Browning writes from Luxembourg: Failure by the EEC to reach an agreement on fisheries policy would indicate a "certain impotence" to handle matters of common interest in an imaginative manner, Mr Finn Gundelach, the Fisheries Commissioned, told the European Parliament here today.

In a statement which attracted criticism from British MPs because they were unable to question its contents, Mr Gundelach said all delegations at the Brussels meeting considered the Commission's proposals a workable basis for a compromise. All the elements necessary to conclude a political deal were now on the table. Uncertainty in the fishing industry was becoming intolerable.

Hugh Noyes writes from Westminster: Britain intends to insist on adequate safeguards to protect its fishery interest even at the risk of endangering its membership of the European Community. That, at least, was the message to the Commons from Mr Silkin.

Whether his Cabinet colleagues will go all the way with this tough stand must remain in some doubt, but Mr Silkin, a strong opponent of Britain's entry to the EEC, left no uncertainty about his own position.

He told MPs that failing an agreement, Britain would take its own unilateral conservation measures. These would be "strong, difficult and tough".

M Chirac puts conditions to allies

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Jan 19

M Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist leader, said today he was prepared to forgive his allies in the government majority for plotting against his party, on condition that they admit that it was all a mistake. There is no sign whatever that they are prepared to do so.

He said in a broadcast that he was ready to have another meeting of leaders of the government parties, on condition "that we take up the discussion where we left off, that is to say when we signed the agreement (last September) which bound us all.

"Let each one acknowledge that what has gone on, notably the agreements signed in secret, behind our backs, was a blunder, an intellectual exercise without consequence.

"If we are told, that things are not satisfactory in this or that constituency, and we must try to improve things in the best interests of the majority, then we are quite ready to forget the past and forgive our partners."

M Chirac was referring to the meetings of the non-Gaullist parties held at regular intervals in past weeks with the encouragement of President Giscard d'Estaing, and under the aegis of M Barre, the Prime Minister.

Another condition was that M Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, the leader of the right-wing Radicals, should "with his little party" sign the agreement between the majority leaders (which he had refused to do so far).

But to drive home the fact that it will not let itself be outmanoeuvred by the non-Gaullist parties, the Gaullist Rassemblement made public last night a further list of 10 Gaullist candidates. Seven of them will stand against six Republicans, including M Michel d'Ornano, the Minister of Culture, and one right-wing Radical, who had so far been the sole candidates of the government majority in their constituencies.

M Chirac made it clear that if the objective of his allies remained to cut the Rassemblement to size in the new Parliament, then the meeting he proposed was pointless.

M Barre's disclaimers made yesterday, before his departure for China against the accusation of hatching anti-Gaullist plots, and platonic appeals for unity, have as little chance of being heard as M Chirac's calls to his allies to repent.

Spain releases Bangor women

Two women from Bangor in North Wales, have been freed from custody in Spain after 43 days.

Miss Yvonne Sinnot and Miss Kathleen Lewis, both aged 23, had been held, mainly in prison, since being arrested on December 6 and accused of trying to enter an American naval base in southern Spain with forged documents. They had friends at the base and wanted to watch a basketball game.

Kidnappers free Italian child

Florence, Jan 19.—A girl kidnapped by armed and masked bandits last November 11 was released early today in good condition after her family paid a ransom believed to total £900,000.

Police said Ilaria Olivari, aged seven, was found sitting in a stolen car parked outside the town of Empoli near by, where she was kidnapped and where her parents own several businesses.—Reuter.

OVERSEAS



Mr William Webster: Considered for Supreme Court.

New FBI director is chosen

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Jan 19

President Carter's long search for a new Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to replace the present incumbent, Mr Clarence Kelley, is over.

The White House announced today that the President has chosen Mr William Webster, a Federal Appeals Court judge in St Louis, for the post. The nomination has to be confirmed by the Senate.

Mr Webster, aged 53, is a Republican. He is not well known nationally, although he has a reputation for honesty and fairness in his native St Louis. A former federal attorney in St Louis, he was appointed a district judge by Mr Nixon in 1971 and elevated to the appellate bench two years later. At one point former President Ford considered his appointment to the Supreme Court.

The nomination of Mr Webster as FBI Director-designate, the last important post to be filled by President Carter, follows an eventful search. After six months of considering 250 candidates and interviewing 50 of them, a special selection committee set up by President Carter came forward with five possible names last summer.

Neither the President nor the Attorney-General were entirely satisfied with any of the people suggested and they fell back on their original choice, Mr Frank Johnson, a highly respected liberal district judge from Montgomery, Alabama, who had earlier turned down the offer.

Mr Johnson agreed to take the post last August but in late November he withdrew his name for health reasons. this prompted a new search for a success to Mr Kelley, who is due to retire next month.

Jerusalem walk-out a planned move as options slipped

President Sadat's strategy keeps television limelight on Cairo

From David Watts
Cairo, Jan 19

Barely two months since President Sadat stood before the People's Assembly in Cairo to announce his momentous trip to Jerusalem, he will take the rostrum on Saturday for another address which may prove less spectacular but no less important.

Last time the atmosphere was euphoric. Now Mr Sadat comes as a man disillusioned, who sees time and his options slipping away.

Some time before the Foreign Minister's discussions in Jerusalem made their faltering start at the beginning of this week, Mr Sadat had become convinced that his peace initiative was going nowhere.

For all the warmth of his reception for President Carter near Aswan, he was about to learn that he could expect no decisive help from the United States or the European Economic Community over the crucial issues of Israeli settlements in the Sinai or the future of the Palestinians.

After his talks with Mr Callaghan, which only served to confirm his apprehensions, the Egyptian President flew back to his villa north of Cairo for a period of planning, relieved by spells of correcting the proofs of his biography which is to be published in the United States.

At this point, he decided that his campaign of pressure on public opinion, both in Israel and the United States, was not having the desired effect. Another gesture to throw the Israelis off balance and put pressure on the United States was required to bring momentum back into the talks, as well as to bolster his public support in Egypt.

Hence the sudden withdrawal of the delegation from the Jerusalem talks yesterday. Within the space of four hours this had provided Mr Sadat with a rapid intervention by the Americans, had taken the Israelis by surprise and, perhaps most important of all, had signalled loud and clear to Washington, Tel Aviv and the domestic audience that Egypt is by no means ready to settle for peace at almost any price.

But while the immediate effect of Mr Sadat's cliff-hanger diplomacy may have been positive, there is no denying that its long-term effects could well rebound to his disadvantage. The Israeli public opinion which he seeks to rally against Mr Begin's hard line could be discouraged by what Israelis may consider another example of Arab unpredictability.

Despite appeals from both President Carter and Mr Begin to take Middle East diplomacy out of the glare of the television lights, Mr Sadat has perceived all along that it is not in his interests to do so. And once again the world's attention will be focused on Cairo tomorrow when Mr Cyrus Vance, the American Secretary of State, is to visit Mr Sadat in another attempt to restore real forward motion towards Middle East peace.

On the success of these discussions with Mr Vance will depend the tone of his address on Saturday to the People's Assembly, at which the President says he will lay the facts before the people.

Diplomats expect another pyrotechnic announcement—perhaps a call to President Carter and Mr Begin for a tripartite summit meeting or an appeal to Arab leaders to join him in a more unified front. Already there are hints that the Kuwaitis and Saudis are beginning mediation attempts to draw Cairo and Damascus together.

Sources close to the President rule out the possibility of his resignation as President Nasser did after the 1967 war; and there seems little prospect that Mr Sadat will abandon all his hopes for peace and break off the talks completely.

As a Foreign Ministry official put it: "When you have invested as much in this as President Sadat you don't give up."

Leading article, page 15

Press backs adamant Mr Begin

Continued from page 1

He told a visiting delegation of French Jews that the Jewish settlements in Sinai would never be dismantled, that they would always be defended by Israeli military forces, and that Jerusalem would remain united and the capital of Israel "for ever and ever".

He also made contemptuous reference to the recognition of Israel's right to exist, offered by President Sadat. Israel, he declared, had existed for 3,700 years without asking the permission of the Egyptian President.

Mr Begin appeared unperturbed by the break-off in negotiations, and made it clear that it was up to the Egyptians to make the first move to resume them. If at any time they were prepared to do so, Israel would be ready, he said.

He later met Mr Vance to discuss the situation. During the day Mr Vance had a half-hour telephone conversation with President Carter.

At a joint press conference this evening, Mr Begin and Mr Vance said they saw no reason to change the framework of the political and military committees, although Mr Vance admitted that anything could happen.

Mr Begin said real progress had been made in the political negotiations, and agreement had been reached on five of the seven clauses of a declaration of principles—the first item on the agenda. He declined to say what the clauses were, although it is known that they bear at least a close resemblance to the principles suggested by President Carter when he met Mr Sadat in Aswan.

In the aftermath of the Egyptians' abrupt departure, Israeli public opinion has rallied around Mr Begin and the Government. Most newspaper editorials today maintained that nothing the Government had done was sufficient cause for the Egyptian action.

Patrick Brogan writes from Washington. The general consternation at the sudden collapse of the Jerusalem peace talks, is shared by Washington. It is, of course, hoped that the talks can be resumed but many American observers fear that a combination of Egyptian theatrics and Israeli intransigence has ended the bright hopes for a settlement which arose two months ago.

It is thought here that if there was any hope whatever of Egypt agreeing to any arrangement for the West Bank and Gaza, short of full independence, let alone a separate peace with Egypt leaving the Palestinian question unresolved, it must be based on a complete Israeli withdrawal from Sinai.

Libyan tanks: The Egyptian Army will receive hundreds of tanks from Libya if it decides to go to war to liberate Arab territory occupied by Israel, Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, said today.—Agence France-Presse.

Leading article, page 15

Ethiopia uses napalm in battle to save port

From Dan Connell
Reuters Correspondent
Massawa, Jan 10 (delayed)

Soviet-supplied Ethiopian MiG jets are using napalm bombs to try to break the siege of this Eritrean port city.

From five miles offshore, six warships, some of them supplied by the United States in the 1950s, others said by the Eritreans to be Soviet, lob shells onto the guerrilla supply lines.

(In Moscow, Tass news agency denied that any Soviet warships or aircraft were involved in the fighting but acknowledged that the Soviet Union was giving Ethiopia "appropriate material and technical assistance".)

A mortar bomb from the Ethiopian-held naval base explodes in the sprawling residential area now under guerrilla control. Throughout the day the air, sea and land bombardment continues. It is sporadic, random and unsustained, but it takes a steady toll in the crumbling city.

As the battle for the Red Sea port enters its thirty-fourth day the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) holds threequarters of Massawa. Its trenches reach to within 50 yards of the Ethiopian positions.

Some 6,000 Ethiopians—soldiers, sailors and peasant militia—are cornered in the naval base and its island port facility. Most of the city's 50,000 civilians have long since fled to the safety of outlying villages and improvized refugee camps in the hills.

The depleted Ethiopian garrison, defeated twice in open battle with the EPLF guerrillas since the campaign began on December 8, appears to be relying on newly supplied Soviet heavy arms to turn the tide in its favour.

Since the beginning of this year, the MiG 21 fighters have flown up to 30 sorties over the city each day, attacking with bombs and cannon, napalm and anti-personnel shells.

Artillery and heavy mortar and T54 tanks—all Soviet-made—join in pounding suspected guerrilla positions. Offshore the ships fire in close support.

The Eritreans, now in their sixteenth year of war for independence from Ethiopia, answer with periodic barrages of their own, using tanks, mortars and artillery captured from the Ethiopians.

The guerrillas appear to hold the initiative and EPLF military leaders are confident of eventual victory, but they decline to speculate on when.

The devastation in Massawa is visible in every corner. A mosque lies in a heap of concrete rubble, its rooftop loudspeaker crushed under a pile of broken brick and stone.

In the next street stand the remains of a secondary school, its windows blown out and holes gaping in its roof and walls. Two hundred yards away the charred and twisted wreckage of a dozen houses surround a bomb crater.

Eighty miles inland, the town of Keren lies far behind the front lines, but it is still within range of the Ethiopian jets.

The guerrillas say Keren and three other towns were bombed and strafed on January 1 with anti-personnel and conventional bombs. A week later the aircraft returned and bombed the hospital.

Ankara prepares its Cyprus settlement plan

From Sinan Fisek
Ankara, Jan 19

Mr Ecevit, the Turkish Prime Minister, and Mr Rauf Denktash, the Turkish Cypriot leader, today ended two days of talks in which they worked out details of a draft Cyprus constitution and territorial proposals.

Work on the constitutional question is not yet completed, and Mr Ecevit disclosed in a joint press conference with Mr Denktash that the Turkish Cypriots would seek the advice of Professor Mumtaz Soysal, an expert in constitutional law and a vice-chairman of Amnesty International.

Mr Denktash said that the Greek and Turkish Cypriots should agree on the creation of "an interim government on a limited basis and in limited areas", and revived the idea of a "rotating presidency".

Mr Ecevit reiterated that the final decision must rest with the Greek and Turkish communities in Cyprus.

Mr Denktash said it was unlikely that Varosha, the Turkish-occupied suburb of Famagusta, would be returned to the Greeks.

Somali plea for EEC aid

From Our Own Correspondent
Brussels, Jan 19

Somalia has approached the EEC for more aid, intended in part to fill the gap left by the sudden withdrawal of Soviet economic assistance. The Somalia request, which is mainly for educational scholarships and provision of technical staff is still under consideration.

Somalia is a signatory of the Lome convention, under which the EEC aids more than 50 developing countries in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific, and is already to be given £42 million for the four years from April, 1976. More assistance could be provided from a reserve fund.

The European Commission, representing the nine EEC member states, also announced today that it will open negotiations with China on January 30 on a trade agreement.

The agreement proposed would run for five years and would give the Chinese most-favoured-nation status.

Anti-Tito exiles will be tried

Belgrade, Jan 19.—Two exiles who the Yugoslav authorities believe organized an abortive attempt to form an underground pro-Soviet communist party four years ago will shortly go on trial on charges of counter-revolutionary activities.

The two, Mileta Perovic and Bogdan Jovovic, are known to have lived in the Soviet Union until 1976 when, as a gesture presumably meant to show that Moscow disapproved of their anti-Titoist activities, they were quietly sent to the West.

Ford car firm to step up S African operations

From Eric Marsden
Johannesburg, Jan 19

The Ford Motor Corporation intends to stay in South Africa and to increase its operations, Mr Henry Ford said here today. His announcement is being hailed as a snub to attempts by American politicians to persuade business corporations to limit investment in South Africa because of its apartheid policies.

Mr Ford has made an eight-day review of Ford activities in South Africa and held talks with Mr Vorster, the Prime Minister. He emphasized at a press conference that his reaffirmation of the decision to stay was made on the basis of business and not politics.

Ford had operated in South Africa for 55 years. It hoped to be an increasingly constructive force in the country's industrial life and to provide all employees with the opportunity to advance.

Ford, which manufactures British models for the South African market, had an investment last year of about £70 million here. It ended the year as market leader but lost $8m (£4m) in the general sales slump.

Mr Ford predicted an increase this year of 6 per cent in car sales and 8 per cent in lorry sales by his corporation in South Africa.

Questioned on the anti-apartheid argument that the presence of foreign companies sustained the apartheid system, he said he did not agree with it. "What happens to all the employees if firms withdraw? We do more for the economy and all the people of South Africa by staying here."

His company was doing its best within South Africa's laws to provide more jobs and equal opportunity for blacks.

Mr Ford said he knew of no American business corporation that was planning to leave South Africa. The recent decision of Polaroid to cancel its distribution agency was not comparable as it involved no big investment.

Though he refused to discuss United States Government policy on South Africa, political significance is being read into his board's decision. *Die Transvaler*, the National Party daily, describes it as "a lesson for Carter". The pro-Government *Citizen* says Mr Ford's statement represents "the first positive turn-round in the liberal-left disinvestment campaign in the United States . . . now reaching avalanche proportions".

M Barre calls for détente in South-East Asia

Peking, Jan 19.—M Barre, the French Prime Minister, called in Peking today for détente among the nine countries of South-East Asia.

M Barre, who begins talks with Mr Teng tomorrow, is accompanied by M de Guiringaud, the Foreign Minister, M André Rossi, the Minister of Foreign Trade, and six leading French businessmen.

Speaking at a banquet, M Barre expressed "hopes that in South-East Asia the détente, which is still uncertain and fragile, will be definitely established between the nine countries of the region".

But M Barre and Mr Teng stated their desire to see a strong Europe. Referring to the Soviet Union, Mr Teng said that a strong Western Europe should counter "hegemonist interference, control, aggression and subversion".

Mr Teng was pleased by France's desire "to expand the contacts and enhance the friendship between our two countries".—Agence France-Presse.

Britain cancels arms sale to El Salvador

By Our Foreign Staff

The sale of British armoured cars to El Salvador, much criticized because of the human rights situation there, has been cancelled. The decision was announced yesterday by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

The deal, which included three Ferret scout cars and 12 Saladin armoured cars and amounted to £850,000, was originally made last April. There was opposition from human rights and church groups as well as MPs.

The Archbishop of Westminster, Cardinal Hume, who had made a public protest, said yesterday he was very satisfied.

Nationalists accept Smith plan

From Nicholas Ashford
Salisbury, Jan 19

Mr Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, and the leaders of three internal nationalist organizations have reached agreement in principle on the size of a blocking mechanism in a future Zimbabwe parliament, conference sources said today.

However, they failed to agree on how long the blocking mechanism would remain in operation, and the talks have been postponed until next week.

The sources said that the three black leaders—Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole and Chief Jeremy Chirau—agreed to Mr Smith's proposal that an affirmative vote of 78 members in a 100-seat assembly would be needed to amend entrenched clauses in a future constitution.

This is a significant concession by Bishop Muzorewa and Mr Sithole, who originally sought an affirmative vote of only 73 members.

The nationalists concession means that at least six of the 28 white members of the proposed assembly would have to vote with the 72 black members for any constitutional amendments to be made.

According to conference sources the failure to agree on a time-scale was due to Mr Sithole's insistence that the white safeguards should only last five years. Bishop Muzorewa, Mr Smith and Chief Chirau all agreed on a 10-year period.

Mr Sithole has made it clear that he intends to make a stand on this point. It was at his request that tomorrow's meeting was postponed. However, Mr Sithole is believed to be playing to the gallery to some extent and is thought unlikely to cause a breakdown of the talks on this point.

Three more white civilians have been killed by guerrillas in the past 24 hours, according to Combined Operations headquarters. Mr and Mrs Jack Ashworth, both aged 60, died in an ambush near their farm outside Umtali. Their mentally retarded daughter was severely injured.

Near Gatooma, 100 miles south-west of Salisbury, a farmer, Mr William Read, was reported killed by guerrillas.

Rhodesia near collapse, page 14

Business Perspectives in association with The Times present a conference:

CHINA AND BRITAIN -THE PROSPECT FOR TRADE

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Lord Roll, Chairman of S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.
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Mr. Kenneth Thorogood, Executive Chairman of Tozer, Kemsley & Millbourn (Holdings) Ltd.

This conference is being organised to enable those companies interested in trading with The People's Republic of China to hear the more detailed conclusions of the two most recent missions of senior industrialists which returned from China in October and November.
Those attending will be able to assess the resources and emphasis which their companies should allocate to the substantial opportunities which this market presents, both in the immediate and long term, and will also gain an insight of how to approach this.

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VERSEAS

olivian military regime's belated mnesty for political exiles ails to appease church or press

n Peter Godfrey
Paz, Jan 19

newspapers appeared in via today and the independ- radio stations were silent e latest in a series of pro- against the Government's ment of hunger strikers.
oy good will which might been created by President o Banzer's midnight tele- announcement granting hunger striker's demand for general political amnesty ars to have been diluted by military regime's earlier mpt to end the hunger strike orce.
was forcible entry of mili- police into the offices of encia, one of La Paz's fore- newspapers, early on Tues- which precipitated today's stoppage by the media. hunger strikers who had sheltered on the premises summarily removed while orial staff were jostled and at gunpoint.
ore far-reaching in its lications was the simul- ous forcible entry by mili- police into more than a n churches throughout the try where hunger strikers sought refuge. In some the locks of church s were broken and priests handled or detained. In instance tear gas was used de a church to dispel the cers.
he action prompted a stern ke from the Archbishop La Paz, who threatened in open letter to excommuni- those responsible for "the violation of holy places". Churches in the archdiocese of the capital are to be closed this weekend as a mark of protest unless a satisfactory resolution of the hunger strike is achieved.

"We deeply regret that negotiations which were nearing agreement on a solution on the conflict caused by the hunger strike should be ruined by the violent actions which we witnessed", the archbishop said.

In the Government's view, a solution has already been reached, if unilaterally, General Banzer's amnesty message, conciliatory in tone, appealed to Bolivians of all political persuasions to subdue the "artificial climate of agitation" created by the hunger strike in the interests of progress towards democracy.

The terms of the general amnesty, which will allow 348 political exiles not included in last month's partial amnesty to return to Bolivia, are, however, not clear. Government sources confirmed today that the President's reference to those exiles who were "enemies of Bolivia" not being treated with impunity implied that some would face trial if they chose to return.

Meanwhile the hunger strike, which escalated from a protest by four miners' wives to encompass more than 1,200 people, continues in isolated pockets, notably at the archbishop's residence in La Paz where it began three weeks ago and at the Jesuit college of San Calixto, where the strikers include Dr Siles Salinas, a former President.

Although the strikers' primary demand for a general amnesty has been met, the Government's use of force and hint that the amnesty will not be unconditional has generated a new wave of protest.

There is no sign of the strikers' secondary demands for the withdrawal of a vigil by troops over the country's tin mines and the reinstatement of miners dismissed from their work on political grounds being granted by the military regime.

The Government appeared to have majority support earlier this week when it called a one-day stoppage against the hunger strikers which brought La Paz to a standstill. The few taxi drivers who ventured out into the empty streets had stones thrown at them. But its handling of the crisis is widely considered, even by civilian supporters of General Banzer, to have been clumsy. The belated declaration of a general amnesty after the previous strong-arm tactics is seen as a retreat entailing loss of face.

At the university in La Paz, closed like others in the country after the eviction of hunger strikers, military police are standing guard outside buildings daubed with red paint.

In this politically precarious atmosphere it is uncertain whether Bolivia will proceed in conflict or peace towards the general election scheduled for July.

Bhutto officials now liable to special trial

From Hasan Akhtar
Islamabad, Jan 19

The martial law regime in Pakistan has decided to put on trial certain officials, in addition to politicians, who held posts in the ousted government of Mr Bhutto, the former Prime Minister.

Earlier this week a presidential order was promulgated under which allegedly corrupt politicians will stand trial before 12 special courts. It has now decreed that those who were special assistants or advisers under previous governments will also be liable for trial.

The amended presidential order also provides that courts will punish not only politicians but also officials who directly or indirectly rigged general elections in March, 1977.

The courts are empowered as well to punish those who evaded income tax or any other government tax or misused official funds.

More than 100 politicians from Punjab will be put on trial for corruption.

Overall, the number of politicians—mainly members of Mr Bhutto's People's Party—who may finally be barred from politics and the next general election could be between 200 and 300.

Mr Bhutto himself is most likely to be barred under the martial law regime's contemplated action against politicians. A full list of such people is expected to be known within this month.

Spain and India head marked improvement in political liberties

More nations are joining the ranks of the free

From David Cross
Washington, Jan 19

For the first time in four years political ad civil liberties throughout the world have taken a sharp turn for the better, according to the latest annual survey carried out by Freedom House, an independent American organization devoted to the strengthening of free societies.

Although only a third of the world's population are classified by the organization as free, their ranks have been swollen by three newly free nations during the past year—India, Spain and Djibouti, the former French colony. Five nations have advanced from a "not free" to a "partly free" category—Kuwait, Syria, Ghana, the Madagasy Republic and Nepal—and there have been "significant" improvements in almost a score of other countries.

The biggest gains for freedom were in India where Mrs Indira Gandhi, the former Prime Minister, was overwhelmingly defeated by the opposition parties producing a "return to freedom", Freedom House says. Another great success was Spain's progress in achieving freedom after the death of General Franco. In Djibouti, although the election which led to independence was boycotted by the main opposition party, the results appeared to be those genuinely desired by the majority, according to the survey.

Political and civil liberties made an advance in Ghana, where a strike by members of the professions forced the Government to announce a timetable for a return to elected government. "Although harsh new measures were announced against rumours and defamation, there seems to have been a de facto opening up of expression and economically more scope has been offered to private enterprise."

In Kuwait the press recovered some independence in spite of remaining censorship. In Nepal, the government widened its representative character, the role of direct elections in the political process was increased, most political prisoners were freed and several banned newspapers allowed to appear.

In Syria where there had already been improvements for some years past, 1977 produced an election with some competition and some freedom to express public disapproval of the system. Groups calling for a boycott of the poll kept the turnout so low that the Government had to extend the electoral period.

The Malagasy Republic was still ruled by a leftist military system, but this was now supported by elected bodies at a variety of levels. The government front consisted of a number of apparently independent representatives who won their seats during a national election last year.

Among the countries where other improvements were noted were Bangladesh, Taiwan, Hungary, Poland, Yugoslavia, Iran, Mauritius, Morocco, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Senegal and Sri Lanka.

On the blacker side, personal freedom declined in nine countries with a total of about 124 million inhabitants. These were named by the survey as South Africa, Malta, Jamaica, Angola, Argentina, Burma, Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Ethiopia. However, the setbacks to freedom were small and primarily reflected the continuation or confirmation of previous trends.

Freedom House believes that President Carter's emphasis on human rights has played an important role in last year's improvements in political and civil liberties.

Mrs Gandhi faces trial for again defying inquiry

From Richard Wigg
Delhi, Jan 19

Mrs Gandhi, the former Indian Prime Minister, today defied the Shah commission for the second time when she refused to answer any questions about the period leading up to the emergency, that she declared in June, 1975.

Mr Justice Shah, who is heading the one-man commission of inquiry into excesses committed during the emergency, ordered her case to be forwarded to a Delhi local magistrate on two complaints of contempt, one stemming from last week.

"Will you go into this chair?" Mr Justice Shah asked Mrs Gandhi, pointing to the witness box. "No, sir", she replied, reading from a piece of paper handed her by counsel. "I do not consider myself legally or constitutionally bound to make any statement before you or to take the oath."

The atmosphere in the former Maharajah's palace was tense as Mr Justice Shah repeated his question slowly to Mrs Gandhi four times. Each time she replied quietly in the same way.

After making her position clear Mrs Gandhi, who was accompanied at the 90-minute hearing by a family group that included her younger son, Sanjay, walked out.

Mrs Gandhi's appearance today was in answer to a second summons which concentrated on the crucial period leading up to June 25, 1975, when the former Prime Minister obtained the President's signature for the declaration of the emergency, suspending constitutional guarantees.

Mrs Gandhi's refusal to cooperate makes the ordinary courts the next stage in the political-legal fight she is waging against being called to account in any way for the 20-month emergency that ended in her defeat at the March general election last year.

If found guilty for refusing after being summoned to answer questions, as required by the penal code, she would be liable to up to six months' imprisonment or a fine of 1,000 rupees (about £67).

ihanouk future linked with Chinese visitor

m Neil Kelly
ngkok, Jan 19

he presence in Phnom Penh Mrs Teng Ying-chao, the ow of Chou En-lai, the for- Chinese Prime Minister, prompted speculation that na may be exerting pressure the Cambodian leadership to tore Prince Sihanouk, the mer head of state, to some ition of authority.
hou En-lai was Prince anouk's most powerful sup- ter during his five years of le in Peking, and their wives e close friends.
nofficial reports suggest t Vietnam too would wel- ne Prince Sihanouk's return prominence as a step towards ling its conflict with Cam- dia.
rince Sihanouk, who is 55, rned to Phnom Penh in 6. He has since lived under t has been described as a ose house arrest," at his dence in the capital.
e has not been seen and l recently not heard of. e the fighting with Vietnam an in September the Cam- ian leaders have begun ationing Prince Sihanouk in.
hree weeks ago Phnom Penh ounced that he had con- med Vietnamese "aggres- " in what sounded like a ying cry to the badly mauled mbodian troops.
uring the reign of terror which has affected Cambodia since April, 1975, the people have not forgotten Prince Sihanouk. From time to time leaflets have appeared throughout the country announcing that Prince Sihanouk would return to power to relieve the hardship of the people.

A refugee who recently arrived in Thailand said: "Until 1975 we all thought we were fighting for Sihanouk but after the liberation our leaders told us not to use his name any more."

The former President Lon Nol said four months ago from his exile in Hawaii: "Sihanouk is now a non-person."

Bangkok, Jan 19.—Vietnam today reported fresh attacks by Cambodian troops on Vietnamese border provinces. The Vietnam News Agency, monitored in Hongkong, gave details of five border attacks by Cambodian forces between January 10 and last Tuesday, mostly in An Giang province in the southern sector, and Tay Ninh, north of the Vietnamese-held "Parrot's Beak" area.

The agency accused two Cambodian regiments of killing or wounding 23 Vietnamese civilians in an attack on An Giang province on January 11 and later shelling the area.

In another battle in the province last Sunday, 91 Cambodian soldiers were killed, the agency said.—Reuter.

olice chief replaced after ecret dossiers report

n Our Correspondent
ourne, Jan 19

the face of serious opposi- from the South Australian e force, Mr Donald Dun- the Labour Premier of state, today appointed Mr ence Desmond Draper as new Commissioner of e. Mr Draper replaces Mr L Salisbury, who was dis- ed on Tuesday night follow- a report by Mr Acting ce J. M. White on the h Australia police Special ch.
e report said that the ial Branch and Australia's al espionage body, the ralian Security Intelligence nization (ASIO) had ed closely together without lying any details to the Australian Government. allegation has caused a stir ll the other states today, state governments being enged as to whether their e forces, too, supplied ls on individuals to ASIO. e report also said that ers and files were inaccur- nd in many cases irrele- The Special Branch kept secret files and had more 40,000 people and organi- is under surveillance. st all of these were r supporters.
spite growing opposition within the police force, Dunstan says he will dis- the Special Branch. a letter to Mr Dunstan panying his report, Mr g Justice White said the al Branch had kept files on political, trade union and "other sensitive subject material" for 23 years.

Extracts from the letter said: "Their existence was not mentioned to the Government in spite of several requests for information about them. Special Branch believed that it owed greater loyalty to itself and its own concept of security than to the government because it was cast in an ambiguous role. In most substantial dossiers it can be seen that there has been movement of information to and from ASIO.

"Material which I know to be inaccurate appears in some dossiers and on the cards. There are a great many files on demonstrations, including photographs of participants and identification of habitual demonstrators.

"A few of them are known communists. Some of them are young, active 'radicals'. Most of them appear to be genuinely concerned persons who appear to believe in the justice of the various causes."

The letter said some material had been kept on prohibited immigrants and aliens, homosexuals, eastern and Orthodox church groups, the women's liberation movement and worker participation advocates. The files "were based rather on the unreasoned assumption that any persons who thought or acted less conservatively than suited the security force were likely to be potential dangers to the security of the nation."

step up
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report headed "New Bishop maraland" in *The Times* of ry 16, describing the conse- n of the new Suffragan in Damaraland in West- r Abbey the previous day, incorrectly stated that the v James Kauluma was for- to return to Namibia. As mentioned in the sermon ed by the Rt Rev Trevor eston, Bishop of Stepney, the service, Bishop ma is free to return to ia, of which he is a al. The Rt Rev Colin Winter, of Damaraland-in-Exile, s to make it clear that re no grounds for believing ishop Kauluma will not be ed and that he has in fact begun his journey there.

Crime cuts pay of police chief

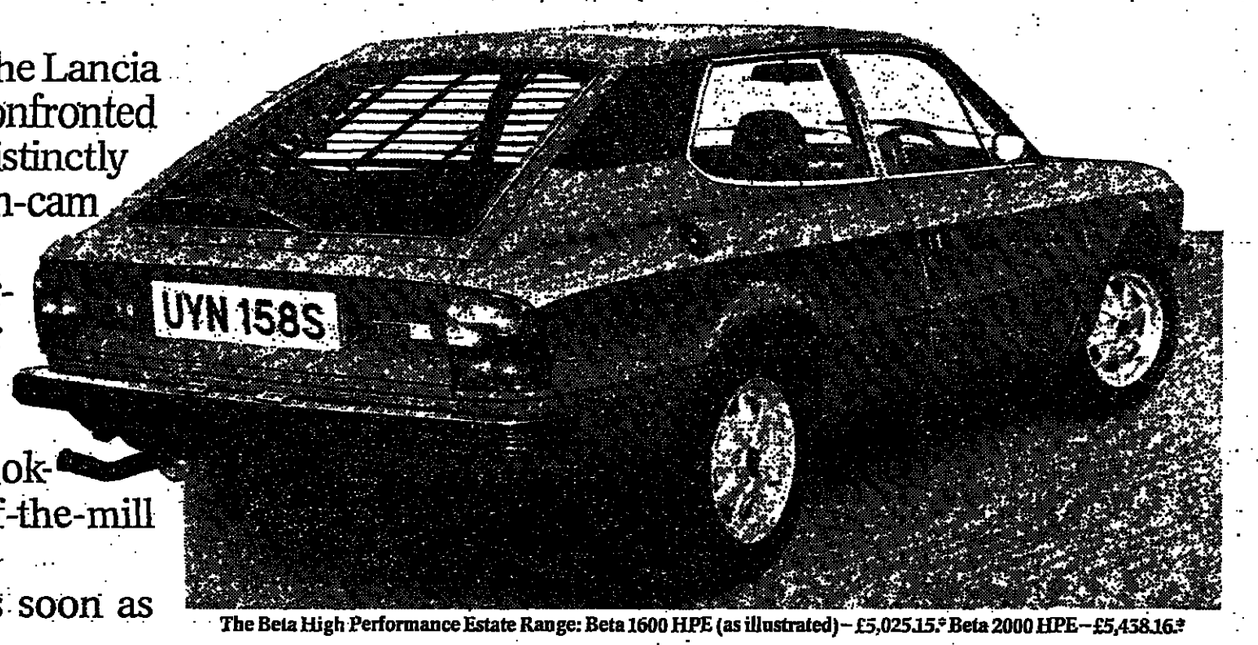
Tokyo, Jan 19.—Tokyo's metropolitan police chief and his deputy have had their salaries cut by 10 per cent for a month because a policeman has been charged with murder, rape and theft.

The National Public Safety Commission said the deductions had been made because the two men had to shoulder part of the responsibility for the crime.—Reuter.

100 shops burned

Dacca, Jan 19. — Fire destroyed at least 100 shops in Bangladesh's main seaport of Chittagong yesterday. No one was reported injured.

ITS BOOT IS AS BIG AS ITS BONNET.



Open the bonnet of the Lancia 1600 HPE and you are confronted by an impressive sight. A distinctly eager-looking 1600 cc twin-cam engine (with aluminium head and twin-choke carburettor) which, on closer inspection, can be seen to drive the front wheels.

Clearly, you are not looking at your average, run-of-the-mill engine.

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PARLIAMENT, January 19, 1978

Labour anger at guillotine motion on Europe elections Bill: threat to block Government's programme

House of Commons

Labour MPs protested at an announcement by Mr Michael Foot, Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House, that a guillotine motion was to be brought in on the European Assembly Elections Bill. It would be debated next Thursday. Replying to Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Leader of the Opposition, Mr Foot said the timetable motion would allow for three days in which to complete the Bill.

Mr Eric Heffer (Liverpool, Walton, Lab)—It is Labour Party policy not to support direct elections. I appeal to him not to go ahead with this Bill. If he does, he might as well reconsider the attitude on some other legislation. (Further cries of "Oh!")

Mr Foot—I know the strong feelings in the Labour Party on this— (Mr Heffer: "You ignore us.")—but the Labour Party and Government have a commitment to a *whole series of measures. If the* time of Parliament was to be consumed on this measure there would be much less time for many other measures —(Interruptions)—which are urged on me by Labour MPs every Thursday and which we intend to put on the statute book.

Mr Ernest Fergyhough (Jarrow, Lab)—Will he reconsider the guillotine decision? We are not the only country who will fail to measure up to the EEC's timetable. I ask Mr Foot, with whom I have always worked in the closest harmony—(Laughter)—and whom I have always supported, if he will reconsider on the basis of our mutual friendship because his decision is making difficulties where they need not arise. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr Foot—I am grateful for the tone and spirit of his question. But I cannot promise that we will reconsider.

Mr John Mendelson (Penistone, Lab)—If he will not abandon the guillotine, the only defence of the rights of the House will be to *prevent all progress on all other* legislation from now on. (Cries of "Oh!")

Mr Foot—I am sure he is likely to reconsider that remark. That is not the way any Government could carry out its obligations.

Mr David Stoddart (Swindon, Lab)—The guillotine on direct elections will cause anger not only among MPs but throughout the Labour Party in the country. Mr Foot cannot get that guillotine *with the support of the Opposition* because there is no majority for it on our side.

Many in the party who have voted on other matters because of Labour Party policy laid down by conference will not feel bound any longer if the Government themselves are prepared to ignore conference decisions based on a two-to-one majority.

Mr Foot—We are determined to carry through our full programme. Mr Neil Marten (Banbury, C)—There has been no filibustering on the direct elections Bill and no late sittings after midnight. A Bill of such great constitutional importance should not be treated in this way.

Mr Foot—I am not making any charge of filibustering.

Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk (Ormskirk, Lab)—He should consider the morale of the Labour Party if this guillotine has to be passed with Tory votes.

Mr Foot—If we are to fulfil as many of our undertakings as possible we need time.

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab)—Mr Foot and his Cabinet colleagues should drop the Bill and allow time for all the other measures the Labour Party have put forward. It is sad that when many other EEC countries are turning in on themselves and the EEC momentum has almost come to a halt, that we are engaging in this short-cut to get this Bill through.

Many of us will have to restudy the Government package if it has nothing to offer people like me because we look at such packages as a whole.

Mr Foot—He will be as good as his word and take account of all the other measures this Government has introduced or is sustaining. One is the temporary employment subsidy. If that is to be sustained, it will need a Labour Government to do it. He also has a responsibility in that sense, too.

Mr Ian Wrigglesworth (Teesside, Thornaby, Lab)—Some Labour MPs welcome a timetable;

Commission doubts on employment subsidy

If anybody were to say that they should put 186,000 people on the *dole they would get a serious* rebuff, the Prime Minister said at question time during exchanges about reports that the temporary employment subsidy was believed by the European Community to be contrary to the Treaty of Rome.

The matter was raised by Mr Bryan Gould (Southampton, Test, Lab) who asked the Prime Minister whether he had seen reports today that the EEC Commission believed temporary employment subsidy to be contrary to the Treaty of Rome.

This is the most valuable and effective measure to protect jobs introduced by this Government. Will he give an assurance that the Government will resist it?

Mr Callaghan—I was pleased to see that the Commissioner said he wanted an amicable and constructive solution to the problem. So do I—one which will enable us to keep the jobs which this temporary employment subsidy is helping.

Mr Michael Noble (Rossendale, Lab)—An amicable solution to the problem of TES will only be found when the jobs of workers in the North-west are secured either by this subsidy or by an alternative which is acceptable not only to Labour MPs but *the Labour move*ment in the North-west.

Mr Callaghan—There are 186,000 jobs which are at the moment being supported by the TES. The Treaty of Rome was drawn up in conditions when the world was expecting the market economy to dominate and growth to continue and it only goes to show one of the weaknesses of having written constitutions of this sort because conditions now are entirely different.

This must be pointed out to anybody who was asking the British Government—nobody has yet done so and I assume nobody will, because if they did so they would get a serious rebuff—to put 186,000 people on the dole.

Mr John Golding, Under Secretary for Employment, in a written reply, said—I confirm that the Government have received a letter from the EEC Commission under section 93 (1) of the Treaty of Rome drawing attention to the need to give advance notification of any proposal to continue the TES scheme beyond March 31, 1978.

The Commission has expressed doubts about the compatibility of the scheme in its present form with European policy on competition and has suggested various changes they would like to see in any future scheme. The Commission's letter is being taken into account in the Government's current review of the future of TES.

Mr Silkin says EEC fisheries ministers are advancing towards Britain's position

European Community fisheries ministers have made an important advance in meeting Britain's demands on a common fisheries poli". Sir John Silkin, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said in a statement.

Reporting on Council of Ministers meeting on fisheries in Brussels on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, Mr Silkin said that the Government had three essential requirements: a preferential position for Britain's fishermen within 50 miles; adequate and properly enforced conservation measures; and acceptable quotas.

I believe (he went on) that further progress has been made *towards an agreed solution. In par*ticular the Commission have now put forward proposals on quotas which the Government could regard as a basis of discussion if sufficient progress could be made on the crucial issue of preferential access. There was considerable opposition to my demands on this question on the basis that they were contrary to the Treaty of Accession.

Nevertheless the Council are now willing to consider whether our demands can be met by means of fishing plans.

That is an important advance and I believe also that not too much separates us from our partners on the important question *of conservation measures.*

I reiterated that the acceptability of any measures so far proposed will depend not only on the content of the proposals looked at by themselves but also on the nature of the final package when it can be seen as a whole. We have not, therefore, agreed to any part of the proposals so far examined.

The position of the Government on them is entirely reserved and our judgment of their acceptability must depend first on what can be achieved on coastal preference—which is now the most difficult single issue—and then on the balance between the different parts of any possible overall package.

Despite the difficulties which may well lie ahead I believe that progress is being made. There is now time for a pause for reflection and the Council will then meet again in Brussels on January 30 to make a further effort towards reaching final agreement.

Mr John Peyton, chief Opposition spokesman on agriculture (Yeovil, C)—What does he mean by a preferential position for our fishermen within 50 miles? It could mean anything or nothing. What does he mean by acceptable quotas? It has been made clear by almost everyone that catch quotas would not be acceptable and are in practice an invitation to cheat.

What is meant by fishing plans? Whatever attractive pipe dream it may be in some Government office, it would be exceedingly difficult to translate into anything workable on the *high seas.*

His words can no longer conceal the fact that his way and that of the industry are parting.

Mr Silkin—What we mean by preference is an exclusive zone from zero to 12 *miles and a dominant* preference between 12 and 50 miles. We regard catch quotas as totally unacceptable unless there is limitation of effort.

Anyone concerned with the Icelandic cod war knows extremely well what a "fishing plan" is. A particular zone of water is reserved for fishing vessels of particular nations in particular numbers fishing for a limited number of hours or days for a particular species at a particular season. It can be as definite as that. It would have to be permanent and would have to represent the Community offering us that coastal preference which was given away in the treaty of accession.

Mr Peyton—He just throws meaningless phrases about. What does he mean by his dominant preference in practice? What does he mean by acceptable quotas? I am glad he is not thinking of veering into catch quotas.

What are his fishing plans going to mean? It is no good explaining them in reference to Iceland. We believe they will be a thoroughly unsatisfactory means of doing this. On what does he found his *hopes that these things will work?*

Mr Silkin—His Front Bench should be experts on what unacceptable means when it comes to the fishing industry. They were the people who signed the treaty of accession. It is my job to try to repair the damage they have done. (Labour cheers.)

The position of many of our partners in Europe was that a dominant preference and exclusive zone of the sort I seek or may seek *was not on all fours with the treaty* of accession which the Opposition were only too delighted to push at the time.

The fishing plan was invented at the time of the cod war. Whether it will be sufficient to meet our demands sufficiently permanent, sufficiently well written and sufficiently clear in every detail, remains to be seen. It is up to the *Commission to make their propo*sals and I will see, and the House will have an opportunity to judge, if they are satisfactory.

On dominant preferences, I mean that the limitation of effort, with the conservation measures and management of that zone that the greatest potential is dominantly preferential in favour of the coastal state.

Mr Enoch Powell (South Down, UU) said the only result which could be satisfactory to the British fishing industry is one based upon national control of that part of their sovereign waters which was necessary to the fishing industry.

If the other members of the Community cannot find the means of combining that with our membership of the Community (he said), they must face the alternative.

Mr Douglas Henderson (East Aberdeenshire, Scot Nat)—I have a message from the Scottish fisheries representatives about their distress at what they regard as an apparent shift of the Government's stance, particularly in agreeing to discuss figures rather than principles, which is what the minister has said he would not do.

Mr Silkin—I have not discussed the question of the acceptability of quotas. I have not discussed the figures involved.

Mr Iain Sproat (Aberdeen, South, C)—*In spite of his robust efforts* we are simply not goong to get justice for the British fishing industry within the EEC. Will he give a categoric assurance that if we do not get an agreement at the next meeting, we will declare by unilateral action a 50-mile exclusively controlled limit?

Mr Silkin—I have said many times that failing an agreement we must take *our unilateral conservation* measures. These measures would be strong, difficult and tough.

I hope there will be an agreement on what we would regard as the right terms for the simple reasons that we have a fishing industry. We need to maintain it, preserve it and expand it. That has *been my aim all along.*

Mr Alan Beith (Berwick upon Tweed, L)—He was right to reserve the British position on every part of the agreement. *he been able to sort out* w species are covered by the qu suggestions and what proportio horse mackerel, dog fish and not suitable for *human consu* tion?

I was relieved to hear a c reference to the recovery of protection for the full 12 n including the sections given a by the Conservatives.

Mr Silkin—We have moved a *way from the Treaty of Acces* and the Commission's proposal a year ago.

Horse mackerel is eaten. It h large export trade to Nigeria a is an expanding trade. As for t he terms "rubbish" the offe rubbish is small in these propo I said I was not prepared to dis them with my colleagues unti had looked at the overall pac and then they might form the b for reasonable discussion.

Mr Austin Mitchell (Grim Lab)—The time has come to a our national interest by the im tion of further national conse tion measures.

Mr Silkin—I do not know whe that *is quite the right though* go through my mind at this s of the negotiations. Let us what happens in the negotiat first. I can start thinking abou suggestion if they do not work the way we need them.

Mr Andrew Bowden (Brigt Kemptown, C) said Sussex ins fishermen were demoralized saw little hope for the future. quota system would not work. only hope was to get an exclu *zone and settle for nothing les*

Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith (N Angus and Mearns, C)—Fis plans unless they are comb with control by the coastal cannot possibly achieve effe conservation.

Mr Silkin—I agree. Such p have to be permanent; they a not just be for one or two yea Mr Kenneth Warren (Hasm C)—The House is getting fed with the gerrymandering of EEC partners over our fis rights. The minister should g the next meeting and put dow unilateral declaration which w be supported by all sides.

Mr Silkin—It would be possibl *it not better to see whether we* agree? Maybe we cannot. If can agree on our terms, it w be better.

Patent rules on inventions by employees

Mr Clinton Davis, Under Secretary for Trade, in a written reply, said—I expect to lay the Patents Rules before Parliament in the next few weeks. The rules will include a provision to the effect that an employed inventor must claim compensation within one year after the patent has ceased to have effect.

It is not intended that a claim by the employee shall be restricted to the benefit derived by the employer over a certain period prior t othe date of the claim.

The TUC and the Institute of Patentees and Inventors have been consulted and the rule has been approved unanimously by the Standing Advisory Committee on Patents on which these and several other organizations are represented.

If an employee inventor makes a request to the Patent Office he will be informed of events affecting the patent recorded on the patents register, in particular the date when a patent is granted and the date when it ceases to have effect.

Voting complaint

Mr Peter Viggers (Gosport, C) unsuccessfully sought leave to initiate an emergency debate on the disenfranchisement of civilians as a result of the Representation of the People (Armed Forces) Act, 1976.

He said that wives of servicemen had to register as service voters or lose the vote and many resented that and refused so to register. The result had been in his constituency so to distort the register issued yesterday as to undermine the principle of democracy.

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons

Today at 11: Private Members' Bills. Employment Protection Bill, Companies (Qualification of Company Secretaries) Bill, and Civil Liability (Contribution) Bill, second readings.

Collective bargaining is free now—PM

The Conservative policy document, The Right Approach, had wisely concluded that the Government would be drawn into pay bargaining issues, the Prime Minister said at question time after being pressed by the Opposition to state his position on the question of free collective bargaining.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Leader of the Opposition (Barnet, Finchley, C) had commented on the issue when she said—Mr Callaghan has *made a large number of pro*nouncements about free collective bargaining.

In February he said it meant free collective chaos; in July he said we would return to it; then he said we had 10 per cent wage increases plus a black list, and now he is working to 5 per cent increases plus a black list.

Is he saying to the trade unions that as long as he is Prime Minister, there will be no return to their traditional role of free collective bargaining?

Mr Callaghan (Cardiff, South-East, Lab)—I am grateful to Mrs Thatcher for her careful study of my remarks and I hope that she will continue. As to the position of free collective bargaining: I am happy to see the Conservative Party espousing this cause, which is in marked contrast to some of the statements in *The Right Approach,* published last year, but *I will not linger on that.*

If she wishes to peruse my statements on this, I hope that Mrs Thatcher will remember that I said I thought free collective bargaining was a poor weapon, or words to that effect, for securing justice, but that up to the moment nobody had suggested a better system and I did not know one.

Mrs Thatcher—He will recollect that he said it was a test of the wisdom of democracy. Is it his policy or not?

Mr Callaghan—*It is a test of the* wisdom of democracy and that is why I seek constantly to persuade—and the Opposition are fairly irrelevant in this debate—*and convince trade unionists, with* a fair degree of success, that modest claims based on productivity are more likely to produce a real improvement in the standard of life than exaggerated and runaway wages claims. If Mrs Thatcher disagrees, perhaps she will say so.

Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch and Lymington, C)—Is it his Government's policy to return to free collective bargaining at the earliest opportunity?

Mr Callaghan—There is free collective bargaining now. (Loud Conservative interruptions.)

Mr Jack Ashley (Stoke-on-Trent, South, Lab)—Does he support or reject the public speeches of those ministers who have said that voluntary pay policy was vital? Has not the time come when every minister should be advocating a voluntary pay policy?

Mr Callaghan—I am not aware that anyone is not advocating a voluntary pay policy or free collective bargaining or somewhere between the two which is rather the position taken up by *The Right Approach* until modified by Mrs Thatcher in her speeches in Scotland.

The Right Approach indicates that the Government must take the view on the level of wages in any year and that that level cannot remain secret from those who are concerned with bargaining. Therefore *The Right Approach* wisely concluded that the Government would be drawn into these issues.

I do not know whether Mrs Thatcher will have any more than theoretical experience of this but I must tell her that *The Right Approach* is right on this. (Labour laughter.)

Next week

The main business in the House of Commons next week will be:

Monday: Debate on agriculture.

Tuesday and Wednesday: Further progress in committee on Scotland Bill.

Thursday: Timetable motion on European Assembly Elections Bill. Debates on size of *Hansard*, broadcasting of the proceedings of the House, and computer-based indexing in the library.

Friday: Private Members' Bills: Employment Protection (Amendment) Bill; Consumer Safety Bill; Urban Parishes Bill, second readings.

The main business in the House of Lords will be:

Tuesday: Medical Bill, report stage. Debate on EEC committee report on equality of treatment for men and women in social security matters.

Wednesday: Debates on tanker safety and pollution prevention; tourism; child minders and foster parents.

Thursday: Debate on the press.

Devaluation of green pound 'closely in mind'

Pressed to confirm or deny reports that the Government were contemplating a 5 per cent devaluation of the green pound, Mr John Silkin, Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said his view remained exactly what it had been since October 19, 1976.

Any movement in the green *pound (he said) must be consi*dered in the national interest and the national interest alone.

Mr Silkin (Lewisham, Deptford, Lab) told Mr Gwilym Roberts (Cannock, Lab) that he could not assess the effect of membership of the EEC on British food prices because of the difficulty of predicting how prices would have moved if Britain had remained outside.

As for 1978 (he said) the effect of the final transitional step in January 1 cannot be accurately calculated but might lead to an increase of up to 1 per cent on retail food prices.

I cannot, at this stage, forecast what further price increases may occur in 1978.

Mr Roberts—Would Mr Silkin take this opportunity to confirm or contradict the appalling reports which are goong around today that the Government are contemplating a 5 per cent devaluation in the green pound?

The green pound is a very blunt instrument. The only effect of this sort of change would be to add to *the housewife's burden and make* the Government's incomes policy more difficult.

If there are farmers in specific areas with problems they should get more selective help rather than use this sort of weapon.

Mr Silkin—As to whether I can confirm or deny reports, I must see the reports first of course. My view on devaluation of the green pound remains exactly what it has been since October 19, 1976, when I first said that any movement in the green pound must be considered in the national interest and in the national interest alone.

I agree that the green pound is a blunt instrument. I only regret that it cannot be made a good deal sharper.

Mr John Peyton, chief Opposition spokesman on agriculture (Yeovil, C)—Does he contemplate making any announcement on devaluation of the green pound or not, on or *before Monday's debate?*

Mr Silkin—We first have to decide what the policy may be. Our policy on the green pound, as I told the Farmers' Club in a good speech, clearly said the whole question was under continued and continual consideration. It remains so.

Mr Peyton—Mr Silkin's speech to the Farmers' Club was not a box office success by all reports. Will he try to answer my simple question—does he have it in mind to make a statement on the green pound on or before Monday's debate?

Mr Silkin—On the box office success, I was speaking as the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the box office returns as such were not in my mind. What was in my mind was national policy.

Should it occur to me to make an announcement one way or another before the debate on Monday Mr Peyton will be informed.

Mr Anthony Newton (Braintree, C)—Skill at dodging direct questions will be no substitute for a clear assurance that he has sought an immediate devaluation of the green pound of at least 7.5 per cent. The housewife's burden will be a great deal larger soon unless something is done to restore confi*dence in the British farming in*dustry.

Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab)—Get out of the Common Market; that is the answer.

Mr Silkin—Mr Newton is making a number of rather sweeping assertions. I have devaluation of the green pound closely in min have to balance the interests o agricultural industry, the food dustry, which has other point view, and the housewife. It is balance of those three impera that must always guide what I Mr Peyton—Has not the p been reached where the inter of consumers and livestock ducers are converging or have verged. Both have an iden interest in the preservation healthy and competitive lives industry.

If we go on in this way with minister putting off the inevit the problem will get worse worse and he will be to blame. Mr Silkin—I am glad he has converted to my view all the along that the interests of ducers and consumers coin When at the Farmers' Club n ing someone said to me: "Yo an excellent Minister of Food a—expletive deleted—Ministe Agriculture" I tried to point that the interests of the tw together. But there is another in which they go together an must direct his mind to it.

All the evidence shows tha the price of foodstuffs goes there is a corresponding fall ir consumer demand. The farr must be aware of that too.

N Ireland Office to administer courts

House of Lords

Moving the second reading of the Judicature (Northern Ireland) Bill, Lord Elwyn-Jones, the Lord Chancellor, said the Government's approach in the Bill was to make those changes which were necessary both for now and the foreseeable future while as far as possible preserving the best possible of the existing legal system in the Province.

The basis of the Bill was the recommendations of three distinguished committees in Northern Ireland under the Lord Chief Justice, Sir Robert Lowry, and Lord Justice Jones and Lord Justice MacDermott. Account had also been taken of views received following the publication of a White Paper in October 1976.

The Bill (he said) provides the Supreme Court with a new basic statute and a modernized administrative structure. The Court of Criminal Appeal is to be merged with the Court of Appeal. It abolishes the regional criminal jurisdiction of courts of assize and county courts and in their place establishes a crown court with exclusive criminal jurisdiction. It establishes a unified court service to provide administrative staff for all levels of courts in Northern Ireland.

The greater part of the Bill related to the Supreme Court and sought to provide a new statutory basis for the practice and procedure of the several courts that would constitute the new Supreme Court of Judicature.

Which minister should have responsibility for the new courts service (he said) is a matter about which I know a good deal of concern has been expressed. I have given it careful and prolonged consideration after consultation with the Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland and others. In the end I *decided with the agreement of the* Secretary of State for Northern Ireland that the overall responsibility for the administration of the courts should rest with the Secretary of State.

The Secretary of State (he added) should be answerable to Parliament for the service's performance. This question has no bearing whatsoever on the independence of the judiciary, to which, of course, I attach the greatest importance.

Whatever changes should be made nothing should be done which would weaken the independence of the judiciary in Northern Ireland. For that purpose the key elements were the appointment and tenure of office of the judges themselves and the professional officers of the courts who were responsible for undertaking judicial work.

Those would remain unaffected by the Bill.

Lord Belstead, for the Opposition, said the Bill was surely a golden opportunity for the ultimate responsibility for the court service in Northern Ireland to be brought on to the same footing as that in England and Wales and to be assigned to the Lord Chancellor. Confidence in the administration of justice was essential, particularly as far as the people of Northern Ireland were concerned.

Those who would attack the administration of justice (he said) should have no excuse, however ill-founded, to work their mischief.

The Lord Chancellor's office (he said) is seen not only to uphold, but also to represent the independence of the courts. We know that *to place responsibility elsewhere is* causing considerable concern, not least with the General Council of the Bar in Northern Ireland.

He believed the proposal had received little support and that was regrettable as undoubtedly the substance of the rest of the Bill should go on to the statute book as speedily as possible.

Lord Moyola said the Bill was going to provide an opportunity for people of ill-intent to attack *both the Secretary of State, the* judges, and the judicial system. There were times when the Secretary of State was bound to be a party in cases before the courts, the most obvious being in claims for criminal injury arising from *bomb damage as a result of ter*rorist activity.

As a result it would be claimed that the Secretary of State might influence which case went to which judge.

There will spread (he said) a tale of woe and calumny which is going to undermine confidence in the Secretary of State and the judiciary. If past history is anything to go by that kind of propaganda campaign will succeed. There is little political mileage to be made in making an attack on the Lord Chancellor's Department. Viscount Brookeborough (C) said he was asking the House to think again on the issue and have another look at the responsibility *for the new court service.* They had to look at the Bill in the light of nine years of attempted revolution in Northern Ireland.

The prime aim of the subversives (he said) is to discredit the forces of law and order and the courts. That the terrorists have failed so far is to the eternal credit of the Lords Chief Justice who have ruled in Northern Ireland up to now, their teams of judges, the courts, and the magistrates.

If they have failed in their attacks (he added) it is the more incumbent on us to protect our institutions and put them in a position that they are not going to be open to attack again.

The Northern Ireland Office was a politically active department. The Lord Chancellor's Office in contrast was steeped in centuries of the organization of justice, in good standing throughout the world. The Lord Chancellor should accept the further burden.

The Bill was read a second time.

The Education (Northern Ireland) Bill completed its committee stage:

House adjourned, 6.4 pm.

Providing a better framework for development of rural transport

Mr William Rodgers, Secretary of State for Transport (Teesside, Stockton), moving the second reading of the Transport Bill, said it provided an opportunity for action in rural transport problems. There would be little sympathy for those who needlessly delayed its passage.

He was surprised by the Opposition's amendment in the Order Paper. Many people would hold it against them when the time came.

The Bill would help to get the most cost-effective use of resources available. It would provide a stronger framework for the local planning of stable public transport services with the coun*ties in the lead but bringing in the* local knowledge of districts and the expertise of operators.

It would encourage community self-help to tackle the needs ordinary bus services could not reach. It would adapt certain aspects of the licensing system to current conditions by giving additional flexibility without destroying necessary safeguards.

A most important provision concerned Exchequer grants to British Rail. For those who wished to maintain a railway network there was a continuing requirement for funds to fulfil the commitment that the British Railways Board should operate a passenger service. The proposals in the Bill did no more than seek parliamentary approval for this continuing support to the passenger railway.

The chairman of the board had told him they now expected to achieve a small surplus on their non-passenger services in 1978.

The Bill strengthened the powers of county councils for public transport planning and required them to produce a rolling five-year plan for public transport in the county.

The clause transferring Freightliners Ltd to British Rail from the National Freight Corporation was not a soft option, as British Rail fully understood. The key element in the decision was that rail-haul was the core of Freightliners operation and as part of British Rail its services could be planned and marketed alongside British Rail.

The main provision was to deal with the financial problems of National Carriers which operated in the highly competitive market of parcels and small freight. It had been in poor shape when taken over in 1969.

It was now breaking even on a trading level, an impressive performance which did great credit to NCL and the NFC itself.

The Bill would relieve NCL of the burdens of the past but they would have a future liability to achieve and maintain an acceptable level of trading profit. He hoped that the proposals would ensure that by the end of 1981, NCL was fully self-supporting.

Mr Norman Fowler, Opposition spokesman on transport (Sutton Coldfield, C) moved: That this House declines to give a second reading to a Bill which fails fully to meet the needs of transport users, particularly in the rural areas.

He said that this was not the Bill which the Secretary of State wanted. He had been overruled in Cabinet on a number of important proposals. The general policy of the Government was to seek to avoid controversy in election year. An order had gone out that ministers should not rock the boat. That meant that the Bill did not contain proposals for compulsory seat belts.

It was objectionable that the Government did not have the courage to put forward their proposals in this Bill but intended to legislate by order for Northern Ireland. That showed the Government at their cynical worst. It was a shabby and disreputable way of dealing with any issue.

The Blennerhassett report on drinking and driving made proposals for legislation which the Government accepted and were pledged to introduce. The only major area of controversy was over random tests. They were dropped on the grounds that this was election year.

This was a phoney Bill, and it was inadequate because it provided precious little for the users of transport.

The Government said that county councils should have responsibility for developing passenger transport policies in their areas. The Government had to decide, if they wanted local devolution, that they could not adopt an attitude of "Whitehall knows best".

County councils were concerned about the silence of the Government over resources. Councils could produce plans and enter into agreements with the operators, but they needed a Government commitment to match them.

The future of the railway industry, something which both sides of the House were concerned about, was crucially in its own hands. He hoped the Government would make it clear that the productivity target remained unchanged. Only by higher productivity and efficient management would rail fares be kept in check.

For some reason the motorist's interests were never mentioned by this Government. The motorist was entitled at least to a fair deal in transport policy, but the Government had cut back on road maintenance to a point causing concern to virtually every county council. The Bill did not do what a transport Bill should do and put the interests of the transport user first.

Mr Sydney Irving (Dartford, Lab) said he welcomed the Bill. The state of bus services in his constituency was little short of disgraceful and made the life of the old, the sick, the housewife and young families almost unbearable. Unless something was done quickly a further decline was inevitable. The Bill would make possible the efficient planning of transport, including rural bus services.

Mr David Penhaligon (Truro, L) said the Bill was the first attempt to do something in the rural areas that they had had for a very long time indeed.

Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch and Lymington, C) said that the Bill tried limply to satisfy the consumer, but it did not allow the consumer to be the arbiter of what was *in his best interest.* The Government thought they or the county councils knew best. This was a miserable, phoney little Bill.

Mr Ian Gow (Eastbourne, C) said since the National Freight Corporation came into being on January 1, 1969, eight years' accounts had been completed and for six out of those eight years it had been in breach of its statutory duty to break even.

Mr John Ovenden (Gravesend, Lab) said he welcomed this attempt at partnership between the local authorities and the transport operators. They had been at loggerheads for too long. However he was rather sceptical about its effectiveness, not because the machinery was necessarily wrong but because it put too much power into the hands of the county councils. Their record, particularly that of the shire counties, left little room for confidence.

Mr Edlon Griffiths (Bury St Edmunds, C) said the Select Committee on Nationalized Industries had been demanding to know why the British Steel Corporation was losing £500m a year. He would write to the chairman (Mr Russell Kerr) to draw his attention to British Rail's losses of the same order and to ask him toget precisely the same sort of information from the chairman of British Railways that was being sought from the British Steel Corporation.

Mr Michael McNair-Wilson (Newbury, C) said that if Freightliners were to be successful the Government had to ensure that British Rail were in a fair and competitive environment vis-a-vis trains and lorries. It was not enough to insist that British Rail should do away with its freight subsidy, as the EEC recommended, and find reasons why tachographs should not be fitted to lorries because they could increase costs.

Mr George Younger, for the Opposition (Ayr, C) said the Bill was a disappointing measure which left out so many of the things which many peoplein the transport world expected it to include.

If county councils were to be required to assess needs in their areas it must at least be necessary to redefine the role of the Traffic Commissioners.

Commuters did not expect rail fares never to go up but they expected an effort to be made British Rail and the Governmen convince them that such increa were reasonable and done after the most rigorous efforts *cut costs and be efficient.*

Mr John Horam, Under Secre for Transport (Gateshead, W Lab) said with regard to finance for British Rail in 197 the public expenditure provi including the new replacem allowance was for some £440m out-turn prices. At that £1,750m, the first large train would last nearly four years.

The difference between Con vative transport policy and Government's transport policy that the Government gave pro support to public transport, the Conservative Party did not

In 1973-74, the Conservati last year in office, the level central government support to railways was £292m by contrast £1,076m on new motorways roads. Public transport came down their list of priorities.

Under the present Governm *and the policies of Mr Rodg* spending on new road construct next year would be £675m, cent government support for the r ways £462m. On local transpo £109m would be spent on conc sionary fares and no less th £149m on bus support compared £27m in the last year of Conser tive government.

The amendment was rejected 185 votes to 153—Governm majority, 32, and the Bill read second time.

The Participation Agreements B passed its remaining stages.

House adjourned, 11.03 pm.

Animal exports inquiry report nearly ready

An enormous volume of evidence on the export trade in live food animals had been received from a large number of organizations, Mr Gavin Strang, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said during question time exchanges.

Mr Strang (Edinburgh, East, Lab) added that good progress was being made with the examination of this trade.

The results (he said) should be available to ministers shortly. When they have been studied, Mr Silkin, Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, intends to make a statement to the House on the conclusions reached and the reasons for them.

Mr Thomas Litterick (Birmingham, Selly Oak, Lab)—Have the department estimated the effect on the revenues of British industry that would follow a cessation of the trade in live animals and the *substitution of this by the export* of carcases?

Mr Strang—This is an important point and we are considering it. This is not simply a welfare matter; there are employment and economic aspects involved as well.

New fishery plans explained

European Parliament

Luxembourg

British MPs protested that no opportunity was being given to question Mr Finn Olav Gundelach, EEC Commissioner for Agriculture and Fisheries, when he made a statement to Parliament on the Brussels meeting during which a system of fishing plans was put forward by the Commission as an alternative to coastal zones reserved exclusively for British fishermen.

Mr Gundelach said that in its proposals the Commission had strongly underlined the use which could be made, in the context of control, by the concept of fishing plans. The fishing plan instrument was one by which they could define and control in detail the fishing effort which was allowed for any fishing nation operating in a prescribed water to catch the fish allowable in the form of a quota. In reallocating the quotas they had taken into account the losses and *special problems of countries like* the United Kingdom.

The result of the proposals was that while the Community overall had suffered a loss of fishing possibilities in the magnitude of 7 to 8 per cent, the proposed allocation would leave the United Kingdom in a situation where they had no overall loss compared with the situation between 1973 and 1976.

Full satisfaction could not be given to British demands on cod because the amount of cod necessary to do that was not available in European waters unless the cod fishing of other countries was virtually wiped out.

It was fair to report that on the basis of the Commission's proposal a considerable amount of work had been done in the area of rules concerning fish conservation control, and even in regard to the quota proposals. All delegations considered the Commission's proposals as a workable basis for a compromise.

The difficulty was not the concept of fishing plans which was in principle accepted by all members, but the territory where they applied. There had been discussion about the possibility of using such plans in an appropriate manner in the North Sea. It was on this that specific discussions would concentrate.

The Council recognized that it had been presented with a complete basis for negotiation and they had all the elements necessary for *concluding a political deal.* There was no factual element missing. It was there on the table.

No more rabbits could be pulled out of the hat because the rabbit was now on the table. The uncertainty in the fishing industry was becoming intolerable. The Community's position towards third countries was being under*mined. They were not in a position* to conclude serious negotiations with important fishing nations like Norway when they did not have the basis of an internal fishing policy.

There was more at stake than the *interests of the fishing industry* itself. There should be a political will to make the EEC work. If they failed in that task, the repercussions politically would go far wider than the fishing industry. It would have consequences for other areas of cooperation and indicate a certain impotence of the Community to handle in an imaginative manner matters of common interest to them.

The stakes were high and this appeared to be appreciated by the Council of Ministers. A solution might not be found in 10 days but significant progress had been made in that direction and they could see a solution within a reasonably *short period.*

Decision not yet taken on new Parliament building

Proposals for an "elephantine" new building for the European Parliament in Luxembourg had received a devastatingly bad press in Britain, Mr Tam Dalyell (West Lothian, Lab) said.

He called for a statement from the President of the Parliament on the new building. He said that in the House of Commons on Wednesday he had been approached by a number of MPs from all parties who had asked what they were up to. It had taken 20 years to discuss the matter, and now they were expected to make a decision in something like three weeks.

We have to go back to our own parliaments, and there are a great *number of our colleagues who will* be expecting us to answer the question as to what the European Parliament's attitude on this is and whether the President has given any undertakings to the Luxembourg Government.

Sig Emilio Colombo (Italy, C-D), President of the Parliament, told him: I shall make no statement either at the end of this sitting or the beginning of the next one because I would not be in a position to do so. No decisions have been taken on these problems.

Parliament was concerned wi the organization and equipment their working headquarters a not with the question of the seat Parliament because this w covered by a 1965 agreement.

Decisions which individual go ernments might take as regards improvement in the working con tions of Parliament did not in an way concern the problem of t final seat of Parliament. It was *this spirit they continued to wor* Mr James Spicer (West Dorset, C) said he welcomed the statement Sig Colombo that if the Luxem bourg Government wished chance its arm and put up a build ing, this was in their own court.

Sig Colombo—He has gone a litt beyond what I actually said. If th Luxembourg Government take decisions in this matter, it is evi clear they are responsible for thos decisions. It is also this Parlia *ment's responsibility not* prompt the adoption of decision without there being agreement pre viously. If there were proposal then the Bureau first, and then th Budget Committee, would have to be informed and deal with the matter.

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ngland's technical kill mainly of n obstructive kind

John Woodcock
et Correspondent
chi, Jun 19

a truly desolate piece of bat- England took their first gs total to 266 in the third match against Pakistan here. They were in, all told, for hours, 25 minutes or 124.1 displaying scarcely a sign ggression and so little tech- skill, other than of a purely uctive kind, that even the en themselves must have ed: In the last 95 minutes tan scored 54 for one.

most all the pleasure to be during England's innings came Pakistan's fielding, which the best I have seen from (Miandad must be one of est all round fielders in the and Mohsin and Wasim are not far behind him) and owling of Iqbal Qasim (slow arm) and Abdul Qadir (leg s) who took eight English s between them. Sarfraz and der managed, too, some overs with the new ball. England, Lever, going in at er 10, batted as well as any-

gland would, no doubt, de- their tactics by saying that being 107 for five they could no chances, and that the ball ming enough for 266 to be a score. Even so, to bat as did makes the game hardly playing and barely worth ding. In six hours between e yesterday and teatime to- hey scored 139 runs, in lovely er and against attacking The outfields is curiously the pitch even slower; but poor stuff.

partnership between Roope Taylor, which continued for the morning, produced 72 in three and a half hours: run, in fact, every three es. So long as it lasted the was becalmed; without it nd would have been out for rously few. The sixth wicket ead survived, not without a mount of playing and missing 0 overs of spin with which an started the day, and then e new ball through with grim ication, when Roope was fore playing back to nder, the ball keeping low, as always, greeted the on with the equanimity with an early bird might be bit- a worm.

s was the first of three suc- e leg-before decisions. The d put an end to Taylor's dogged innings when he pushed forward to the leg spin bowler, Qadir; the third came when Edmonds was bamboozled by Qadir's googly. It is an exquisite moment for a leg spinner when a batsman, through playing for the leg break, misses a googly by as much as Edmonds did. In the whole of the Hyderabab Test two different umpires allowed none of the countless appeals there were for leg-before; in this England innings, six such appeals went in the bowler's favour.

If Edmonds had looked as though he might have put bat to ball, had he stayed much longer, no such thing could be said of Cope, who was worked, mercifully, after making 11 in 65 minutes, after which we still had to suffer Willis making five in 50 minutes out of a last wicket partnership of 34. This included, strange to relate, an on-drive for six by Lever, off no different a ball from many others that were bowled. Finally Willis, looking as aggrieved as Roope had done was given out leg before to Qadir. If the umpire had seen enough of England's batting by then he was not alone in that.

When Pakistan went in they were prepared at least to go for their shots. By the fourth over of their innings the score was 22 and England were down to two slips. At 33, Shafiq, hooking at Willis, was caught by Botham, running to his right by the square leg umpire, this was no bad shot and a brilliant catch. It was a trap, too, which was gratifying for England. Botham was fielding for Rose, who was briefly off the field. Mudassar stayed to the close, a much more confident player than when the series started, and Mohsin saw through the closing overs, twice in one over hitting Cope back over his head for four.

Mushtaq, Imran and Zaheer have returned to Australia with Mushtaq saying, on their behalf, that they were "ever ready to be at the nation's service." Having just declined to provide the selectors with an undertaking that they would give Pakistan first call over the next two years, Mushtaq's statement has, to say the least, a hollow ring. Mr Packer is hoping to bring his players to Pakistan next winter, for a three-way series involving Australia, West Indies and Pakistan, with India joining in if politics allow it. He is thought to have discussed the possibility of this with Mr Omar Kureshi in Singapore earlier this week, Kureshi being an estranged member of the cricketing establishment (he was manager of the Pakistan team to England in 1974).

Gavaskar, of India, and Haroon and Miandad of Pakistan, are among those who have been sounded out about joining Mr Packer, though the two Pakistanis can have listened with no great enthusiasm to what Mushtaq and Imran and Zaheer told their friends of the cricket they have been playing in Australia. A photostat copy, published in a Karachi morning paper, of a letter from Mr Kureshi to the president of the Board of Control for Cricket in Pakistan suggests that Mr Kureshi, in bringing the Packer players back to Pakistan, acted at the request of General Zia-ul-Haq, chief martial law administrator, but without the authority of the cricket board. The best thing for Mr Packer would probably be for Mr Kureshi to make a comeback and head a reorganized board of control, which is not entirely out of the question; the worst thing for him might be if Mr Hafeez Kardar were to do so.



Lever: helped England to a respectable total.

ENGLAND: First innings

*C. Boycott, b Qasim	31
B. C. Rose, c Miandad, b Sarfraz	10
D. W. Randall, lbw, b Qasim	23
G. R. J. Roope, lbw, b Sikandar	56
M. W. Gatting, lbw, b Qadir	5
C. Miller, c Mudassar, b Wasim Raja	11
†R. W. Taylor, lbw, b Qadir	38
P. H. Edmonds, lbw, b Qadir	6
G. A. Cope, b Qasim	18
K. Lever, not out	33
R. G. D. Willis, lbw, b Qadir	5
Extras (b 3, l-b 21, n-b 8)	32
Total	266

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—17, 2—69, 3—72, 4—85, 5—107, 6—189, 7—197, 8—203, 9—232, 10—266.

BOWLING: Sarfraz, 15—6—27—1; Sikandar, 15—3—35—1; Qasim, 40—20—50—3; Qadir, 40.1—9—81—4; Raja, 13—3—31—1.

PAKISTAN: First innings

Mudassar Nazar, not out	26
Shafiq Ahmed, c sub, b Willis	10
Mohsin Khan, not out	13
Extras (n-b 6, l-b 1)	7
Total (1 wkt)	54

Haroon Rashid, Javed Miandad, *Wasim Bari, Wasim Raja, Abdul Qadir, Sarfraz Nawaz, Iqbal Qasim, Sikandar Bakht to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—33.

BOWLING (to date): Willis, 5—0—16—1; Lever, 2—0—12—0; Edmonds, 5—1—9—0; Cope, 3—1—10—0.

Golf

British Open to end on Sundays from 1980

By Peter Ryde
Golf Correspondent

The Open Golf championship, which used to end on a Friday and now ends on a Saturday, will, from 1980, finish on a Sunday. This will be in accordance with the general practice in the United States where this season every professional tournament in their PGA circuit will finish then, except for the tournament in the week before the British Open. In Europe, too, a growing number of events will this year finish on the seventh day.

This is not a blind following of American custom. The decision to change has been mainly influenced by the increased financial benefits to be derived from the fact that both in America and in Japan much more time is devoted to television sport on Sunday than on weekdays. Starting a day later will also give more time for overcompetitors, a vital part of the championship's success, to adjust and get to know the course. It will also make less hectic the administrative switch from the vast business of qualifying to the Open itself. In 1980 there will be one additional benefit, that of avoiding a clash between the last day of the championship and the opening of the Olympic Games in Moscow.

Not everyone will welcome the decision although it has been deliberated at length. Only a small minority object to sport being played on a Sunday now, but there are other practical doubts. It is for example questionable whether Sunday makes a better climax, with the shadow of Monday over it, than Saturday at least in this country. In spite of the large gates of recent years the Royal and Ancient seem confident they can handle more spectators. Keith Mackenzie, secretary of the club, said yesterday that the record number of one day—23,000 at Muirfield—was not considered to have reached saturation point, and the number of stands, which tend to ease the crush, is growing all the time. For this year at St Andrews for example, some 2,500 reserved seats, all of which have been sold, are being erected.

The large number of spectators on the early days of recent championships suggests that people are prepared to give up a whole week or the better part of it to watch, but they may not want to start "leaning on" the following week. Therefore, if the crowds are going to be big on Sunday much will have to depend on the sustained enthusiasm of the local population. However, the Open is big money these days and the need to maintain receipts at a high level, no doubt, paramount.

Football

Experience in Cup matches gives Liverpool priceless advantage

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

If last season's Football League Cup, with its prolonged final of two replays between Aston Villa and Everton, was further ammunition for the competition's detractors, this season's has already provided good entertainment culminating in a semi-final round on February 8 and 15 that promises further entertainment with Leeds United playing Nottingham Forest and Liverpool meeting Arsenal or Manchester City.

The early dismissal of Liverpool from the FA Cup has changed their attitude to the League Cup, which they have never won. If Nottingham Forest continue to race towards the championship, Liverpool will need to win a trophy in order not to fall flat after last season's memorable challenge for three leading titles.

Yesterday's draw for the League Cup ensured that Liverpool and Forest were kept apart, leaving the possibility of a final between the champions and prospective champions at Wembley on March 18. However, before that there is the likelihood of four outstanding semi-final round ties, there being home and away matches at this stage of the competition. Leeds and Liverpool will be at home in the first legs.

Forest are not certain to reach the final because Leeds were the last team to beat them when they met at Elland Road in November. The score was 1—0 but since then Leeds have transferred Jordan and are discussing the future of McQueen. Even so, they are still a formidable team, as Everton discovered in the quarter-final round on Wednesday when they took the lead after three minutes but lost 4—1. Forest will have to face them without Shilton. Gemmill and Needham, who are ineligible, yet in a potentially awkward tie at Bury this week Forest competently overcame similar difficulties.

Liverpool must wait until Tuesday before knowing whether they play Manchester City or Arsenal. The replay at Highbury could hardly be more absorbing than Wednesday's tie at Maine Road where, on a freezing pitch Arsenal began carefully and seemed in control until the second half when City revived because of the guidance of Bell and invention of Barnes. Only a number of breathtaking saves by Jennings guaranteed a second meeting.

In terms of experience in Cup football, Liverpool have a clear advantage over everyone else even though they had not passed the fifth round mark in the League Cup until this season. They have been installed as favourites ahead of Forest but the survivors in this competition Manchester City have the most successful record. They have been in three finals. Of their current team, Booth, has played in all three and Corrigan, Bell and Donachie have played in two.

League Cup semi-final draw

Liverpool v Manchester City or Arsenal

Leeds United v Nottingham Forest

first leg—Feb 8, second leg Feb 15.

McQueen is United's first priority

After a board meeting at Old Trafford last night, Manchester United's manager David Sexton said he had decided to make a cash offer for Gordon McQueen, the Leeds United and Scotland defender. Mr Sexton added: "As far as Gerry Francis is concerned, we have to do the McQueen deal first. We are risking losing Gerry but our priority is Gordon McQueen. There will be no developments however for the moment. There are so many permutations that you can link Manchester United with almost anyone. We will make the offer in the usual way and see what happens from there".

But Mr Sexton was adament that none of United's players would be joining Leeds in a player plus cash deal. "It will be a cash bid only with no players leaving this club. I want to strengthen my squad not to weaken it", he said. Earlier Louis Edwards, United's chairman, had denied reports that Leeds had bid £300,000 for United's defender Jimmy Nicholl.

Paul Futcher, Luton's England under-21 international, who was seriousl injured in a car crash 11 weeks ago, returns to the first team for the second division match at Charlton tomorrow.

Luton's manager Harry Haslam, said: "It's amazing that he has got back so quickly. I was worried sick when I first saw him after the crash but his dedication and determination have been typical of his character."

Further said: "It's great to be back. I had been out of football and I am pleased with the way things have gone in my warm-up games with the third team and the reserves."

Arsenal's defender Willie Young, who needed eight stitches in a cut eyebrow after Wednesday's League Cup quarter-final tie against Manchester City, is expected to face Nottingham Forest tomorrow. Terry Neill, the Arsenal manager said yesterday that he was confident Young would be fit. There are no other injuries, which means that Arsenal are likely to be unchanged. West Ham are also likely to be unchanged for their home game with Newcastle.

Leicester City, who had four first team players injured for last Saturday's game against Bristol City, are optimistic that three of them will be available for tomorrow's game against Queen's Park Rangers.

Frank McLintock, the manager, said that all the players were still under treatment but he hoped his chief strikers, Davies and Hughes, would return and there was also a chance that Kember would be fit. Weller (knee injury) and Sammels (ankle) are definitely out.

Despite heavy snow in the midlands Leicester say that the erection of a tent over the Filbert Street pitch means tomorrow's match against Queen's Park Rangers is definitely on.

Droy is ready to return to a Chelsea defence shattered by Coventry last week when Ipswich visit Stamford Bridge. The big centre half has missed the last two matches with Achilles tendon trouble. Chelsea's manager Ken Shellito said: "We couldn't risk him against Coventry. He was only 50-50.

The rest of the side are fit physically—and I think mentally after last week. We played badly and that was that. I just hope the lads can get that game out of the system against Ipswich."

The Tottenham Hospurs' manager Keith Burkinshaw expects to name a full strength team for the match against Cardiff City at White Hart Lane.

Taylor, who missed his first game of the season last week because of an Achilles tendon injury, has not yet resumed full training but Mr Burkinshaw said: "He has responded to treatment and should be all right."

Coventry will field the team which scored five goals against Chelsea last weekend; at Leeds tomorrow. Holton is fit again but Gordon Milne, Coventry's manager, will play him in the reserves.

Waddington, who has missed Blackburn Rovers' last three matches with a hamstring injury, is expected to return against Fulham. Waddington will probably replace Wood but Blackburn's manager Jim Smith is unlikely to decide on the rest of his line-up until he knows the state of the pitch, which was under a few inches of snow yesterday.

After talks with Aston Villa's manager Ron Saunders, Newcastle's Tommy Craig has deferred a decision whether to join Villa. Craig returned to Newcastle saying he wanted to think the move over during the weekend.

ustralia go ahead with Caribbean tour

ney, Jan 19.—Bob Parrish, chairman of the Australian et Board, said today that the al Australian tour of the Indies would go ahead as duled next month. Mr Parrish replying to suggestions in on that the International et Conference (ICC) would the tour because of the ted involvement of Kerry r's world series players in est Indian team.

he Australian board is not that this question has even raised", he said. "I can't my reason why the tour not go on—we have been ect communication with the Indies Board about the tour lements even as late as yes- and the ICC knows this." CC are expected to announce their policy at a meeting in London on February 1.

Lloyd, who is a Packer player, said it would be foolish for West Indies to omit world series players from their Test line-up. "It would be a financial disaster for the West Indies", Lloyd said. "The crowds would stay away in droves if the best team was not chosen for the Tests."

The West Indian captain, Clive Lloyd, scoffed at suggestions that the tour would be cancelled. "Our cricket board in the West Indies has been against the banning of world series cricket players and I see no reason why the board would change its attitude—I'm confident the tour will go ahead as planned", Lloyd said.

Mr Parish told reporters in Melbourne that Australia would not object to West Indies using world series players on their team for the five Test series starting next month. "Whoever is selected in their team is a matter for the West Indies board only", he said. "Australia will not be raising the matter with the International Cricket Conference on February 1."

Parish said the West Indies had indicated months ago that the WSC players would be selected for Shell Shield matches "and if they selected them in their Test side, it is their decision".

Australia's representatives to the ICC meeting in London will be chosen by the board on January 25 but it appears certain that Parish will attend as well as John Warr, Australia's permanent board resident in England.

Catch 22 noted by Gilliat

Richard Gilliat, the captain of Hampshire, last night sounded a note of caution on the Cricketers' Association's call for a large rise in membership subscriptions to help pay their players bigger wages. "I do not think it right that the Association should talk of an increase in a specific item", he said. "They should say what they consider to be a fair wage and then leave it to the counties on how they raise money.

"Big increases in subscriptions could lead to a reduction in members and perhaps less income in the end. The playing staff might have to be cut and that would defeat the aim. It is no use having 14 or 15 players on high wages and no youngsters coming along to take their places."

There was a ready answer from David Brown, a former captain of Warwickshire, speaking in his capacity as chairmin of the Cricketers' Association. "Can you think of anything more likely to drive youngsters out than pay of £600 to £700? They are not all as low as that but I can tell you that uncapped players don't earn much. There are plenty on £1,000. Don't tell me that is going to attract them into the game."

Hampshire have the best membership of any non-Test county, 8,300, bringing in about £56,000, and Gilliat believes there is room for some increase in subscriptions, though not up to £40 or more that has been suggested. "We could perhaps go up from £10 to £15 full and from £3 to £5 for juniors, who can afford that sort of money these days," he said.

"But cricket is getting better in every sense. No longer are players made an offer and told to take it or leave it. There is a much better liaison between the Association and the Test and County Cricket Board, and that is right. Players should be able to seek more money. But this bid looks to have been made too late to help them this year."

Brown agreed. "I am looking to 1979 rather than 1978, though the sooner the better. If you can get the ball rolling, it is something."

Jack Bannister, the secretary of the Association, said that they were proposing an average wage increase of 60 per cent. Four separate brackets of earnings were being put forward and it is believed that Lancashire's capped players do not fall far behind the £5,000 a year the Association is requesting for that group, when bonus and sponsorship money is added to the basic rate.

Richer prizes to be won on Asian circuit

Tokyo, Jan 19.—The 10-nation Asian golf circuit, which opens in the Philippines next month, has proved a favourite testing ground for young players since it began in 1962. But in an effort to draw more leading players to the circuit, the organizers have lifted this year's total prize money by $117,000 to $577,000. The over all winners will share $100,000 of that total. (Last year they had to make do with a mere $15,000.)

Yet despite its new wealth, the circuit has again failed to attract top Japanese golfers, who can go after richer purses at home. In recent years only a handful of Japan's better-known players have competed in some of the tournaments, although second-grade entrants have been regulars on the circuit.

But for young Americans and Japanese, shut out from the richer Professional Golf Association tournaments at home, the circuit is a blessing. It now attracts so many players that, since 1974, qualifying rounds have been held in the Philippines, Hongkong, Singapore, Malaysia, South Korea and Japan. —Reuter.

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: New York Islanders 6, Minnesota North Stars 0; Atlanta Flames 1, Pittsburgh Penguins 0; Montreal Canadiens 7, Cleveland Barons 4; Chicago Black Hawks 5, Washington Capitals 2; Colorado Rockies 4, Detroit Red Wings 4; New York Rangers 5, Los Angeles Kings 0.
WORLD LEAGUE: Birmingham Bulls 5, Cincinnati Stingers 0; Winnipeg Jets 5, Quebec Nordiques 1; Edmonton Oilers 7, New England Whalers 0.

Cycling

Copenhagen: Six-day race: Final placings: 1, D. Clarke and D. Allan (Australia), 532 points; 2, W. Pelfgen (W Germany) and O. Ritter (Denmark), 493 (minus one lap); 3, R. Pijnen (Netherlands) and G. Frank (Denmark), 593 (minus two laps); 4, U. Hempel (W Germany) and N. Fredborg (Denmark), 615; 5, G. G. Haritz (W Germany) and M. Domeyer (Belgium), 168 (minus five laps); 6, W. Debosscher and F. Bracke (Belgium), 400 (minus six laps).

Boxing

MITAKYUSHU: World light-featherweight championship (WBC): Wilfredo Gomez (Puerto Rico) knocked out Royal Kobayashi (Japan), third.

Derbyshire signing

Derbyshire yesterday signed a 22-year-old South African batsman, Peter Kirsten. A prolific scorer in Currie Cup cricket, Kirsten had a batting average of more than 130 while guesting for Derbyshire's second XI last season.

RAJSHAHI: Sri Lanka, 507 all out dec (B. Warnapura 167 not out); Bangladesh, 30 for 2.

Today's fixtures

THIRD DIVISION
Portsmouth v Swindon Town (7.30).
Port Vale v Wrexham (7.30).
Tranmere Rovers v Hereford U (7.30).
FOURTH DIVISION
Hartlepool v Southport (7.30).
RUGBY UNION
Aberavon v Aberavon (7.0).
Nottingham v Moseley (7.15).
Pontypridd v Trodegar (7.0).

Aston Villa wait for draw

Zurich, Jan 19.—The draw for the quarter final round of the European Football Union (Uefa) Cup takes place here tomorrow. Survivors include Eintracht Frankfurt (West Germany), Grasshoppers Zurich (Switzerland), PSV Eindhoven (Netherlands), Barcelona (Spain), Aston Villa and Bastia (France), who beat the Cup holders Torino of Italy in the previous round. The first leg of the quarter finals will be played on March 1 and the second leg on March 15.—Reuter.

Two more Dutch players decline

Eindhoven, Jan 19.—Two more leading Dutch football players announced today that they would not be available for the World Cup tournament in Argentina for private reasons. They are Jan van Beveren, a goalkeeper, and Willy van der Kuylen, a centre back, both of PSV.

Van Bevern, the Netherlands' most successful goalkeeper, has 32 caps and his team companion has 22. With their decision to stay home they joined the striker, Ruud Geels, of Ajax and the goalkeeper, Eddy Treytel, of Feyenoord, who had pulled out earlier.—UPI.

reig counterattacks with bat and pen

SPORT

ley, Jan 19.—The World XI their Packer world series here today, beating an lian XI by four wickets in ident-filled 90 minutes that d the off field drama in the series. The World XI ree wickets in one over as ased the 65 runs needed for and the Australian XI , Ian Chappell, set a body- e field for a barrage of s against the West Indian n, Vivian Richards.

opening two hours on the ay of the match were lost of rain which washed out ay's play, and the first ave no indication of what follow after the world side d at 78 for one.

overnight batsman, Barry ls, added only three runs score of 45 before he was ed by Max Walker, bring- hards to the crease to join Gordon Greenidge. The pair looked likely to take the World side to victory, capping the fine contribution by West Indians to the World side.

However, with 19 runs still needed, Richards's patience with the Australian fast bowlers finally snapped, and he lashed at a ball wide of the off-stumps to be caught by the wicketkeeper, Rodney Marsh, off Walker. The Australian opening pair of Walker and Wayne Prior concentrated on bowling wide of the off-stump when they were not peppering Richards with short-pitched balls.

Greenidge and Greig, who promoted himself in the batting order, took the World total to within three runs of the required target of 143. Then the left-arm seam bowler, Gary Gilmour, was brought on to replace Prior.

Gilmour dismissed Greig with his third ball, bowled Alan Knott two balls later, and with the last ball of the over bowled Greenidge for 50 to make the World XI 141 for six. The late flourish by the Australians ended in the next over, when the South African, Michael Procter, hit the winning run off Walker.

AUSTRALIAN XI 504 (B. A. Laird 106; M. J. Procter four for 33, and 128; M. F. Kent 51; A. M. Roberts six for 66).

WORLD XI: First innings 290 (I. V. Richards 119; M. H. Walker seven for 83).

Second innings

H. G. Fredericks, b Gilmour	13
B. A. Richards, c Marsh, b Walker	48
G. A. Greenidge, b Gilmour	50
I. V. Richards, c Marsh, b Walker	18
*A. W. Greig, c Langer, b Gilmour	8
†A. P. E. Knott, b Gilmour	0
M. J. Procter, not out	0
G. H. Lloyd, not out	0
Extras (l-b 3)	3
Total (6 wkts)	141

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—15, 2—82, 3—123, 4—140, 5—140, 6—141.

BOWLING: Prior, 15—0—74—0; Walker, 10.5—1—42—4; Gilmour, 4—1—26—1.—Reuter.

adan Lal the only entertainer

arra, Jan 19.—A dashing in only 81 minutes by Lal provided the only ument as the touring cricketers drew their two- tch against the Australian Territory and District team day. With a draw inevit- adan Lal hit out in the stages to score 100 not out. Indians reached 182 for the close.

apital Territory team were dismissed for 196 in reply Indians' first innings of five declared—their over- core. Madan Lal, India's bowler, who had been promoted to number four in the batting order, struck his second 50 in just 17 minutes as the Indians gained useful batting practice. He hit Robson for 27, including two sixes, in one eight-ball over.

A crowd of 2,400 were kept entertained until the end as Madan Lal and Gaekwad contributed an unbeaten 131 for the third wicket. Gaekwad, a replacement for Amarnath, enhanced his Test claims with 42 not out.

Bedi, the captain, and Venkataraghavan claimed four wickets each and Ghavri captured the remaining two to contain the Capital Territory team.

McLeod, the wicketkeeper, provided the best resistance from the home team, hitting 43 in 53 minutes and sharing a 68-run partnership for the eighth wicket with Samuels, who made 22 not out.

Bedi never applied pressure and switched his bowlers to give the non-specialists Gaekwad and Viswanath some practice. But when Ghavri, bowling slow spin, and Venkataraghavan resumed after a spell the innings folded quickly.

SCORES: Indians, 277 for 5 dec, A. Mankad 117 not out, K. Ghavri 56, and 182 for 9 (S. Madan Lal 100 not out); Australian Capital Territory, 196 (S. Venkataraghavan 3 for 45, B. Bedi 3 for 51). Match drawn.

ey

w the West was lost ast six minutes

e Whitehead

South 2

travelled through fog, snow South beat West the women's territorial atch on a hard-court pitch orts Centre in Newquay, in amazingly good con- esterday.

f-time West led by a goal, mbe having converted a troke. J. Watkins was in n of the ball and with an al in front of her was led by a South defender. West scored no more the first half was a little , for they had done most ttacking and some of it romising.

e second half was dif- From the bully-off South and, except for occa- ties, play was all in the half. In the last six B. Holden equalized and en converted another troke to give South their J. Powell initiated both damp, hard-court, to which the match has been hurriedly transferred from a perfect-looking grass pitch, play was not fast, but it was obviously hard work. At no time did the players really look overworked, yet they could not keep possession of the ball. Having held the upper hand in the first half, West surprisingly wilted. They gave some splendid passes but advantage was not taken of them.

South stuck to their guns, slowly gained confidence, and by perseverance reached their best form just in time. Tomorrow, North play East. The match should be at Norton, in Co Durham, at 2 o'clock, but it might be transferred to Hartford, in Cheshire.

WEST: R. Hall (Wiltshire), J. Burrows (Gloucestershire), R. Squires (Devon), S. Franks (Somerset), S. Dredge (Somerset), J. Pimm (Devon, captain), J. Walsh (Dorset), J. Brown (Gloucestershire), J. Watkins (Somerset), S. Slocombe (Somerset), A. Stephens (Somerset).
SOUTH: P. Gibbon (Berkshire), S. Rolfe (Sussex), J. Pool (Hampshire), A. Baker (Sussex, captain), K. Dodd (Berkshire), C. Craggs (Surrey), J. Powell (Sussex), B. Holden (Sussex), D. Gest (Hampshire), H. Monk (Hampshire), S. Harding (Middlesex).
Umpires: M. Eyre and M. Harris.

Rugby League

Harrison brought in for his first English cap

Michael Harrison, a Leeds prop forward, has been promoted to the full England Rugby League team from under-24 level for the European triangular tournament match against Wales at Swansea on February 19. He has, however, made seven appearances for Great Britain, the last at blind-side prop against Australia in 1973.

He was the only newcomer in the side announced in Leeds yesterday. Atkinson, also of Leeds, who made a successful comeback after retiring early in the season because of increased duties as a policeman, was named on the left wing. Bradford Northern, having lost their grip on the top of the first division, face the prospect of dropping even lower this weekend unless they can win at Crown Flatt against the bottom club, Dewsbury. In spite of their position and with only one victory in 17 games this season, Dewsbury have put up some spirited performances against the top teams.

Having taken over the leadership, Widnes could not be more confident and their home win against Hull Kingston Rovers on Wednesday put them three points clear. With Mills, a British international, the key figure in a team that does not seem to have a weakness, Bramley, their opponents, are unlikely to hold out long against them on Sunday.

The third team, St Helens, should also claim the points against New Hunslet, who are newly promoted and have done well in the top flight. Their forwards—Proctor, Halmshaw and Netzler—are blending well and are likely to make it a hard game for St Helen's, surprisingly beaten in the away fixture four months ago.

With seven wins in their last eight matches, New Hunslet have shown a work rate that has made them into a much-respected first division side, but the quality of St Helen's players should win the day.

ENGLAND: G. Fairbairn (Wigan), S. Wright (Widnes), E. Hughes (Widnes), L. Dyl (Leeds), J. Atkinson (Leeds); R. Millward (Hull Kingston Rovers), (captain), S. Nash (Salford), M. Harrison (Leeds), K. Elwell (Widnes), G. Nichols (St Helens), W. Ashurst (Wigan), M. Adams (Widnes), L. Casey (Hull Kingston Rovers). Substitutes: D. Eckersley (Widnes), P. Lowe (Hull Kingston Rovers). Travelling reserve P. Hogan (Barrow).

Tennis

Mrs King fit to regain top place in the women's game

Houston, Texas, Jan 19.—Billie Jean King has pronounced herself fit enough to try to regain the top position in women's tennis. Mrs King, testing a damaged knee for the second time this year, outclassed Ann Smith, aged 18, of Dallas, 6—2, 6—2, last night, to move into the quarter final round of the tournament here.

After the match, Mrs King, said she was ready to challenge Christine Evert. Miss Evert is not playing in the Houston tournament, and Martina Navratilova is top seeded.

"I feel a lot better about my mobility and movement", Mrs King said. "I am not hesitating any more, nor am I thinking about my bad knee". Mrs King underwent a second operation on her right knee a year ago and missed the women's tour. She was beaten in her only other tour match this year by Regina Marsikova.

Miss Smith, of Trinity University, was playing in her first tour tournament, despite her poor performance she said she was ready to play on the women's professional tour.

Whereas Mrs King had a fairly easy time with her match, Rosemary Casals had to struggle to reach the quarter-final round. Miss Casals, one of the most durable and consistent players on the tour, was forced to a three-set match by Mona Guerrant, but managed to win 4—6, 6—1, 6—3.

Miss Casals gained the upper hand by breaking Miss Guerrant's service in the third game of the third set. Miss Casals then fought off two break points in the sixth game for victory, her send in two tour tournaments this year.

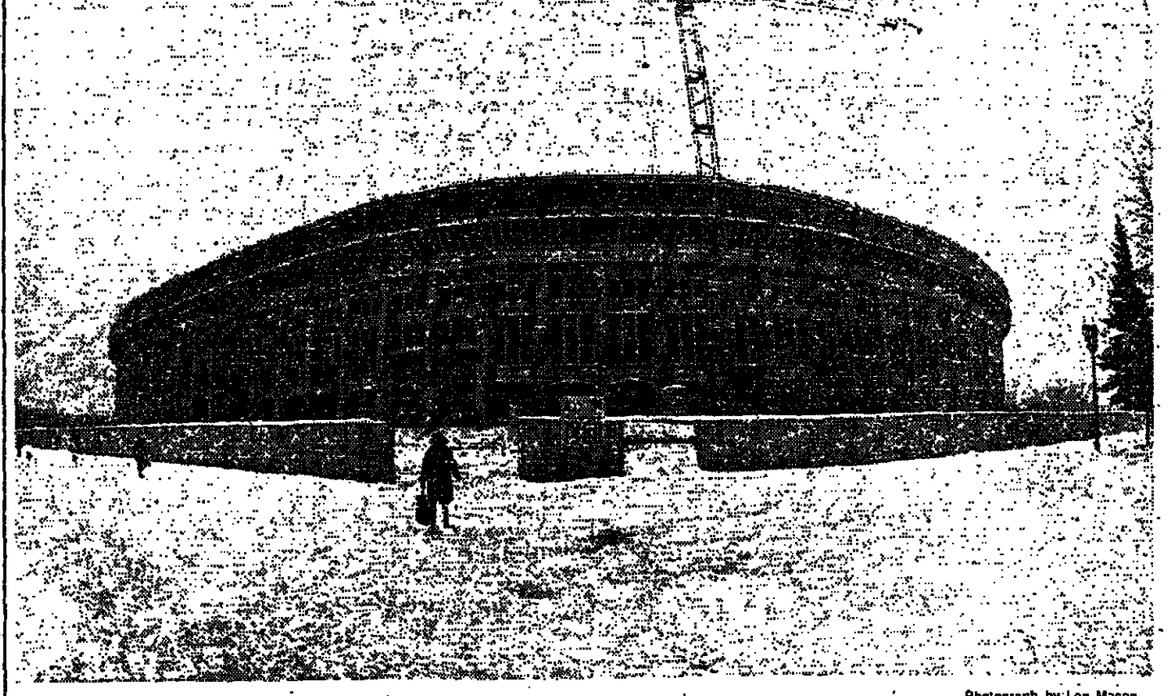
Yvonne Vermaak, of South Africa, defeated Forrenza Mihai, 6—4, 6—1 to join Mrs King and Mrs Casals in the last eight. In the doubles matches Greer Stevens and Miss Guerrant defeated Miss Casals and Julie Anthony, 7—6, 5—7, 7—6. Susan Barker and Kristien Shaw surprisingly beat Virginia Wade and Françoise Durr 7—6, 6—2.—UPI.

Nastase takes advantage of disputed call

Baltimore, Jan 19.—The top-seeded Ilie Nastase, of Romania, rallied in the second set to score a 4—6, 6—4, 6—3, victory over Frew McMillan, of South Africa, last night in the second round of the Baltimore international indoor tournament. Nastase trailed 1—4 in the second set before coming back with a classic assortment of shots to win five straight games and force the match to a third set.

He took advantage of a disputed call in the eighth game of the third set to break McMillan for a 5—3 lead. Nastase served out the set and match after going to deuce six times in the game.

The disputed call came at 30—40 when the Romanian hit a shot which skipped over the net and landed near the line. It was called good. "It was a vital call", McMillan, who has a unique two-handed backhand and forehand style, said. "It was one of the easier calls of the night. If they call it out, I'm at deuce, and who knows what would have happened?"



Photograph by Leo Mason

Sign of the times: the date reads 1980 and behind lies Lenin Stadium, which will be the main arena, housing football and athletics events, during the Olympic Games in Moscow.

SPORT

Rugby Union



Hunt (King's College) clears the ball under pressure.

Bad luck and carelessness frustrate St Thomas's

By Gordon Allan

King's College 12 St Thomas's 3

King's College scored a try in the first 10 minutes and another just before the end to beat St Thomas's in the first round of the Hospitals' Cup rugby competition at Dog Kennel Hill yesterday. They go on to play Westminster at Teddington next Thursday.

St Thomas's have done nothing in the cup for about a decade, and they struggled yesterday. King's played down the slope in the first half, but missed their chances and led only 6—3 at the interval, which left them with an uncomfortable workload in the second. But St Thomas's were unable to take their own chances down the slope—the ball got muddier and more elusive all the time —and King's hung on.

Griffiths scored King's first try. Hunt fed him the ball from the front of a lineout in St Thomas's 22, and he ran through an alluring gap in the midfield defence. Padwick converted. Griffiths's kicking from scrum half was an important factor in King's victory. Bazalgette, the Rosslyn Park centre, kicked a short-range penalty for St Thomas's a moment before half-time.

For a while in the second half it seemed that St Thomas's would sneak a decisive score. But bad luck and their own carelessness frustrated them. They knocked on at a tapped penalty on King's line. On another occasion the ball hit the corner flag just before a St Thomas's forward reached it. Then Waldron sold a dummy and sent Michael Donaldson through, but he was tackled at the last ditch by McFarland.

Jones scored King's second try. King's heeled against the head in front of the posts at the Dulwich Hamlet end, and Jones burst through on an inside pass from Griffiths. Padwick converted.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL: P. McFarland, R. Wyatt, R. Jones, L. O'Hara, D. Roberts-Harry, M. Padwick, F. Griffiths; S. Campbell, A. Samsbury, J. Hunt, A. Dolt, R. Bradley, S. Skyrme-Jones, R. Naish, N. Hearon.

ST THOMAS'S HOSPITAL: R. Insall, M. Hurter, M. Donaldson, M. Bazalgette, P. May, J. Waldron, E. Hillhouse, M. Rodriguez, S. Carter, P. Donaldson, J. Fishwick, R. Cobb, D. Wood, J. Parsons, J. Cahill.

Referee: D. Bushell (London).

Sqn Ldr Young grounded by flying conditions

By Alan Gibson

Bath 17 RAF 12

The chances of this match taking place the day before it did were remote, what with fog and frozen soil. But yesterday in Avon we had sunshine and a fast thaw, and the governing factor in the decision whether to go ahead was not how hard the ground was likely to be, but how muddy it would be, a commoner condition at Bath.

In fact, another touch of evening cold made the ground just playable, and we had an acceptable, if untidy, match. Bath won it, by two tries and three penalty goals, to one goal and two penalty goals, a rather more comfortable victory on the figures than they deserved.

Bath's captain, Waterman, moved to stand-off half in the absence of Horton. It was the first time he had played there for nearly 10 years. He was replaced at full back by the Millfield School captain, Hopkins, playing his first match for the club, though he has had plenty of experience of schools rugby. Simmonds, Gray and Hickey—who, it had been expected, would have been playing for the RAF—also made their first appearances in the Bath side. Hickey, indeed, had the unusual distinction of having his name printed in the programme for both sides, and in the same position. He is naturally bound to finish up as a wing commander.

In the first half Bath, without playing very convincingly, took a lead of 10 points to six, two penalty goals by this young, though hefty Hopkins, and a try by Simmonds, against a try by Smith, converted by Green.

In the second half the RAF attacked so vigorously, and had so much the better of possession, for so long, that I thought they were sure to win. They came within a point, and then went two points up, Green kicking his penalty goals. But then Hickey scored a try (for Bath, as it happened), a good try, taking an inside pass after a well-concerted move down the left. Then Hopkins kicked another penalty, which settled it.

The RAF did not play badly, considering the difficulties of assembling a side in shocking conditions. It was good to see Squadron Leader Young putting in an appearance in the last few minutes as a replacement hooker; it is true that he spent some of them sitting wearily on his behind, but it was an heroic effort, even if he has lost some of his muscular and speedy youth.

BATH: N. Hopkins; P. Simmonds, M. C. Beese, T. Gray, M. Robinson; J. S. Waterman, H. Cleaton, R. Millar, C. Lerg, P. Davies, D. Bary, R. J. Wheeler, J. Hickey, J. Roberts, R. Lye.

RAF: SAC G. Williams; Pt/t A. Marler, Col R. Seward, Cpl S. Grey, Cpl M. Smith; Cpl A. Green, J/T K. Push; SAC B. Dix, O/Cdt J. McCarthy, Cpl A. Jones, Cpl C. Rayner, F/Sgt G. Bond, J/T T. Pond, Cpl W. Jenkins, SAC G. Sull.

Referee: F. A. Howard (Liverpool).

England need more speed

England will have to try to play the fastest game they can to achieve success against France in the first rugby international match of the season in Paris tomorrow.

That is the view of Beaumont, the new England captain. England trained at Richmond for 90 minutes yesterday after their flight to Paris had been delayed. Afterwards Beaumont said: "We realize we face a hard job and that only the best will be good enough. But the team's attitude is right, and if we play well enough we can win."

Of the French side, Beaumont said "When Romeu was at stand-off we knew he would kick for set-piece possession. But they have new half backs this time and we must admit we do not know what they will do. But with the pack they've got, I cannot see them altering their tactics. Their front five will not be quick around the field and so we will have to play the fastest we've ever done to tire out their big forwards."

The only absentee from yesterday's training was the lock, Nigel Horton, who lives in France. Beaumont said that they would be practising lineout moves with Horton when they have another workout in Paris today.

John Scott, the only new cap in the England side at No 8, said: "I realise I am relatively inexperienced, and carry much responsibility. But I am fortunate to be playing alongside two such knowledgeable guys as Peter Dixon, and Mike Rafter. I am confident we will do well."

Equestrianism

Ride on George is declined by Miss Prior-Palmer

By Pamela MacGregor-Morris

Lucinda Prior-Palmer, who, with two European championships to her credit, is taking on the two top American riders, Bruce Davidson (world champion in 1974) and the reigning Olympic champion, Ted Coffin, in the forthcoming world title battle at Lexington, Kentucky, next September, has declined the ride on Mrs Hugh Straker's home-bred George this year.

Last year, George carried her to victory in the Whitbread Trophy at Badminton and in the Raleigh Trophy, which incorporated the European championship, at Burghley. Mrs Straker, who has been hunting the horse in Yorkshire and says he is fit and well, has offered him to her again this year. However, Miss Prior-Palmer said: "After the two great efforts that he made last year, I should hate to ask him the big question yet again". So the offer of George has been accepted, instead, by Captain Mark Phillips. No stranger to the horse, he has already ridden him in several horse trials in the north, and he was offered the ride on him last year.

In 1977, Captain Phillips had two good international horses. Now he is less well-placed and the offer of George has been a timely one. Miss Prior-Palmer's decision not to take George to the World championships may have something to do with her unhappy experience at the last Olympic Games, when her own outstanding partner, Be Fair, slipped the achilles tendon from his offside hock after completing a clear round in the cross-country. Be Fair was 13 years old in 1976—the same age as George is now and quite a good age for a world-class three-day event horse.

It is natural not to want unlucky 13 to play a second part in her life. Killaire, on whom she finished third at Badminton, and Village Gossip, are both reaching their prime and the European Champion thus has two horses already at her disposal. Colonel Bill Lithgow, the chairman of the selectors, is delighted that Captain Phillips has accepted.

Competing in six leading three-day events in 1977, Miss Prior-Palmer, in addition to winning at Badminton and Burghley, was second on Village Gossip in Luhmühlen (West Germany) and Boekelo (The Netherlands) and third on Killaire at Badminton and at the Ledyard Farm event in the United States.

Racing

Reports of the weather and Norfolk Air are music to Rimell's ears

By Michael Phillips

Racing Correspondent

Racing this weekend is in the lap of the gods. Haydock Park and Catterick Bridge were both affected by snow yesterday but, with rain forecast, there is still a chance that the meetings scheduled to take place on those two courses tomorrow will go ahead as planned. Racing at Catterick today was abandoned yesterday morning but happily there was better news from Kempton Park.

George Boon, the clerk of the course, said yesterday that there was neither frost nor snow in his parish any more and that today's meeting is no longer in any danger. That encouraging news must have been music to Fred Rimell's ears as he strives to convert Norfolk Air, a good colt on the flat in 1976 and 1977 when he won the Lingfield Derby trial and the Doonside Cup, into an equally good hurdler.

Even these days 29,000 guineas is still a lot of money to pay for a racehorse of any description, let alone a jumper. But that was the sum that David Minton, the Curragh Bloodstock Agency's representative in Newmarket, successfully bid for Norfolk Air when he was sold at public auction at Newmarket on November 30.

Minton was acting on behalf of Rimell's owner, Jim McCaughey, for whom he also bought Connaught Ranger a few minutes later. At 8,400 guineas, Connaught Ranger was the cheaper and, with two impressive victories to his name already, he looks the better buy at present as far as jumping is concerned. The picture could easily change, especially if Norfolk Air's morale is restored by another win the like of which he enjoyed at Warwick only last Saturday.

Running for the first time under National Hunt rules at Cheltenham on January 3, Norfolk Air could have been put off jumping for life. At the first flight, he was confronted by a swinging hurdle—a hurdle that has been flattened by a runner in front and is swinging back into place. Not surprisingly, it not only caused him to lose his position but also to view the next flight with considerable suspicion.

Those two "mistakes", as they are regarded in the form book, put Norfolk Air out of contention and, thereafter, his rider, John Burke, wisely allowed him to coast home without being hard ridden. Even so, Norfolk Air still managed to snatch fourth place behind Silage and in front of Pippin Place, both of whom he will be meeting again this afternoon.

At Warwick last Saturday, Norfolk Air showed that he had recovered from that experience when he won one of the Panama Cigar Hurdle qualifying heats easily. As he started at 5—1 on, he probably had little or nothing to beat but he could not have accomplished his task better and it will be disappointing if he fails to win again today in this company.

Young Hopefull (1.30) ran well enough behind Double Bluff and Blue Streaker at the same meeting at Cheltenham to suggest that he ought to be good enough to win the earlier division of the Middlesex Novices Hurdle at the expense of Baroncroft and Gervaise Wood. Young Hopefull is trained in Somerset by Ian Wardle who, with Stephen Smith-Eccles, seems to have a strong chance of winning the Hanworth Handicap Steeplechase as well with Jimmy Miff, who won a similar race over today's course and distance in November by 15 lengths.

It will be Jimmy Miff's first race since he slipped up on a bend at Newton Abbott on Boxing Day. He started favourite at even money that day on account of the way that he had beaten Toy Flag, a useful steeplechaser, at the previous meeting at Newton Abbott. Toy Flag had won his first two races of the season, yet Jimmy Miff brushed him aside towards the end. Caught again in that frame of mind Jimmy Miff could easily be too good for both Double Bridal and Doo'Cot Park this afternoon.

Double Bridal has won at Sandown Park this season but he ran badly in his last race at Newbury and his connexions are still at a loss to explain why.

STATE OF GOING (official): Kempton Park: Soft. Catterick Bridge: Soft (morning inspection time depends on overnight weather). Haydock Park: Straight, good; back straight, good to soft. Warwick: Heavy.

Kempton Park programme

1.30 MIDDLESEX HURDLE (Div I: Novices: £762: 2m)

1	010010	Calmin (D), Pat Mitchell, 6-11-10	J. Jenkins
3	000104	Young Hopeful, I. Wardle, 6-11-5	S. Smith-Eccles
4	0	Babbling Brook, D. Morley, 6-11-0	B. R. Davies
5	02	Baroncroft, A. Ingham, 6-11-0	A. Gonsalves 7
6	000-000	*Boltown Covert, C. Crosthwaite, 9-11-0	—
7	24000-4	Dancing-in-Irish, J. Old, 6-11-0	C. Candy
10		Master Trump, J. Gifford, 6-11-0	M. Stanley
13	0-44022	Gervaise Wood, E. Beeson, 5-10-12	R. Goldstein
15	0	Henry Bishop, J. Gifford, 5-10-12	R. Champion
17		Master Charles, J. Clark, 5-10-12	N. Laverock 7
18	u	Niagara Rhythm, J. Webber, 5-10-12	D. Sunderland
19	p-p0f	Springbok, R. Turnell, 5-10-12	S. C. Knight

11-4 Baroncroft, 100-30 Gervaise Wood, 9-2 Dancing-in-Irish, 11-2 Young Hopefull, 8-1 Calmin, 10-1 Henry Bishop, 12-1 Babbling Brook, 16-1 others.

2.0 SUNBURY STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £589: 2½m 90yd)

205	p3342p	March Rite, O. Gandolfo, 9-11-9	P. Barton
206		Crushed Oats, G. Balding, 11-11-7	B. Reilly 7
209	0113-00	Buffalo Bill, P. Dryden, 9-11-6	C. Peck 7
210	0221-3f	Napoleon (C), B. Shaw, 11-11-6	Mr A. J. Wilson
213	00404p	Old Smokey, M. Bolton, 9-11-3	R. Rowell
216	3ff-pu	Normanton, P. Ashworth, 9-10-10	A. Curant 7
218	00-0000	King Cloud, R. Leach, 11-10-0	G. Gracey 5

3-2 March Rite, 3-1 Old Smokey, 4-1 Napoleon, 5-1 Buffalo Bill, 10-1 Normanton, 14-1 Crushed Oats, 16-1 King Cloud.

2.30 HANWORTH STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £1,051: 3m)

303	21f21f	Jimmy Miff (C-D), I. Wardle, 6-11-3	S. Smith-Eccles
305	11u-214	Double Bridal, F. Walwyn, 7-10-13	W. Smith
307	p-4001f	Bold Charlie, J. Thorne, 8-10-8	P. Hobbs
308	p3	Frezoyot (D), Mrs R. Lomax, 9-10-7	—
309	1-42u12	Doo'Cot Park, D. Morley, 7-10-6	B. R. Davies

9-4 Double Bridal, 11-4 Doo'Cot Park, 100-30 Jimmy Miff, 7-2 Bold Charlie, 12-1 Fezoyot.

3.0 ROYAL MAIL HURDLE (Novices: Handicap: £970: 3m)

401	02-4312	Gentle Prince, F. Winter, 6-12-0	J. Francome
403	022221	Sweeping Along, J. Gifford, 5-11-5	R. Champion
404	0-32130	Glissando, D. Morley, 5-11-2	B. R. Davies
406	04032-0	Jim Coiner, J. Webber, 6-10-10	Mr P. Webber 7
407	30-0301	Scroggy, G. Balding, 6-10-8	B. Reilly 7
409	02-3440	Kutuzov, H. O'Neill, 7-10-8	G. McCourt
410	330228	Monty Python, Mrs J. Pitman, 6-10-6	B. Smart
411	p-4204	Whistlers Lane, I. Wardle, 8-10-4	S. Smith-Eccles
413	f03423	Ben Scarlet, R. Dean, 5-10-3	R. Rowell
416	4p0-302	Maytide, D. Ancil, 5-10-0	S. C. Knight
417	030430	The Morrickstan, Pat Mitchell, 9-10-0	P. K. Mitchell 5
418	4243	Whimsy Brae, G. Kindersley, 4-10-0	R. R. Evans
419	003130	Jocks Bond, R. Armytage, 4-10-0	H. J. Evans
420	30300p	Court Express, J. Thorne, 5-10-0	M. Nustal 7
421	000200	Mingalles, D. Jermy, 4-10-0	J. Suthern
422	-40	Law Bench, R. Hodges, 6-10-0	Mr H. Adams 7

100-30 Sweeping Along, 5-1 Gentle Prince, 6-1 Glissando, 13-2 Scroggy, 7-1 Maytide, 8-1 Ben Scarlet, 10-1 Whistlers Lane, 14-1 Jocks Bond, Jim Coiner, 16-1 others.

3.30 EASTER HERO STEEPLECHASE (Handicap: £1,018: 2m 170yd)

501	2f0-033	Julian Swift (C-D), D. Morley, 8-12-3	B. R. Davies
504	0-03010	Jack Anthony, R. Turnell, 5-10-7	A. Turnell
506	400-041	Chance a Look, S. Woodman, 12-10-5	C. Brown 3
509	300432	Woodham, J. Old, 8-10-0	G. Sandy
510	p0p	Formidable Lady, I. Gibbons, 6-10-0	P. Loando 7
511	434-10	Another Fiddle, C. Bewicke, 14-10-0	—

15-8 Chance A Look, 5-2 Julian Swift, 3-1 Jack Anthony, 6-1 Woodham, 12-1 Another Fiddle, 33-1 Formidable Lady.

4.0 MIDDLESEX HURDLE (Div II: Novices: £804: 2m)

603	00413	Silage, I. Wardle, 7-11-5	S. Smith-Eccles
605	41	Norfolk Air, F. Rimell, 5-11-3	J. Burke
606	0210	Pippin Place (D), F. Winter, 5-11-3	J. Francome
607	00-	Conderian, R. Armytage, 6-11-0	H. J. Evans
608	0000-	Dawn Gazer, P. Cundell, 6-11-0	G. McCourt
609	p	Donaagle, Mrs Pitt, 7-11-0	P. Barton
610	0	Fearless Boy, R. Finch, 6-11-0	J. Scallan
611	4	Harry Hedges, D. Jermy, 6-11-0	I. Garner 7
613	0000-3	Marhill Bell, M. Goswell, 6-11-0	M. Banham 7
614	.000.	Sovereigns Colour, Mrs Pilkington, 9-11-0	Mr A. J. Wilson
616	0	Yandue, N. Wakley, 7-11-0	N. Wakley
619	pp0	Aurige, I. Gibbons, 5-10-12	P. Leando 7
620		Kerry Street, V. Cross, 5-10-12	J. King
622		Modern Times, J. Welch, 5-10-12	D. Coomer 7
625		Pride of Tennessee, J. Gifford, 5-10-12	Mr G. Sloan
629	4-	Tip The Tide, J. Gifford, 5-10-12	R. Champion

1-2 Norfolk Air, 4-1 Silage, 11-2 Pippin Place, 10-1 Tip The Tide, 12-1 others.
* Doubtful runner.

Kempton Park selections

By Our Racing Correspondent

1.30 Young Hopeful. 2.0 March Rite. 2.30 Jimmy Miff. 3.0 Gentle Prince. 3.30 Jack Anthony. 4.0 Norfolk Air.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

1.30 Babbling Brook. 2.30 Doo'Cot Park. 3.0 Glissando. 3.30 Julian Swift.

Kirtai holds off top weight in close finish

The trainer, Paddy Woods, who used to ride for the Dreaper stable and was twice the runner-up in the Thyestes Steeplechase, was the happiest man among the huge attendance at Gowran Park yesterday.

He saddled Kintai, a 10-1 chance carrying 9st 7lb to beat Jim Dreaper's topweight Brown Lad, the 9-4 favourite in the £3,500 feature event which has eluded Woods the jockey.

Before the race, he had a problem to solve as Liam O'Donnell, who had been engaged for the mount, was unable to make the weight. But luckily, Tommy Kinane was available and made the most of the opportunity.

Kintai had more than a length to spare over Brown Lad when jumping the last fence, but Tommy Carberry got a marvellous response from the 12-year-old, and challenged Kintai all the way to the post. "He got his head in front of me just for a moment", Kinane said afterwards. The judge consulted a photograph before giving Kintai the verdict by a head.

Dreaper was the first to congratulate Woods, who said: "I had to keep my fingers crossed. From where I was, it looked as if Brown Lad had just made it." Kintai will now be sent to Cheltenham for either the National Hunt Steeplechase, or an amateur event.

Dreaper, who was satisfied with the blinkered Brown Lad's performance, said that there would be "an easy race," before the Gold Cup. Most bookmakers trimmed his Cheltenham odds to 10-1.

Eddie Harty, who withdrew Sand Pit from the big race and sends the horse instead to Haydock Park for Saturday's Embassy Premier Steeplechase final, was fined £10 by the Gowran Park stewards.

Our Baloo, the 10-1 winner of the Shaun Gollin Steeplechase, and was ridden by Captain Donald Swan, the owner-trainer, who will now bring the seven-year-old Prefairy gelding to the Grand Military meeting at Sandown Park.

"I hope to find a race for him at Cheltenham also", Captain Swan said.

A third race cancelled

Hongkong, Jan 19.—The Hongkong Jockey Club have cancelled the third race meeting in succession here as a result of a stable lads' dispute which has cost almost $4m in lost betting revenue.

Boxing

Ellis fears that Ali will be beaten by time

Miami Beach, Jan 19.—Jimmy Ellis, a former World Boxing Association heavyweight champion, said he hopes that his long-time sparring partner, Muhammad Ali, will retire before someone takes his title away from him. "If Ali doesn't retire, I think time will beat him", Ellis said.

He has boxed about 50 rounds with Ali in three weeks of training for Ali's bout with Leon Spinks, the Olympic champion, on February 15. "Ali's changed a lot over two years, the same way I have. I know he's slowed down because I've slowed down. But he's still got the fast reflexes, he's still got the fast hands, he's still able to get out of the way, he's still able to dive the punches."

Ellis became champion when Ali, still called Cassius Clay at the time, was stripped of the title. Ali and Ellis have known each other since their amateur boxing days. Ali observed his 36th birthday this week and Ellis will be 38 next month. Ali often talks about his age, Ellis said. He'll say: "I'm getting old". Ellis would reply: "You're younger than me".

Training for the bout with Spinks in Las Vegas, Ali has stuck grimly to his work and ignored the reporters and photographers for whom he used to show off. He was a flabby 245lb when he reported to the Fifth Street gym to begin training. "Sometimes we go three or four rounds, sometime six or eight—whatever he wants to box", Ellis said. "Ali can still move, but he's got to reserve himself. He can't go out there and bounce around for 15 rounds like he used to."—AP.

Latest European snow reports

	Depth (cm) L	U	Piste	Conditions Off Piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm)	°C
Andermatt	60	150	Good	Crust	Good	Snow	-2
Strong winds, top lifts closed							
Arosa	70	70	Good	Varied	Good	Snow	-4
New snow on firm base							
Avoriaz	90	120	Fair	Varied	Fair	Snow	-3
New snow on hard base							
Bormio	80	120	Fair	Powder	Fair	Snow	-2
Powder on north facing slopes							
Courchevel	70	120	Good	Varied	Good	Snow	-1
Snowing hard, visibility poor							
Grindelwald	27	50	Good	Varied	Fair	Föhn	1
Föhn barring snow clouds							
Isola 2,000	195	285	Good	Powder	Good	Fair	-5
Good skiing on both pistes							
La Plagne	110	195	Good	Powder	Good	Snow	-4
New snow on good base							
Mürren	50	110	Icy	Crust	Fair	Cloud	-3
More snow needed							
Niederau	40	60	Worn	Powder	Good	Fine	-5
Good skiing on all slopes							
St Anton	45	145	Good	Crust	Fair	Cloud	-5
Lower pistes hard							
Zermatt	110	130	Good	Varied	Good	Cloud	1
Good skiing but windblown							

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following reports have been received from other sources:

	Depth (cm) L	U	State of Piste	Weather	°C
GERMANY					
Berchtesgaden	10	50	Poor	—	-5
Garmisch	20	40	Poor	—	-8
Hindelang	25	60	Poor	—	-6
Kleinwalsertal	35	80	Poor	—	-8
Mittenwald	25	40	Poor	—	-5
Oberammergau	13	25	Poor	—	-5
Oberstaufen	35	40	Hard	—	-3
Oberstdorf	30	50	Poor	—	-6
ITALY					
Abetone	70	110	Good	—	—
Bardonecchia	100	200	Good	—	—
Garazet	50	200	Good	—	—
Cervinia	200	300	Good	—	—
Claviere	360	400	Good	—	—
Cortina	90	140	Good	—	—
Corvara	60	130	Good	—	—
Livigno	60	90	Good	—	—
Macugnaga	120	300	Good	—	—
Madesimo	140	200	Good	—	—
Madonna di C	140	250	Good	—	—
San Martino	100	170	Good	—	—
Selva	30	130	Good	—	—
Sestriere	240	300	Good	—	—
Tonale	30	150	Good	—	—
SWITZERLAND					
Adelboden	20	50	Good	Sun	-5
Braunwald	70	100	Good	Cloud	-5
Champéry	20	60	Good	Sun	-5
Chateau d'Oex	30	80	Good	Sun	-8
Disentis	40	120	Good	Snow	-7
Engelberg	20	60	Hard	Cloud	-3
Gstaad	20	60	Good	Sun	-6
Kandersteg	25	40	Good	Sun	-5
Klosters	50	110	Good	Cloud	-0
Lenk	20	70	Good	Sun	-6
Lenzerheide	40	80	Good	Snow	-4
Les Diablerets	30	40	Good	Cloud	-5
Leysin	20	75	Good	Cloud	0
Morgins	40	80	Hard	Sun	-5
Pontresina	80	160	Good	Snow	-6
Saanenmöser	40	60	Good	Sun	-17
St Cerque	30	70	Good	Cloud	-3
Savognin	40	80	Good	Snow	-2
Wildhaus	40	80	Good	Cloud	-4

SCOTLAND: Cairngorm: Main runs and lower slopes: A few complete but narrow, all others broken. Surface icy. Vertical runs, 1,200ft. Access roads, clear. Snow level, 3,000ft. Glenshee: Main runs: One high-level run complete, all others broken. Lower slopes: Ample nursery areas, new snow with icy patches. Vertical runs, 400ft. Access roads, slight snow. Snow level, 2,000ft. Glencoe: All main runs complete. Lower slopes: Ample nursery areas. New snow on hard base. Vertical runs, 1,300ft. Access roads, clear. Snow level, 900ft.

Skiing

World Cup lead seized by Miss Wenzel

Badgastein, Jan 19.—Hanni Wenzel, of Liechtenstein, today seized the lead in the women's World Cup standings from Annemarie Moser, of Austria, after a cautious but rhythmic performance in a slalom here. The world champion, Lise-Marie Morerod, of Switzerland, trailing in fourth place after the first run, won the race with a dashing spurt during the second zig-zag through the gates in an overall time of 1min 15.92sec.

But she still lies third in the standings behind Miss Wenzel and Mrs Moser, who careered out of the race when she swerved wide of one of the gates. Mrs Moser, with 98 points in the cup standings, still leads Miss Morerod by nine points, but needs another 11 to catch up with Miss Wenzel's tally of 109.

Miss Wenzel, winner of two giant slaloms so far this season, provided some of the best form today on the slopes of this Alpine resort. Leaning hard on her poles as she slithered between the flags, she bounded down the icy course to secure a solid second placing in both runs and a total time of 1min 16.06sec.

WOMEN'S SLALOM: 1, L.-M. Morerod (Switzerland), 1min 15.92sec (38.87sec + 37.05sec); 2, H. Wenzel (Liechtenstein), 1:16.06 (38.50 + 37.56); 3, P. Pelen (France), 1:16.58 (38.47 + 38.04); 4, M. Epple (W Germany), 1:17.35 (38.76 + 38.27); 5, C. Cooper (US), 1:17.35 (38.65 + 38.70); 6, B. Dorsey (US), 1:17.54 (39.36 + 38.18).

WORLD CUP STANDINGS (after 11 races): 1, H. Wenzel (Liechtenstein), 109 pts; 2, A. Moser (Austria), 98; 3, L.-M. Morerod (Switzerland), 89; 4, M. Kaserer (Austria), 64; 5, M.-T. Nadig (Switzerland), 61; equal 6, C. Nelson (US) and M. Epple (W Germany), 58.

ENTERTAINMENTS

When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area

OPERA AND BALLET

COLISEUM. Credit cards 01-240 5258. Reservations 01-836 3161
ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA
Tonight 7.30 & Tues. next 5.00 RIGOLETTO. Tomorrow & Thurs. next 7.30 Orpheus in the Underworld. Wed. 7.30 Carmen. 104 Balcony seats available day of perf.

COVENT GARDEN. CC 240 1066 (Gardencharge credit cards 836 6903)
THE ROYAL BALLET
Tonight & Tues. 7.30 p.m., Tomor. 8 p.m. La Fille mal gardée. Mon. 7 p.m. The Dream, A Month in the Country, Elite Syncopations. Wed. 7 p.m. & Thurs. 7.30 p.m. The Dream, Monotones, The Four Seasons.
THE ROYAL OPERA
Tomor. 2 p.m. La fanciulla del West. 65 Amphi seats for all perfs. on sale from 10 a.m. on day of perf.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE, Rosebery Ave., E.C.1. 837 1672. Until Feb. 18
D'OYLY CARTE OPERA
in Gilbert & Sullivan. Evs. 7.30. Mats. Sats. 2.30. Tonight & Tomorrow PATIENCE. Mon., Tue. & Wed. H.M.S. PINAFORE. Thrs. next until Feb. 1 Iolanthe.

CONCERTS

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL. Sunday 7.30 L.S.O. André Previn, Krystian Zimerman. Mozart: Serenata Notturna in D, K.239; Rachmaninov: Piano Concerto No. 1; Strauss: Alpine Symphony.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL TOMORROW 6.30
HANDEL: MESSIAH
London Choral Society
English Baroque Orchestra
Conductor: Leon Lovett
£1-£3.50 (01-928 3191)

WIGMORE HALL (935 2141). Tonight 7.30. GERMAN WEEK. HANS M. KOCH renaissance lute & guitar. Works by Dowland, Sor, Sanz, Scarlatti, Albeniz, etc.

THEATRES

ADELPHI THEATRE. 01-836 7611. Evs. 7.30. Mats. Thurs. 3.0. Sats. 4.0. "LONDON'S BEST NIGHT OUT SPECTACLE, CAPTIVATING TUNES AND RACY COMEDY." Sun. People.
IRENE
THE MUSICAL MUSICAL
"SLICK, SUMPTUOUS—IRENE HAS EVERYTHING."—Daily Express. INSTANT CONFIRMED CREDIT CARD BOOKINGS ON 01-836 7611.

ALBERY. 836 3878. Credit card bkgs. 836 3962 (ex Sat) Mon-Fri 7.45. Thurs mats 3.30. Sats 4.30 & 8. A THOUSAND TIMES WELCOME IS LIONEL BART'S MIRACULOUS MUSICAL.—Fin Times
OLIVER!
"ROY HUDD's splendid performance." S. Tel. "Talented JOAN TURNER." D. Mail. "Capital fun ... the show is a delight." D. Tel. OLIVER! RETURNS TRIUMPHANTLY ... CONSIDER YOURSELF LUCKY TO BE ABLE TO SEE IT AGAIN—D. Mir. NOW BOOKING THROUGH 1978

ALDWYCH. 836 6404. Info. 836 5332. ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY in repertoire. Tonight, Tomor 7.30 Brecht's THE DAYS OF THE COMMUNE "So good" Guardian. With: Congreve's THE WAY OF THE WORLD (red. price previews from 24 Jan) RSC also at The Warehouse (see under W) and at Piccadilly and Savoy Theatres.

AMBASSADORS. 836 1171. Evgs 8.0; Mats Tues 3, Sats 5.
SIOBHAN McKENNA
as Sarah Bernhardt in MEMOIR with NIALL BUGGY
"Perfect. A song of triumph." E. News. Student tickets £1.

APOLLO. 01-437 2663. Evgs at 8.0. Mat Thurs 3.0. Sat 5.0, 8.0. "DONALD SINDEN IS SUPERB" NoW
SHUT YOUR EYES AND THINK OF ENGLAND
"WICKEDLY FUNNY." The Times. "SPELLBINDING", D. Mail.

ARTS THEATRE. 836 2132. "Hilarious. See it!"—S.T.
TOM STOPPARD'S
DIRTY LINEN
Evgs 8.30. Fri. Sat 7 & 9.15.

ASTORIA THEATRE, Charing X Road. 01-437 6239 or 01-437 5737 or 01-734 4291. Nearest Tube Tottenham Court Road. Mon-Thurs 8.00. Fri & Sat 6.00 & 8.45.
"ELVIS"
THE STAGE SPECTACULAR
Tickets £1.50, £5.50. Instant Credit Card Res. "Eat in our fully licensed Restaurant or Buffet Bar lunchtime and before and after Show—bookable in advance."
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Infectious, appealing, foot-stomping and heart-thumping.—Observer.
"ELVIS"
I was absolutely caught up in it, carried along by it, reinvigorated by the sheer verve and spectacle of it.—Sun Tel.
"ELVIS"
Staggeringly effective.—Times.
"ELVIS"
Performed with a verve rare in British musicals. The show literally had the audience dancing in the aisles. This "Elvis" is marvellous.—Sunday Express.

CAMBRIDGE. 836 6056. Mon. to Thur. 8. Fri., Sat. at 5.45 & 8.30.
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"PULSATING MUSICAL."—E. News. THIRD GREAT YEAR
Seat prices £1.50 to £4.50
Dinner and Top price seat £8.25 inc.

CHURCHILL. 460 6677. Bromley, Kent. 22 Dec-28 Jan. DICKIE HENDERSON, UNA STUBBS, LYNDA BARON, BILL OWEN in CINDERELLA.

COMEDY. 01-930 2578. Tonight 8.0. Tmr. 5.30 & 8.30. Winner of all 1975 Awards. BEST PLAY OF THE YEAR. HYWELL BENNETT in SIMON GRAY'S
OTHERWISE ENGAGED
Directed by Harold Pinter
Last 3 days. Must end Sat.

CRITERION. 930 3216 (Credit Cards). Eves. 8. Sats. 5.30, 8.30. Thurs. 3.
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"Impeccable ... a master." S. Tms.
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"HILARIOUSLY FUNNY."—N.o.W.

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"The nudity is stunning."—D. Tel. 8th SENSATIONAL YEAR

DUKE OF YORK'S. 01-836 5122. Mon.-Sat. 8.00. Mats. Wed. 3.00 & Sat. 5.00. SIAN PHILLIPS, PAUL DANEMAN in SPINE CHILLER. Tickets from £1.80 to £3.80. Instant Credit Card Reservations. Dinner & Top Price Seat £7.30.

FORTUNE. 836 2238. Evgs. 8. Thur. 3. Sats. 5 & 8. Muriel Pavlow as MISS MARPLE in
AGATHA CHRISTIE'S
MURDER AT THE VICARAGE
Third Great Year

GARRICK THEATRE. 01-836 4601. Evgs. 8.0. Wed. Mat. 3.0. Sats. 5.15 & 8.30. JILL MARTIN, JULIA SUTTON, DAVID FIRTH and ROBIN RAY in the BRILLIANT MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT
SIDE BY SIDE BY SONDHEIM
"Go TWICE."—E. Morley, Punch. "Go 3 times."—C. Barnes, N.Y.T.

GLOBE. 01-437 1592. Evenings 8.15. Sats. 6.0 & 8.40. Mat. Wed. 3.0. AMANDA BARRIE, JOHN QUENTIN in the SECOND YEAR of
DONKEY'S YEARS
by MICHAEL FRAYN
BEST COMEDY OF THE YEAR
Last 9 weeks. Ends Feb. 18.

GREENWICH THEATRE. 858 7755. Until Jan. 28. Evgs. 7.30. Mat. Sat. 2.30. LEONARD ROSSITER as THE IMMORTAL HAYDON. "A stupendous vehicle for Rossiter ... compelling and highly entertaining." Punch.

HAMPSTEAD. 722 9301. Evgs. Mon. to Fri. 8. Sats. 5 & 8. "Touchingly, tentative sexuality". S. Times of
PENNY WHISTLE
CHARMING & TRUTHFUL—Tms. "Remarkable."—D. Mail.

HAYMARKET. 930 9832. Tonl. 7.45. Tmr. 4.30 and 8.15.
CLAIRE BLOOM, DANIEL MASSEY
MICHAEL ALDRIDGE in
ROSMERSHOLM
Directed by CLIFFORD WILLIAMS
"A MURDER PLAY MORE EXCITING THAN ANY BY AGATHA CHRISTIE."—D. Tel.
Last 2 days. Must end Sat.

HAYMARKET. 930 9832. Previews Jan. 24 (charity) & Jan. 25. Open Jan. 26, 7.0. Subs. evgs. 8.0. Mat. Wed. 2.30. Sat. 5 & 8.15.
INGRID BERGMAN
WENDY HILLER
DEREK GODFREY, DORIS HARE, FRANCES CUKA
in
WATERS OF THE MOON
by N. C. Hunter
NOW BOOKING

HER MAJESTY'S. 01-930 6606. Evgs. 8.0. Weds. & Sats. 3.00 & 8.00.
GLYNIS JOHNS
LEE MONTAGUE, HELEN LINDSAY in TERENCE RATTIGAN'S
CAUSE CELEBRE
"RATTIGAN REVEALS HIS MASTERY."—S.T. "A powerful drama."—E.N. "GLYNIS JOHNS PLAYS BRILLIANTLY."—D. Telegraph.

HER MAJESTY'S. 01-930 6606. Opening March 28
BRUCE FORSYTH
in Leslie Bricusse & Anthony Newley's
TRAVELLING MUSIC SHOW
Previews from March 16.

KINGSHEAD. 226 1916. Tonl. 9.00. Drn. 8.00. Tomor. 8. Drn. 7.
"KINGDOM COME"
A Caribbean-Irish musical by Stewart Parker & Shaun Davey

KING'S ROAD THEATRE. 352 7488. Mon.-Thur. 9.0. Fri., Sat. 7.30, 9.30.
THE ROCKY HORROR SHOW
NOW IN ITS 5TH ROCKING YEAR

LYRIC THEATRE. 01-437 3686. Evgs. 8.0. Mats. Thurs. 3.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.30.
JOAN PLOWRIGHT, COLIN BLAKELY
and Patricia Hayes in
FILUMENA
by Eduardo de Filippo
Directed by FRANCO ZEFFIRELLI
"TOTAL TRIUMPH." E. News. "AN EVENT TO TREASURE." D. Mir. "MAY IT FILL THE LYRIC FOR A HUNDRED YEARS." S. Times.

MAYFAIR. 629 3036. Opens Tues., Feb. 7, at 7.0.
GORDON CHATER in
THE ELOCUTION OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN
by Steve J. Spears.
"Outrageously Funny ... Profoundly moving." Variety. Previews from Feb. 1st.

MERMAID. 248 7656. Restaurant 248 2835. Mon.-Sat. 8.15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 5.30.
DAVY JONES, MICKY DOLENZ IN HARRY NILSSON'S
THE POINT
"A dozen delightful songs which linger in the memory." D. Express. Stall Tkts. £1.25-£3.50. Combined Dinner-Theatre tkt. £5.95.

NATIONAL THEATRE. 928 2252.
OLIVIER (open stage): Ton't. 7.30, Tomor. 2.30 & 7.30 VOLPONE by Ben Jonson.
LYTTELTON (proscenium stage): Ton't. 7.45, Tomor. 2.45 & 7.45 Last perfs of STATE OF REVOLUTION by Robert Bolt.
COTTESLOE (small auditorium): Ton't. & Tomor. 8 ROBERT LOWELL, AMERICAN POET (all seats £1.00). Many excellent cheap seats all 3 theatres day of perf. Car park. Restaurant 928 2033. Credit card bkgs. 928 3052.

NEW END HAMPSTEAD. 794 0338. Edinburgh Fringe First Award 1977. PRIVATE DICK. Mon.-Sat. 7.30.

OLD VIC. 928 7616.
PROSPECT AT THE OLD VIC
Spring season Jan. 16-March 25
In rep.: HAMLET
ALL FOR LOVE
SAINT JOAN
ANTONY & CLEOPATRA
Tonight 7.30, Fri., Sat., 7.30
Seats available
Sunday. Jazz rock concert SYZYGY, 7.30.

PALACE. 01-437 6834. Mon.-Thurs. 8.0. Fri. 6.0 & 8.40.
JESUS CHRIST SUPERSTAR

PALLADIUM. 01-437 7373. EVGS 7.30. MATS WEDS & SATS 2.45. LIMITED SEASON TO FEB 25
TOMMY STEELE
SALLY ANN HOWES, ANTHONY VALENTINE
in The Fairy Tale Musical
HANS ANDERSEN
Instant confirmed credit card bookings on 01-734 3961

PALLADIUM. 01-437 7373. OPENING MAY 25 FOR A SUMMER SEASON
THE TWO RONNIES
BOOK NOW. Theatre and Agents

PALLADIUM. 01-437 7373. MARCH 20TH ONE WEEK ONLY
MISS
GINGER ROGERS
and Special Guest Star
DONALD O'CONNOR
A GREAT EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENT
MUSICAL COMEDY STARS
BOOK NOW—Seats £2-£6.

PHOENIX. 01-836 8611. Evgs. 8.0. Mat. Wed. 3.0. Sat. 4.30 & 8.0.
KEITH MICHELL, PENELOPE KEITH
NIGEL STOCK
JUNE JAGO, ROY DOTRICE
in the Chichester Festival Theatre's production of
THE APPLE CART
by Bernard Shaw
"Outstanding revival of buoyant show." D. Tel.
Directed by PATRICK GARLAND
Last 2 weeks.

PHOENIX. 01-836 8611. Opening March 1
FRANK FINLAY in
The Leslie Bricusse Musical
KINGS & CLOWNS
Red. price prevs from Feb 16

PICCADILLY. 437 4506. Credit card bkgs. 836 3962 (ex. Sat.). Evs. 8. Sats. 5.15 & 8.30. Wed. 3.
ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY in
"A RAUCOUSLY FUNNY"
18th Century Comedy
WILD OATS
"PURE GOLD" S Times.
Last 2 Weeks

PICCADILLY. 437 4506. From 2 Feb. Mon.-Fri. 8. Sat. 4.45 & 8.15. Wed. 3 (8 Feb. at 7). Royal Shakespeare Company in
BEST COMEDY OF THE YEAR
PRIVATES ON PARADE
by Peter Nichols

PRINCE OF WALES. 01-930 8681. Mon to Fri. 8. Sat. 5.30 & 8.45. Mats. Thursday at 3.0.
"THE STAGE IS AGLOW"
Daily Telegraph
RICHARD BECKINSALE
in
I LOVE MY WIFE
"HILARIOUS COMEDY MUSICAL" Sun. Directed by Gene Saks with "Bountiful invention & wit." F.Times. INSTANT CONFIRMED CREDIT CARD BOOKING ON 01-930 0846

QUEEN'S THEATRE. 01-734 1166. Evgs. 8.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.0. Mat Wed 3.
ALEC GUINNESS in
THE OLD COUNTRY
A New Play by ALAN BENNETT
Directed by CLIFFORD WILLIAMS
BEST PLAY OF THE YEAR
Plays & Players London critics award.
"One of the most notable theatrical events in this country for a good many years."—B. Levin, Sunday Times.

RIVERSIDE STUDIOS. 748 3354. Eves (not Mons) inc Suns 7.30. Matinees Sats 2.30
THE CHERRY ORCHARD
Anton Chekhov
Director PETER GILL
70p, £1, £1.50, £2. Sundays at 5 Alec McCowan's St Mark's Gospel. Tickets £1

ROUNDHOUSE. 267 2564. BRITISH PREMIERE OF Victor Hugo's
LES BURGRAVES
Presented by Le Théâtre des Quartiers d'Ivry. Mon. at 7 pm, subs. 28 Jan at 8.

ROYAL COURT. 730 1745. Prevs at 8, Tue next at 7. Subs evgs 8, Sat 5 & 8.30. World Premiere of
LAUGHTER!
by Peter Barnes
See also Theatre Upstairs

ROYALTY. 405 8004. Monday-Thursday Evgs 8.0. Fri 5.30 & 8.45, Sat 3.0 & 8.0. London's critics vote
BUBBLING BROWN SUGAR
Best musical of 1977. Tel. bookings accepted. Major credit cards.

SAVOY. 01-836 8888. C. C. Evenings 8.0. Mats Thurs 3.0. Sat 5.0 & 8.30.
ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY
Richard PASCO, Susan HAMPSHIRE, Nicky HENSON, James COSSINS
in Bernard Shaw's
MAN AND SUPERMAN
Directed by Clifford Williams
"I SAT IN A CLOUD OF JOY FROM BEGINNING TO END."—S. TIMES
RSC ALSO AT ALDWYCH AND PICCADILLY THEATRES
Credit card bookings accepted
Last 4 weeks. Season ends Feb 11.

ST MARTIN'S. 836 1443. Evgs 8. Mat. Tues 2.45. Sats 5 & 8.
AGATHA CHRISTIE'S
THE MOUSETRAP
WORLD'S LONGEST EVER RUN
26TH YEAR

SHAW. 01-388 1394. Evgs. 7.30.
AN INSPECTOR CALLS
by J. B. Priestley

STRAND. 01-836 2660. Evgs 8.0. Mat Thurs 3.0. Sat 5.30 & 8.30.
NO SEX, PLEASE
WE'RE BRITISH
THE WORLD'S GREATEST LAUGHTER MAKER

TH. ROYAL, Stratford. E.15. 534 0310. Tonight 3 pm "FLOORSHOW". A Cabaret by Monstrous Regiment. Until Sat. only.

THEATRE UPSTAIRS. 730 2554. Eves 7.30 Crucible Theatre, Sheffield in SAYS I, SAYS HE. By Ron Hutchinson

VAUDEVILLE. 836 9988. Evgs. 8. Mats. Tues. 2.45. Sats. 5 & 8.
Dinah Sheridan, Dulcie Gray, Eleanor Summerfield, James Grout
AGATHA CHRISTIE'S
NEWEST Whodunnit
A MURDER IS ANNOUNCED

VICTORIA PALACE. 01-834 1317. Evgs. 7.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.30.
BASIL BRUSH NEW REVUE
BOOM! BOOM! BERT WEEDON. BOBBY CRUSH & STAR CO.
"A GREAT FAMILY SHOW".—D. Tel.
Last 2 weeks.

WAREHOUSE. Donmar Theatre. 836 6808. Royal Shakespeare Company. Ton't. 8.00 Nigel Williams's FACTORY BIRDS. "Takes off like a rocket." Times. £1.50. Adv. bkgs. Aldwych.

WEMBLEY EMPIRE POOL. Until Feb 25—LAVISH ICE PANTOMIME
HUMPTY DUMPTY
"Sheer sparkling spectacle." D. Tel. Mon. to Fri. 7.45. Mats. Weds., Thurs. at 3. Sats. at 2, 5 & 8. Chldn & Senior Cits half price except Sats. at 2 & 5. Pay at doors. Enquiries 903 1234. Spacious car park.

WESTMINSTER THEATRE. 01-834 0283. Evngs. 8.00 p.m. Mat. Thurs. 3.00. Sat. 5.00 & 8.00. Tickets £1.50 to £4.00
PAUL JONES
in
DRAKE'S DREAM
England's Greatest Musical Adventure. "Exciting"—Fin. Times. "Many Merry Returns"—E. News. "Rousing Vigour"—E. Standard. Instant Credit Card Reservations.

WYNDHAM'S. 836 3028. Credit Bookings 836 3962 (ex. Sat.). Mon.-Thurs. 8. Fri. & Sat. 5.15, 8.30.
"ENORMOUSLY RICH, VERY FUNNY."—Eve. News.
Mary O'Malley's Smash-hit comedy
ONCE A CATHOLIC
"Sure-fire comedy on sex and religion."—Daily Telegraph. "MAKES YOU SHAKE WITH LAUGHTER."—Guardian.

YOUNG VIC (near Old Vic). 928 6363. Tonl. & Wed. 7.45, THE TAMING OF THE SHREW, "... marvellously relaxed ... genial, fun production". Gdn. Tomor. & Mon. 7.45, THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST. Tue. 7.45, REAL INSPECTOR HOUND, Terence Frisby's SEASIDE POSTCARD.

TALK OF THE TOWN. 734 5051. 8.00 p.m. Dine Dance. 9.30
RAZZLE DAZZLE
and at 11 p.m.
BUDDY GRECO

CINEMAS

ABC 1 & 2, Shaftesbury Ave. 836 8861. Sep. Perfs. ALL SEATS BKBLE.
1: THE GAUNTLET (X). Wk. & Sun. 2.00, 5.00, 8.00. Late show night & Sat. 11.00.
2: ONE ON ONE (A). Wk. & Sun. 2.00, 5.20, 8.20. Late show 11.15.

ACADEMY ONE. 437 2981. Joyce's A PORTRAIT OF THE ARTIST AS A YOUNG MAN (A). Progs. 2.15, 3.20, 6.30, 8.50. Last 6 days.

ACADEMY TWO. 437 5129. Goretta's THE LACE-MAKER (AA). Progs. 1.30, 3.50, 6.15, 8.40.

ACADEMY THREE. 437 8819. Pinter's THE CARETAKER (A). Progs. 4.30, 6.40, 8.45.

CAMDEN PLAZA, opp. Camden Town Tube. 485 2443. Taviani's PADRONE (X). Grand Prix Cannes '77. 4th month! 4.05, 6.15, 8.50.

COLUMBIA, Shaftesbury Ave. 734 5414. GOODBYE EMANUELLE (X) (French film, English subtitles). Cont. progs. 1.25 (not Sun.), 3.30, 5.40, 8.10. Late Show Fri. & Sat. 11.00 pm.

CURZON, Curzon St., W.1. 499 3737. PARDON MON AFFAIRE (A) (English Subtitles). "A Sparkling New French Comedy. Directed with finesse by Yves Robert."—Sunday Express. Progs. at 2.0 (not Sun.), 4.05, 6.15, 8.30.

DOMINION, Tott. Crt. Rd. (580 9562). STAR WARS (U). Sep. progs. 2.00, 5.15, 8.35. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.45 p.m. Seats bkble for 5.15 & 8.35 progs. Seats still available for many perfs. Hurry!

EMPIRE, Leicester Square. 437 1234. Seats bookable for last eve. perf. Mon.-Fri. and all perfs. Sat. & Sun. (except late night shows or late night shows) at box office. ROLLERCOASTER (A) IN SENSURROUND. Progs. Daily 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.15 p.m.

GATE CINEMA, Nott. Hill. 221 5750. ANNIE HALL (AA). Seats bookable. Sep. Perfs. 1.00, 3.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00. A NIGHT AT THE OPERA (U) & AT THE CIRCUS (U). 11.15.

LEICESTER SQUARE THEATRE (930 5252). STAR WARS (U). Sep. Progs. Dly. 2.00, 5.15, 8.35. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.45 p.m. Seats bkble. for 5.15 & 8.35 progs. Seats still available for many perfs. Hurry!

ODEON, LEICESTER SQUARE (930 6111). THE DEEP (A). Sep. progs. every day. Seats may be booked. Doors open at 1.20, 4.30, 7.45. Late shows Fris. & Sats. Doors open 11.15 pm.

ODEON, MARBLE ARCH (723 2011). AUDREY ROSE (AA). Sep. progs. Wks. 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Sun. 3.30, 8.15. Late Show Fri. & Sat. 11.15.

ODEON, ST. MARTIN'S LANE. The Best of Disney movies. THE RESCUERS (U). For info 240 0071. Box Office 836 0691. Sep. Progs. 2.30, 5.45, 8.30. Special shows 11.15 a.m.

PARIS PULLMAN, Sth Ken. 373 5898. Herzog's STROSZEK (AA). 2.15, 4.10, 6.15, 8.25.

PHOENIX, E. Finchley. 883 2233. Herzog's STROSZEK (AA). 4.10, 6.15, 8.25.

PLAZA 1, 2, 3, 4, off Piccadilly Circus. 437 1234. Seats bookable for last eve. perf. Mon.-Fri. and all perfs. Sat. & Sun. (except late night shows) at the box office (11 a.m.-7 p.m. Mon.-Sat.) or by post.
1. THE LAST REMAKE OF BEAU GESTE (A). Progs. Daily 1.10, 3.35, 6.00, 8.30.
2. AIRPORT '77 (A). Progs Daily (not Suns.), 1.00, 4.00, 6.15, 8.30.
3. BLACK PANTHER (X). Progs. 1.10 (not Suns.), 3.30, 5.30, 8.00.
4. Opening January—a new programme. See old friends.

PRINCE CHARLES, Leic. Sq. 437 8181. SALON KITTY (X). Sep. perfs. Dly. (inc. Sun.). 2.45, 6.00, 9.00. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.45. Seats bkble. Lic. Bar.

SCENE 1, Leic. Sq. (Wardour St.) 439 4470. A BRIDGE TOO FAR (A). Progs. 12.50, 4.10, 7.40. Late show Fri. & Sat. 11.00.

THE SCREEN ON THE HILL, Belsize Park (Tube). 435 3366. Visconti's THE INNOCENT (X) subtitles. 2.05, 4.25, 6.45, 9.05. Seats bookable on same day (telephone bookings. LATE SHOW TONIGHT AT 11.15. Redford, Hoffman in ALL THE PRESIDENT'S MEN. Al Pacino DOG DAY AFTERNOON (X).

ART GALLERIES

BRITISH MUSEUM. ANIMALS IN ART. Until 25 Feb. Weekends 10-5. Sundays 2.30-6. Adm. free.

COLNAGHI, 14 Old Bond St., W.1. 491 7408. THE VIENNA SECESSION —Jugendstil Prints and Drawings 1897-1917 (Majority £40-£400). CHRISTMAS EXHIBITION of Watercolours. Until 20 Jan. Mon.-Fri. 9.30-6. Sats. 10-1.

DRIAN GALLERIES, 7 Porchester Place, W.2. Retrospective Exhibition of Paintings by GEORGE DOWNS. Till 30th Jan. 10-5. Sat. 10-1.

FISCHER FINE ART, 30 King St., St James's, S.W.1. 01-839 3942. CLAUDE ROGERS—Recent Paintings and A PRIVATE WORLD, Photographs by PAUL NASH. Until 3 Feb. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30; Sats. 10-1.

GERALD NORMAN GALLERY
A Special Exhibition
THOMAS BARKER
OF BATH
8 Duke St., St James's, S.W.1.
Mon-Fri. 10-5.30
Sats. 10-1.

HAYWARD GALLERY, South Bank, SE1 (Arts Council). DADA AND SURREALISM REVIEWED. Until 19 March. Adm. £1, 25p Mon. and Tue.-Thur. Mon. 1-8. Tue.-Thur. 10-8. Fri. & Sat. 10-6. Sun. 12-6. Details of lectures from O'Malley: 01-629 9495. Part written application only.

LEFEVRE GALLERY. An Exhibition of Important 19th and 20th Century PAINTINGS. Wkdys. 10-5. Sats. 10-1, at 30 Bruton St., London W.1. Tel. 01-493 1572.

LESLIE CREASEY OF KNEBWORTH, 121 London Road, 0438 ... colourful exhibition of glass sculptures by Seguso-Murano, Alfredo Orrefors, Adzak and Pettiflis—Mon.-Sat. 9.30 a.m.-6 p.m. Until March 4th.

MUSEUM OF MANKIND, Burlington Gdns. W.1. The world's great collections from the tribal societies of five continents. Free film shows except Mondays. Wkdys. 10-5. Suns. 2.30-6. Adm. free.

MARLBOROUGH, 6 Albemarle St., W.1. FRANCIS BACON & FRANK ANERBACH. Recent work. Until 22 Jan. '78. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30. Sat. 10-12.30.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY, London, WC2. 01-930 8511. THOMAS MORE, 1477-1535. A new and colourful exhibition of his life and times. Adm. 40p. Wkdys. 10-5. Sat. 10-6. Sun. 2-6.

PHOTOGRAPHERS GALLERY, 8 Great Newport Street, W.C.2. 240 5511. Till February 18th WILLIAM KLEIN.

REDFERN GALLERY. 1001 ... Original Prints. Until January ... 20 Cork Street, London, W.1. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30. Sats. 10-1.

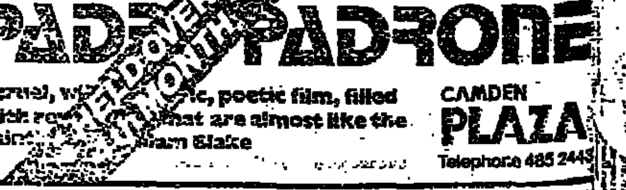
ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.
1. LEONARDO DA VINCI Anatomical Drawings. Until 19 Feb. Adm. ...
2. LIGHT FANTASTIC, an exhibition of holography. Until 27 March. Adm. £1.
3. ROBERT MOTHERWELL Retrospective. Until 19 March. Adm. ...
4. GUSTAVE COURBET 1819-1877 (Arts Council Exhibition). Until 19 March. Adm. £1 (admits also to Cityscape).
5. CITYSCAPE 1910-39 Urban Themes in American, German and British Art (Arts Council Exhibition). Until ... March. Adm. Free.

TATE GALLERY, Millbank, SW1. Winter programme of exhibitions. MONDRAIN: a special display. Until 29 Jan. SERIES. Until 21 ... 1935 and CARVED MODELLED CONSTRUCTED. Until 26 ... Wkdys. 10-6. Suns. 2-6. Adm. free.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, Sth. Ken. Special exhibition WHEN, Adm. 50p. Until 12 ... Wkdys. 10-5.50. Suns. 2.30-5.50. Closed Fridays.

WEINREB AND DOUWMA LTD, 93 Gt Russell St., WC1. 01-636 ... FOREIGN PRINTS AND MAPS. Until 4th February. Catalogue £ ... Mon.-Fri. 9.30-6.00. Sats. 10.00-1.00.

The Times
SPECIAL REPORTS



هكذا من الأصل

Moby Dick on the range

The White Buffalo
London Casino
General Release

One on One
Warner West End 3/
ABC, Shaftesbury
Avenue

New Films from Sweden
National Film Theatre



Charles Bronson and four-legged nemesis

Philip French

s befitted the bicentenary of e Republic and the centenary the Little Big Horn, 1976 was *annus mirabilis* for the estern, the year that gave us *he Missouri Breaks, Buffalo ll and the Indians, The Outlaw osey Wales* and *The Shootist*. ut just as they followed two ears of quiescence on the estern front, so too they have d to nothing, and indeed J. ee Thompson's *The White uffalo* is the first horse opera reach these shores since the ummer of '76. For that reason one the film would be welcome in this dry season, but it as more to commend it than at, and is not simply to be ismissed as an attempt at a *ns on the Range*.

Uncertain in tone and resolute in purpose though uch of the rest may be, the icture's opening sequence is eliberately unsettling — a range red-eyed, white-skinned east charging on a nocturnal nar-like landscape; an explo- on of snow and ice; a sudden last of six-guns. Cinemato- pher Paul Lohmann's creepy ream images give way to a arply focused scene on a estbound train where Wild Bill Hickok is experiencing his current nightmare of facing e last great albino buffalo he splendidly named "white ike") and shooting off his ns into the bunk above him hich was fortunately unccupied. At Cheyenne he ights beside a mountain of leached buffalo bones, all that mains of the mighty herds ot were slaughtered to feed e railroad workers.

The prematurely elderly 38- ear-old Hickok (dourly imperonated by Charles Bronson at is most saturnine) is at the nd of his tether, returning to e West after disgustedly playg himself twice nightly in uffalo Bill's Wild West Show. e wears smoked glasses to rotect his declining eyesight nd his body is riddled with enereal disease. He offers this tter condition as an excuse for ejecting the advances of his ld flame Poker Jenny, an exwhore and now frontier widow (played by Kim Novak), he meets along the way. "Probably gave it you myself", she says with wry cheerfulness.

But Jenny's ministrations can do little for him (and the fake white buffalo head she has on the wall drives him mad). Nor is he helped by the conventional counsel of a variety of familiar Western actors (John Carradine as a corpse-hungry undertaker, Slim Pickens as a creatively foul-mouthed stagecoach driver among them) or the inevitable provocations of his vindictive enemies, including the vicious Captain Tom Custer, shortly to die alongside his more famous brother. Meeting a grizzled one-eyed ancient (Jack Warden) in a gold-miners' saloon of almost unparalleled sordidness, Hickok is forced into yet another meaningless fight before heading off with the old hunter into the mountains to seek his elusive four-footed nemesis. Meanwhile, however, the Sioux warrior Crazy Horse, in order to redeem himself, must destroy the white buffalo that laid waste to his village, and then use its hide to bury his dead child in.

It is in linking the quests of Crazy Horse and Hickok that the screenwriter Richard Sale (adapting his own novel) goes into metaphysical overdrive and leaves his bewildered director somewhat behind. Fortunately as Crazy Horse the statuesque Will Sampson (Chief Bromden in *Cuckoo's Nest*, the translator in Altman's *Buffalo Bill*) is capable of giving real roots to the shakiest scenes and conviction to the most transparently symbolic transactions.

There are many conflicting elements in *White Buffalo*—the amusingly scabrous and the portentously sombre, the naturalistic and the highly stylized, the social and the metaphysical, and Thompson (in his most interesting picture for some years) is incapable of reconciling them. He handles the gunfights with reasonable competence, and the grim shanty-town settings are impressively realized by Tambi Larsen, who designed Clint Eastwood's *Outlaw Josey Wales*. But if the physical ambience recapitulates the world of the latterday Eastwood hero, the psychological ambience brings to mind an earlier Eastwood hero, the man from Eastwood (Notts), D. H. Lawrence, and his *Studies in Classic American Literature*, particularly the chapters on "The Spirit of Place" and *Moby Dick*. And here it fails; for Thompson not only isn't Melville, he isn't even John Huston, and the epic transcendental level eludes him.

One on One is a soft-sell, soft-centred middle-American version of *Rocky*. Its co-author and star is the grinning, toothy Robby Benson, who plays Henry Steele, a high-school basketball star from a small Colorado town where "we've got all the fine restaurants—MacDonalds, Jack-in-the-Box . . ." The naive Henry is given a lucrative athletic scholarship by a Californian university, with a sports car thrown in, and is then inducted into an elaborate system of corruption. Rich alumni give him covert subsidies, he's provided with a phoney part-time job "switching on" automatic sprinklers on the sports field (another athlete gets paid to report when the grass needs cutting), class attendance is waived to suit the endless training sessions, special tutoring is provided to help him make the minimum passing grades. However, he doesn't quite make it as a player (at five foot ten he's a little on the short side) and moreover he's developing an unhealthy interest in learning under the influence of the graduate sociology student Janet, his attractive part-time tutor. So the ruthless coach tries to make him resign, first by appealing to his sense of honour, then by trying to break him both physically and academically.

This is not only amusing, it is mostly pretty accurate; I observed it all at close quarters some 20 years ago when supporting myself at an American state university by working four nights a week tutoring semi-literate athletic scholars (nicer and dimmer than anyone in this film) and having sleepless nights worrying about my complicity in so ethically dubious and often downright deceitful a business. But while the movie offers a few mild criticisms of professionalised sport in the university, it never looks at the basic conditions that perpetuate it. And the inspirational tale of Henry's quadruple triumph—scoring the winning point in a crucial game and getting top grades, thus defeating the coach, moving in with the intellectual Janet and converting her to becoming a sports-lover—is just so much light-headed nonsense. A final soupy Paul Williams song on the soundtrack claims that "Nice guys finish first", a reversal of the ace baseball manager Leo Durocher's famous dictum "Nice guys finish last", one of the mottoes popular around Richard Nixon's sports-crazy White House. Robby Benson wants to have his cake and eat it, or his Watergate and bug it.

Britain still has a film industry, but no cinema. Our cinema is now on television and our best movies of the past year have been such small-screen productions as Ken Loach's *The Price of Coal* and David Hare's masterly film debut, *Licking Hitler*, which, had it opened in a movie house last week, would now be the subject of discussion everywhere. The Swedes have rather mediocre television for the most part, but, despite their current crises, their cinema is flourishing, and has been ever since back in the mid-Sixties Harry Schein created the Swedish Film Institute and launched a new method of financing pictures that ensured that original, personal and controversial films of quality would be the norm, not the exception. Regrettably few of these reach this country, and so next week's short season of new films from Sweden at the National Film Theatre is most welcome.

The opening movie on Monday evening is *Paradise Place*, an immensely accomplished directorial debut by the actress Gunnel Lindblom, a familiar face to British audiences through her stage and screen work with Ingmar Bergman, who here acted as her producer. The setting is the ironically named summerhouse of the title in the Stockholm Archipelago where four generations of an affluent Swedish middle-class family are vacationing with various friends. The film's principal thematic preoccupations are the deteriorating quality of modern life, the collapse of the family and the failure of the middle class to comprehend their role in a changing world. But though these matters are explicitly debated (as indeed they are in Chekhov, a writer very close to the Swedish experience), and though this heart-breaking household is evidently intended as a microcosm of Sweden, Miss Lindblom has created a real and unique place inhabited by a dozen substantial characters embodied by a team of players whose performances could scarcely be improved upon. One hopes this film will find a local distributor.

Men of Ideas
BBC 2

Michael Ratcliffe

Bryan Magee believes that television persistently underrates the viewer's intelligence, that there are many people who will want to watch a 15 part exploration of contemporary philosophy in the middle of Thursday evening (repeats Sunday afternoon) and that they will want to watch it neat, without visual aids, which he calls "decoration". Talking heads, then, but two each week, not one; and interviews, not lectures, with the questions asked by Mr Magee.

If *Men of Ideas* has even a tiny commercial success—and in seriousness and scope there has been nothing like it on any general network before—it will be chiefly due to him. Philosopher himself, Wagnerian, journalist and member of Parliament, Mr Magee is on our side, but not insistently so in the manner of other box-populists of the day. He is going to keep the chaps in line, curb their evasions and limit their gags. Anyone who has seen *Jumpers* or *Professional Foul* knows what is *wrong* with philosophers, and *Men of Ideas* is intended to show us what they are for.

To answer the first questions—What is philosophy? Do we need it?—Mr Magee chose the grave and irresistible entertainer, Isaiah Berlin. Philosophy is self-knowledge, said Sir Isaiah, the challenging of bland assumptions and destructive conditioning, and therefore, yes, we do. "Lying on an uncomfortable bed of unexamined dogma leads to decay", he declared, and with imagery like that who *needs* visual aids? He reminded us that words like liberty and equality changed their meaning all the time. Look at the American Declaration of Independence, except that he couldn't because he had forgotten the words. Mr Magee obliged. "Thank you very much", said the sage briskly. A superb team, the perfect warm-up.

Berlin now leaves the party, and some hint of bumpier rides and tougher tests to come over the next three months—Marcuse, Wittgenstein, Heidegger, Ayer, Dworkin and Quine—was given by the other programme shown to the Press in advance—that on the linguistic revolution of Noam Chomsky, to be transmitted on March 30. Facing a still courteous but now admittedly hostile Magee, Chomsky declines to accept that his theories of generic determinism impose any limit on human initiative because "we're rigidly programmed with a rich endowment".

That is hard to believe from this interview because Chomsky has his guard up throughout and, apart from an icy twinkle in his eyes as he permits the experience of a small joke to impinge across his mind, he plays a defensive game and just about carries his bat. I found it, like most defensive exercises, baffling and gloomy by turns, but to determine whether the fault was mine, his, or Mr Magee's, I shall probably watch it again. You can't be too careful when it comes to unexamined dogma lying around: it might, after all, be yours.

Aladdin/Cinderella
Birmingham

Ned Chaillet

Unlike Liverpool, Birmingham does not need to save a small touring theatre to balance its attractions, as it has already saved the Alexandra. Birmingham needs, and at the moment looks likely to keep, the larger Hippodrome.

Both theatres are still lively with Christmas audiences and Christmas shows. Although the Alexandra no longer produces its own pantomimes, the *Aladdin* produced by Triumph Theatre Productions continues to extend its run, offering among other things Barbara Windsor as Aladdin.

With a script by John Morley, *Aladdin* has many of the old-fashioned virtues of pantomimes and some of the inescapable modern adornments, such as strobe lighting and a black-light sequence with luminous creatures.

Miss Windsor gives most of her considerable all to her performance, becoming a "Chinese Gary Glitter" in her big transformation scene in the cave. Ronnie Hilton makes a sympathetic Wishee-Washee. The name above Miss Windsor's on the bill is Terry Scott, whose fast-moving Widow Twankey is sometimes as good as the best of pantomime dames now working.

But, while the Alexandra is secure in its immediate future, and even with its immediate pantomimes, the Hippodrome has come close to being cast out by Moss Empires. The Hippodrome's *Cinderella* is the Palladium production from last year, less endowed with well known names, but more responsive to its audience.

Richard O'Sullivan has returned as Buttons and with most of the show's sympathy resting on his noisy relationship with the audience, he does a very impressive job of making contact. A child behind me who was learning tentatively to respond, gave in completely to booing at the Ugly Sisters, but that was to the credit of Frank Williams's and Tony Bateman's horribleness.

French dancers' American ballets for the Wells

hen Ballet-Théâtre Contemprain opens its third Sadler's ells season on February 20, will bring only three works hich it has shown here fore. The rest of the reperry is new and most of it by merican choreographers. That oice reflects a realistic sessment by the company's rector Jean-Albert Cartier of here the most interesting nce creators nowadays are to found.

Happily, it does not mean at BTC has lost the distinc- e character it showed on sits in 1971 and 1973. An American programme I saw ently in its home theatre at igers offered an interesting ries of mutual adaptations tween the mainly European ncers and their transatlantic reographers. Louis Falco's ntribution, in fact, is a kind American homage to the rit of France, as indicated its title *Cooking French*. very lighthearted homage is, I should add. The leading uple, Muriel Belmondo and nes Urbain, embody everyly's idea from films and rels of what *l'amour* is all about, but their passionate progress through the ballet has its glamour set off by comic touches, from the long loaf that brings them together to the contortions of their ingenious duets.

As they experience *La vie en rose*, Michael Kamen's lively pop score takes that and other favourite French melodies as its source material. William Katz's decor of shifting gauzes has three main scenes, respectively red, blue and white, and at the moment when they merge to transform the entire stage into a giant Tricolour the strains of *La Marseillaise* emerge subliminally from those of "Je ne regrette rien".

But the ballet does not rely only on its comic elements. The jokes are set in a framework of involved dance patterns that require the dancers to show a lively style and often an exceptional turn of speed. Even the brief can-can at the end is given with an American accent that has them bustling with a Broadway pace.

Both the other new works on this programme had choreography by former partners of Merce Cunningham and both showed his influence in the precision of the dance invention, the attractive variations of tempi and the assurance with which pure dance patterns were deployed with no kind of narrative structure to underpin them and no lack of human interest, thanks to the way they showed off the individual qualities of the dancers.

Carolyn Brown's *Balloon* has music by her husband, Earle Brown, a composer who proves himself able to reconcile a strictly contemporary approach and methods with many of the formal and melodic virtues of traditional music. I do not know whether his taped score was specially written for the ballet but it supports it beautifully while maintaining its own purely musical interest.

Visually the ballet is dominated by the object that provides its title, a balloon with a diameter I estimate at about half as long again as a man's height. On this are projected photographs of faces, landscapes, newspapers and other objects in a continually varying and merging series of disparate images. But (as Cunningham demonstrated some years ago in *Variations V*) if the attention is alert enough the spectator can take in the projections without losing track of the dancing. In fact, the challenge of trying to follow both at once probably stimulates closer than average watching.

The dancing repays attention. Jean-Claude Giorgini has a fascinating solo which achieves the illusion that the thrust is often coming from his shoulders rather than his leg muscles, with strangely powerful broken jumps. The cast is treated mostly as soloists or couples, and although once or twice I felt they were making a brave attempt at something that would have sat more naturally on American bodies, they adapted rather well to a style outside their usual experience.

On the whole they looked more at home in Viola Farber's *Autumn Field*, perhaps because she uses them more as a group, except for Giorgini and Noriko Kubota in the leads. I had the impression that the field in question must be as much magnetic as autumnal, because the dance patterns were based on a principle of attraction and repulsion among the dancers, with individuals being caught up in one another's influences.

The hanging objects that made up François Moreller's scenery might suggest leaves but are made of metallic grids that reinforce equally the electro-magnetic idea. The intriguing ambiguity of the work gains further force from the score by Philip Glass, which takes a simple theme and repeats it over and over with modifications and variations so small that they are sometimes hardly noticeable. The effect is to build up a tension that could be almost maddening, but if you surrender yourself to it the tiny oscillations from near-monotony grow surprisingly stimulating.

The other work on the all-American programme at Angers was Lar Lubovitch's duet *sans titre*, in which a newcomer from the ensemble, Edith Mulier, took over the role created for Martine Parmain, absent from the company through injury. She brings a strong sensuality and keen dramatic quality to the abrupt shifts of mood that characterize this portrait of a physical and emotional relationship.

All in all, the company looked in good shape, continuing its chosen course of reflecting in dance as many as possible of the most interesting tendencies of the day in music and the visual arts. Perhaps the balance has shifted to a greater emphasis on choreography, but that is no cause for complaint. And if the Angers programme looked to American modern dance, the revival of Balanchine's *Four Temperaments* that is promised for the Wells should redress the classical balance.

John Percival



Balloon

Enormously rich
very funny
Evening News
Once a Catholic
by Mary O'Malley
NOW at WYNDHAM'S Theatre
01-836 3028

The Screen on the Hill
Haverstock Hill NW3
(opp. Belsize Park tube)
Tel: 01-435 3366
a film by LUCHINO VISCONTI
THE INNOCENT
GIANCARLO GIANNINI Laura Antonelli Jennifer O'Neill

BBC SO/Mackerras
Festival Hall/Radio 3

William Mann

Just now, when London's four main independent orchestras are all frenziedly chasing the same recalcitrant audience with the same narrow repertory (anybody who ventures outside it invites an empty hall because there is no longer any loyalty to one orchestra, only to starry performers), the BBC Symphony Orchestra, untrammelled by such anxieties, is still able to give symphony concerts of an unobvious nature, and gratify those in search of some different music.

I am not thinking only of Schoenberg and his progressive successors, but also of Lalo, Berwald, Busoni, Szymanowski, even Dvorak, greater or lesser composers of some stature whose music will likewise leaven the ever-thickening lump of repertory favourites.

The BBC does a certain amount (never enough), in its London public concerts, to broaden interest in music, not to touch on everyday broadcasting, so perhaps one should not too much complain when an official RFH concert is devoted to standard Viennese classics such as are already well served by, say, the English Chamber Orchestra and similar bodies. Wednesday's concert, conducted by Charles Mackerras, hoed again that well loved, much cultivated garden, doubtless because Mr Mackerras is expert in the department as few conductors are, although it is by no means his only speciality, as readers by now should know.

He had billed Schubert's fourth symphony, of which he gave a lively reading, especially in the busy development of the first Allegro, the richly inventive middle section of the Andante, the texturally glinting Minuet, and the cantering finale, sombrely treated as if with an "Erlkönig" in mind. He began with an ample selection from Beethoven's ballet music for *The Creations of Prometheus*, which includes some pleasant and seldom heard numbers, beside the Overture and the *Eroica* dance.

Sadly, Janet Baker, the announced soloist, had to withdraw for a family bereavement. She was replaced by Margaret Price, who sang, instead, two Mozart concert arias.

There was the grand love-duet for soprano and solo piano, "Ch'io mi scordi di te", a document of deep affection for a favourite soprano, its piano part very stylishly, but somewhat too noisily, played by Imogen Cooper; and "Bella mia fiamma" written for another Mozart favourite, to tax her abilities to the full.

Miss Price's technique was equal to both, her style uncommonly *au fait*, with creamy dark tone, tautly contained and smooth, strongly committed to mood and words, effortlessly precise even in florid work, thrilling flourishes, perfectly matched with a responsive orchestra.



Stephanie Sayerman and James Duggan.

Photograph by Donald Cooper

Says I, Says He
Theatre Upstairs

Irving Wardle

Technically this is a first stage play, and technically Ron Hutchinson is an English writer; but David Leland's production (transferred from the Sheffield Crucible) arrives at the Court as the latest of a long line of black Irish comedies.

Its subject was treated by Hugh Leonard (for one) 20 years ago in *A Walk on the Water*: an Irish corner boy goes off to seek his fortune in London, leaving his girl behind, and finally returning defeated. True, in Mr Hutchinson's case, there are two boys and they have a fine punchy style: "London can't be that much bigger than Carrickfergus". But the tidings they bring of self-contempt, self-defeating violence, melancholy and malice are dolefully familiar.

That is not a matter of literary influences but of national temperament. And what is depressing is to find a young writer like Mr Hutchinson who left Ireland as a child and who is manifestly gifted in the arts of dialogue and scenic invention, still immured in the same old prison of the Irish imagination, where no venture can possibly succeed, no sexual relationship go right, and any chance of happiness be snuffed out by the authorities.

The authorities are represented by a granite-faced pair called Jigger (Christopher Hancock) and Bella (Stephanie Sayerman). They seem to be Orange terrorists, but for all we learn about their movement they might as well be a couple of priests. Their function is simply to hover in the shadows dealing out threats and futile acts of vengeance. O'Casey said it all in Father Domineer.

In departing for Britain, Mick and Pete are as much in flight from these dreadful siblings as intent on lining their pockets. Needless to say, they fail in both departments. Pete, the choosier of the two to start with, subsides into doss-house squalor. Mick grovels his way into working for a building contractor and returns home with an alleged fortune that turns out to be fairy gold when Jigger and Bella move in to claim it. And hopes of a return trip are stopped with a couple of bullets.

All this is offset by the song and dance, and torrents of anarchic comedy that customarily accompany Irish fatalism. Mr Hutchinson sustains the grinning mask with zest and brilliance: witness Pete charming his way into a slum landlady's bed, or the two partners angelically suborning a night-watchman who finds them robbing a building site, or the mock-heroic death Pete enacts in parody of Irish martyrdom.

The traditional Irish virtues are there in strength: particularly the sheer variety of idioms which enables the companions to undercut British class definitions and switch from pastiche lyricism and burlesque epic to peasant brutality; and to change from laughing boys to grimly armed figures in riot helmets.

The main exponent of these changes is James Duggan, whose burly, agile Pete has a resemblance to Behan which comes out even more markedly in his songs. Raymond Campbell's Mick supports him with the weasel-like tenacity of a Joxer turned loyal. Whatever the reservations about the play, it projects a memorable friendship.

Lambeth Award Prizewinners
Purcell Room

Paul Griffiths

One of the most difficult times for any aspiring musician must be that when his training is complete but his reputation not yet established. I am not sure that the novice's case is best helped by an uncoordinated system of competitive awards but one must be thankful that such opportunities exist, particularly when, as with the Lambeth Music Award, they are designed also "to add to the cultural life" of an area.

I hope that the people of Lambeth do indeed have a chance to hear the two wind players, David Cowley and David Fuest, who have received their award this year, for both showed promise in Wednesday prizewinners' recital.

Mr Cowley is an oboist of grace and good judgment. I found much to admire in the rhythmic alertness and the gentle, well varied tone he brought to sonatas by Bach and York Bowen, but he was at his best when playing three of Britten's solo *Metamorphoses*. That was not a reflection of any fault in Bryan Evans, his accompanist, who offered deft support; rather Mr Cowley's careful timing, his arched phrases and his attractive sound were all exactly right for those classical pastorals.

If Mr Fuest, a clarinettist, did not produce anything on quite that level, I imagine that was because he was never fully at ease. At least, I hope he does not always take gasping intakes of breath nor conduct himself in quite so inelegant a fashion. A more relaxed manner would surely have helped him to produce a better balanced response to Timothy Carey's bold piano playing in the Brahms F minor sonata. What is not in doubt, as he showed in a Hungarian dance by Leo Weiner, is the steadiness of his tone and his skill in rapid runs.

As the war intensifies, Rhodesia staggers to the brink of collapse

It is a paradox which is perhaps sadly typical of the whole Rhodesian tragedy of the past 13 years that the current round of negotiations taking place in Salisbury between Mr Ian Smith, the Prime Minister, and the leaders of the three black organizations may well end in agreement but are unlikely to produce a settlement of the Rhodesian problem.

A settlement would have two vitally important consequences for Rhodesia: first, it would lead to an ending of the civil war which is now costing an average of 200 black and white lives a week. Second, it would lead to international recognition of an independent Zimbabwean government and the lifting of sanctions. For this to happen, however, Zimbabwean *blacks inside and outside the* country as well as the British Government and the "front line" states have to be convinced that any agreement reached in Salisbury will produce a genuinely independent *Zimbabwe based on universal* adult suffrage and not one in which whites will continue to pull most of the important strings.

One should not prejudge the Salisbury talks at this early stage. It is still possible that Bishop Muzorewa, the Rev *Ndabaningi Sithole* and Chief Chirau the representative of the tribal chiefs may be able to *pull off a deal which would* gain the support of the majority of black Rhodesians whose daily lives are being made increasingly intolerable by the war. But the way the talks have gone so far would suggest that the end result will be majority rule in name but not in reality.

The three black leaders have already agreed in principle that *28 per cent of the members of* a new parliament should be white, a figure which is out of proportion to the ratio of whites to blacks in the country. They will almost certainly be elected on the basis of an exclusively white voter's roll. These White MPs will then have the power to veto constitutional amend*ments which may be proposed* by the black majority during the next five to 15 years (depending on the time-scale agreed during the present talks).

The whole concept of providing whites with a "blocking mechanism" would seem to run counter to the "non-racialist" *principles supported by Bishop* Muzorewa and Mr Sithole as well as the Patriotic Front guerrilla organization.

Bishop Muzorewa has justified his approval in principle of a guaranteed number of white seats in parliament on the grounds that it is necessary in order to maintain the country's *economic viability he maintains* that a blocking mechanism for entrenched clauses in a new constitution would "be in the interests of the good government of Zimbabwe".

Mr Sithole, who wants the duration of the constitutional safeguards to be kept as short as possible, argues that it is *necessary to allow a few years* for whites to adjust to black rule. Both leaders also point out that Mr Smith would not consider any deal which did not include safeguards for whites.

If Mr Smith has his way white influence would not merely be restricted to the constitutional safeguards now being discussed. Whites would form a *powerful* minority block in parliament, they would continue to hold the top echelons of the civil service and the armed forces, and would dominate the economy. Mr Smith has even let it be known to his followers that he will press for the *retention within a bill of rights* of white schools, hospitals and residential areas.

There is in fact a danger that if the three black leaders should concede too much to Mr Smith this will play into the hands of the Patriotic Front.

Bishop Muzorewa and Mr Sithole are aware of this *danger. But they also know* that their political lives are at risk if they fail to achieve a settlement this time. They need an agreement with Mr Smith now just as much as he needs one with them.

The fundamental weakness of the present negotiations is the absence of the Patriotic Front, *led by Mr Joshua Nkomo* and Mr Robert Mugabe. Although the Front may have only limited political support inside the country (exactly how much has never been put to the test), it is the organization conduct*ing the guerrilla war which* has been largely responsible for forcing Mr Smith to accept the principle of majority rule.

The Front has the guns and only it can halt the guerrilla war. Not Bishop Muzorewa and *Mr Sithole, despite their claims* that their supporters among the guerrillas would flock back to Rhodesia once an agreement was reached. And so long as the war continues it would be impossible to hold elections which were free and without intimidation.

This fact appears to be ignored by the Rhodesian Government—but not by the British Government or its American partners. Britain has indicated that it will not give its blessing to any agreement which excludes the Patriotic Front. *The Front, admittedly,* for selfish political motives, has already dismissed the Salisbury talks as being irrelevant.

Much as Mr Smith may regret the fact the British Government remains an important element in the Rhodesian settlement equation. As the colonial power only Britain can give, *the necessary legal authority to* an independent Zimbabwe that will lead to sanctions being lifted and the country gaining international recognition. No other nation is likely to recognize an independent Zimbabwe *unless Britain does first.* For the moment it seems that Britain is determined that a settle*ment should only be worked* out within the framework of the Anglo-American peace plan and not on the basis of the internal talks.

According to the leader of Mr Nkomo's internal wing, Mr *Josiah Chinamano, Mr Nkomo* has no intention of calling off the war and participating in talks which are outside the ambit of the Anglo-American settlement proposals. It would certainly be tactically unwise of him to do so at this stage.

For the moment, therefore, Rhodesians, black and white, *must brace themselves for a* further intensification of the war while the present talks go on. The security situation is becoming increasingly serious, with guerrillas hitting targets within a few miles of Salisbury. Whites are continuing to leave the country and the economy is nearing the point of collapse. If a settlement is not reached soon, then Rhodesia could slip into the sort of anarchy which Mr Smith has always maintained he intended to avoid by declaring UDI.

Nicholas Ashford

Europe's new-found technological strategy could be going in the wrong direction

Why is the EEC more interested in lame ducks than industrial winners?

Seven years ago the European Commission was humming with plans for re-structuring European industry, to meet the American challenge and build a European technological *community. Blueprints* were prepared to enable Europe to compete in the key industries of the future—aerospace, computers, electronics, nuclear energy.

By and large, these blueprints have remained on the shelves in Brussels, gathering *dust. The governments of the* EEC have not used their procurement powers or their research and development funds to create viable supranational European science-based industries. The "European technological community" has remained a dream.

The European space programme has been a costly fiasco. Outside the military field, inter-governmental cooperation has consisted of the Anglo-French Concorde, prestigious but costly; the Franco-*German airbus, from which the* British pulled out (though still involved as sub-contractors); the JET project for nuclear fusion, going ahead at last after a year's unnecessary delay in choosing a site; and a few others.

The EEC has not had an *industrial policy for most of* the 1970s. Ministers have not even been prepared to discuss programmes for Community industrial cooperation, because except in very exceptional circumstances, no country has been prepared to abandon part of *its industrial structure to* others. In short, the political *will has been lacking.*

Today, for the first time, the EEC does seem to be acquiring *an industrial strategy.* But, ironically, it is the exact obverse of the dreams of the *early 1970s. It is a strategy for* dealing with the lame ducks of European industry, rather than for picking and developing winners. And even at the level of first aid work, which is what Brussels is concentrating on now, there are difficulties.

Nevertheless, industrial policy has become quite suddenly one of the most active areas of the European Commission. And the question must arise whether the skills and prestige acquired in the "crisis management" which is going on now, can be used to lay the basis for the kind of forward-looking programme which the Commission has long *sought, but which the Council* of Ministers has hitherto denied it.

The basis of the Community's industrial policy is, of course, the establishment of equal competitive conditions between enterprises: the removal of artificial distortions, the destruction of cartels and *discriminatory subsidies (such* as the British temporary employment subsidy, now *under attack in Brussels).*

But there are two special types of industries for which such a policy does not provide the complete answer, and it is with these that the Commission's industrial policy department has to concern itself. The first are the science-based industries, where national markets are too small to provide a viable base, and where national governments provide a large part of the market and the major chunk of research and development. Such industries are in a sense outside the market economy, at least in their development phase. Aerospace and telecommunications are examples of this category.

The second group are the industries in major structural crisis, who cannot pay their way in the market economy but who are too important to be allowed to die. At the present time such industries in the EEC include steel, synthetic fibres, textiles, paper and shipbuilding.

In the case of steel, where the Treaty of Paris gives the Commission special powers, the present strategy is to create a "crisis cartel", which allows restructuring to take place behind a barrier of import protection and price regulation. Community money is available *to the participants in such a* cartel for new investment in modernization, and to ease the strain of redundancy payments. The purpose of the cartel is to slim down the industry to a viable size.

In steel, where virtually every large firm in the EEC is today technically bankrupt, *and where there is a massive* world surplus of capacity, the Commission has been rather successful in persuading governments and firms to accept this approach. It has made considerable progress in selling the same approach in the field of synthetic fibres, where again there is a massive over*hang of excess capacity. Tex*tiles are more complicated, *because if raw textile prices* are artificially propped up, it is likely to have a significantly *adverse effect on the competi*tiveness of the clothing industry which uses the textiles.

It is probably only a matter of time before the EEC is driven to take crisis action in *paper and shipbuilding.* Much of the time of Mr Ronald Grierson, when he was director-general for industrial policy in the Commission in 1973-74, was taken up with trying to rationalize Europe's *shipbuilding industry.*

It is an illustration of the depth of the structural crisis through which *European in*dustry is now passing, that ideas which are so antithetic to the Treaty of Rome's belief in the evils of cartels, and which impinge so deeply on national sovereignty, should be so readily accepted. But acceptance of the principle of "crisis cartels" does not resolve the problems of *implementation.*

The most difficult of these problems is the distortion caused by *nationalization.* In steel and shipbuilding, the main culprit is the United Kingdom, whose government is less ready to see its nationalized industries rationalized than are the shareholders of those EEC competitors still *in* private ownership. Indeed, the British Shipbuilding Corporation is busy building up its world market share by buying unprofitable export orders.

The Italian government is following an exactly similar strategy in synthetic fibres. *Nor can such "dog-in-the-*manger" attitudes be con*demned* out of hand. The Italian authorities have spent a lot of money in recent years in re-equipping and modernizing their synthetics industry, which they believe is therefore capable of securing a larger market share than it has hitherto obtained. A Brussels-organized cartel which allocated market shares according to an historical formula would therefore, so the Italians argue, be *unfair* to them.

To the student of European history, there is a disturbing *sense of déja vu, a* whiff of the inter-war years, in the discussion of international cartels, to stabilize prices and trade. On the other hand, it can be argued that if major restructuring does have to take place, it is much better that it should be handled at European level by a body as dedicated to *laissez-faire* prin*ciples as the European Commis*sion, rather than allow a retreat into national protectionism by governments more susceptible to sectional pressures to retain jobs. And that probably is the realistic alternative.

But how much better it would be if European governments were prepared to put some of the energies now being devoted to slimming down the lame ducks into building up tomorrow's winners. The need for more European integration in industries like aerospace and computers remains as strong as ever, but the obstacles raised to cooperation at government level remain formidable. If the EEC emerges from the present phase of crisis management with a firmer commitment to inter-governmental cooperation in industrial strategy, Europe will have taken a big step forward.

In the meantime European industry is about to be faced with a draft EEC directive drawn up by the Commission, on profit sharing. Publication of the draft directive will probably coincide with publi*cation of the British Govern*ment's White Paper on the subject, which is expected to propose tax incentives for firms with schemes for sharing profits with their workers (like ICI, for example).

Support for profit-sharing was one of the low-priority items in the Commission's 1974-76 social *action* programme. Both in the United Kingdom and in Brussels, it is now being *pushed as a sop to the unions* in place of Bullock-style worker participation, which both in the United Kingdom and at EEC level has run into major road blocks.

The Commission's proposal will probably be more radical than the United Kingdom Government's White Paper. It is expected to propose that in the long run profit-sharing should be imposed by law in all EEC *member-states.* The chances of such a measure receiving early assent from member-governments, at least in its present form, are of course remote. But profit-sharing schemes are likely to be seen by many *firms in Western Europe* as a more palatable expression of industrial democracy and participation than worker-directors.

Michael Shanks

Bernard Levin/Vietnam today, part 3

The great escape goes on, but the cost is hideous

Today, in my survey of the extinction in the new Vietnam of human rights, I want to give an account of the fate of some of those marked down by Vietnam's rulers, for their opposition to tyranny. It is ironic, but *should certainly not be surpris*ing, that some of the chief victims also suffered in South Vietnam before the Communist victory, for their opposition to their own government, for their advocacy of peace, and for their denunciations of the Thieu Government. Perhaps the most notable of all these vic*tims of the new tyranny is* Tran Van Tuyen, now 64 years old and seriously ill in a Communist detention camp.

Tuyen was the chairman of the opposition bloc in South Vietnam's legislature; he was also formerly chairman of the Vietnam section of the Inter*national League for Human Rights (suppressed since the* Communists came to power); he was imprisoned by the Diem *regime; he became a symbol of* those in South Vietnam who opposed their own government's prosecution of the war; he argued for a negotiated peace and the participation of Communists in a new government (he is himself a social-democrat). Now, like so many others who not only opposed *conditions in South Vietnam but suf*fered under them, he is a victim of a great tyranny. He is classified as "obstinate" by his gaolers, the term used for those who resist "re-education" and thus face indefinite imprisonment. When ordered, like other inmates, to write a "confession" of crimes he had not *committed, he turned in just* two sentences:

> I have committed no crime against the Vietnamese fatherland or the Vietnamese people. If I have done anything wrong, it is only in the eyes of the Communist Party of *Vietnam.*

Another prominent prisoner of Vietnam's rulers, also noted for his opposition to the war and to the governments of the South, is Bui Tung Huan, formerly an *opposition* senator in South Vietnam, and president of Hue University. He was *imprisoned by both Diem and* Ky; now he has been a prisoner of the Communists since November, 1975.

Another prisoner is Bui Luong, a former South Viet*namese* trades union leader; it seems that there has been a general sweep of former union officials. Another is a Roman *Catholic priest, Father Tran* Huu Thanh, also prominent in the opposition to President Thieu; he is only one of many Catholic priests now in prison or camps. Father Thanh was bound to be one of the Communists' first victims, as he publicly opposed, even before the fall of South Vietnam, both *his own government and the* Communists. He summed up his position like this:

> I do not agree with the "anti-Communists" position of the Thieu Government. I want to *fight against* the Communists by making social reforms, by bettering the conditions of society.

One of the worst cases among those who fought, and suffered, for freedom and peace in South Vietnam, only to find themselves victims of persecution under the new unified government, is that of Tran Ngoc Chau. Chau was once a firm supporter of the South Vietnamese cause; he took part, encouraged by Pre-

> The victims of the old Vietnam tyranny have, ironically, become the victims of the new

sident Thieu, in secret negotiations for a peace settlement, his opposite number in the talks being his own brother, who was a member of the Hanoi legislature. During their meetings, Chau gradually became an advocate of a settlement that would include participation of the Communists in the South Viet*nam government, and when* Thieu realized that Chau now adopted an independent line he had him arrested. That was in 1969, and Chau spent almost the whole of the rest of the war in prison. In 1973, the Thieu Government, which had accused Chau of being a Communist, tried to support the charge by publicly announcing that he was to be handed over to the Viet Cong. Chau refused to go, and *therefore remained in prison,* until, just before the end of the war, he was transferred to house arrest. Of this episode he simply says:

> They told me that to get out *of prison I had to either go* over to the Communist side or come back to the government side....
>
> I responded that I wanted to come back to the non-Communist side, but as a free citizen.

But what makes Chau's fate particularly terrible, even among those former prisoners of Thieu who are now prisoners of the Communists, is that he is held in the same place as that in which he formerly suffered, the Chi Hoa prison; *only now his gaolers have cemented over the windows, to make the cell darker and hotter than before.*

Other prominent prisoners of *the Communists, all of them for*mer opponents of the Saigon governments, include:

Phan Huy Quat—the last civilian prime minister of South Vietnam before Marshal Nguyen Cao Ky seized full control. Quat and his son-in-law are reportedly in Chi *Hoa prison, too, accused of* trying to escape the country. Quat was a member of the Vietnam affiliate of the International League for Human Rights, imprisoned in 1960 for signing the Caravelle Manifesto demanding release of political prisoners, civil liberties, freely functioning *opposition parties, a free* press, open elections, and social justice.

La Thanh Nghe—a liberal Catholic former Third Force senator. Nghe was known for *advocating reconciliation with* the National Liberation Front, and was repeatedly accused of "neutralism", then a criminal offence, by the Saigon regime.

Dr *Nguyen* Van Ai—*former* director of the Pasteur Institute of Microbiology and leader of Catholic welfare projects. Dr Ai is a well-known apolitical scientist and religious charities worker. He is reportedly held in a detention camp on Phu Quoc island that was once *a prison under Thieu, and* is accused of trying to flee Vietnam.

Professor Le Van Hoa—a professor of sociology at the Buddhist Van Hanh University in Saigon, and also nonpolitical. Professor Hoa is reportedly in a re-education camp, perhaps because his doctorate was earned in the United States.

And we should not forget that, *quite apart from the often* frightful physical conditions under which the prisoners are kept. They should not be thought of in terms of prisoners in countries with a genuine system of law and independent justice. As Mr Hoan, whom I have also been quoting extensively put it (Hoan was a former opposition leader in South Vietnam, appointed to the Hanoi legislature as a reward after the war, who became disillusioned when he saw Communist "liberation" from close up, and fled the country):

> prisoners lack legal representation, specific charges against *them, reasonable family con*tacts, factual information on release prospects, and are told they will not be released until they renounce previous political, philosophical or reli*gious beliefs.*

It is hardly to be wondered at, therefore, that thousands of refugees continue to escape, or try to escape from Vietnam: the United Nations Commission on Refugees *last year estimated* that no fewer than 8,000 had died on the seas while attempt*ing to get away.*

Mr Hoan has succeeded in getting to freedom. His own last word on the subject is as follows:

> Before I escaped there was *great interest in the human* rights stand of President Carter and other western leaders by the Vietnamese people. Vietnamese listen attentively to the Voice of America and the BBC. The cause of human rights comes up very often in conversations. Many people who had *the habit of coming to me* for help when I was an opposition fighter against Thieu asked would I dare to form a committee for human rights in Vietnam. I left to tell the world the truth about what is happening in Vietnam, and in some modest way contribute towards the cause *of liberty in my country.*

I have spent a week giving examples, general and particular, of the crimes against human rights being committed in the now unified Communist state of *Vietnam. But I have not* finished yet. For perhaps the worst part of what is happening is the gradual destruction of the structure, and suppression of the activities, of Buddhism in Vietnam. I shall turn next week to this aspect of what is happening.

To be continued

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Help build a bridge over despair this year . . .

Sir Alec Guinness

. . . a bridge of hope from those of us who have enjoyed the good things of Christmas to those who got none and will go without in 1978.

I am thinking of the old people existing in lonely isolation, near despair from lack of any human contact. And of hungry old folk near starvation.

The bridge you can help is real—Day Centres that provide a friendly meeting place here in our towns; and feeding schemes in countries where food is desperately scarce.

How You Can Help

Equipment for a Day Centre: £10 does a lot towards equipment for another friendly centre.

15 Good Meals for old people near starvation in Asia: £3.

£150 perpetuates a loved name on a British Day Centre and helps it start. Or a hospital bed overseas £100.

Someone lonely or hungry waits for your Christmas goodwill gift.

Please use the FREEPOST facility and address your gift to: Hon. Treasurer, the Rt. Hon. Lord Maybray-King, Help the Aged, Room T1, FREEPOST 30, LONDON W1E 7JZ.

* Please let us know if you would like your gift used for a particular purpose.

THE TIMES DIARY/ PHS

The shadow, and substance, of Sir John

My counterpart on *The Guardian*, Martin Wainwright, was quick off the mark yesterday with the news that Sir John Betjeman is to have a restaurant named after him at the Charing Cross Hotel.

Not only that, but his Diary carried a poem by the Poet Laureate himself, specially penned for the occasion.

No reason to suspect the authenticity of the poem. It bore all the familiar hallmarks, and Mr Wainwright's introduction to it was *not in the* slightest degree ambiguous.

In fact, I now learn that it *was a parody* by Mr Wainwright himself. I congratulate him on his plagiaristic skill, but it was a rather mischievous thing to do.

There was, however, a rather serious gap in the poesy. Mr Wainwright made no mention of the hotel dish that is being named after Sir John or the fact that the menu card will feature him in silhouette. I will now rectify the omission:

Outlined, amid Victoriana
And though
Thicker than Gloriana
Nothing daunted will I try
Commemorative Supreme de Volaille,
With Betjeman on plaque thereon
Supremely prefixed: "Sir John."

Reverting to prose, I must now tell you why the restaurant that used to be known as the Montfort (after Simon de Montfort who owned the land on which the hotel stands) is henceforth to be known as Betjeman's.

In his book *London's Historic Railway Stations*, Sir John says the Charing Cross has "the best proportioned Victorian hotel dining room in the capital".

In face of such a glowing recommendation, what else could British Transport Hotels do than confer on it a laureateship?



An advertisement in The Times *for the Ivy House Hotel, Keswick, offers the following irresistible fare: "Egon Ronay, impeccably served"*

A questionable procedure

Does the average voter take any interest in the day-to-day Parliamentary activities of his MP? My interest in the subject was aroused, when, in an idle moment, I picked up a recent Order Paper of the Commons.

For those not versed in the business of government, this is the publication which lists notices of questions (oral and written) to Ministers, as well as motions tabled and division lists.

The written questions intrigued me. Some constituencies have MPs *who are assiduous* in throwing off a few lines to a Minister. What, for example, does one make of the Member for Shrewsbury, who occupies one and a half pages in the Order Paper with 18 questions, all of them *referring* to Gerald Road police station.

Equally baffling are the inquiries from the member for Walsall North, who is most anxious—to the extent of six *questions—about the regula*tions on salting motorways, "What," he asks, "are the *chemical constituents by volume* of each 100 kilogrammes of salt applied?"

But *the inquisitor par excel*lence appears to be Mr Eric Moonman, well known to readers of this page. His question to the Minister of Social Services concerning a grant to the mentally handicapped is repeated 14 times, each one in reference to one of the 14 regional health authorities; another 14 are put substituting "sick" for "handicapped".

Bribes and the taxman: flashback

Bribes, normally, do not concern the ordinary taxpayer, but the Old Bailey case involving the Racal British Communication Corporation and an Army officer in the Government's defence sales organization, will probably bring the spotlight back to the conclusions of the Royal Commission on Standards of Conduct in Public Life (chairman, Lord Salmon).

The *report was published in* 1976, but the Commons still has not debated it.

One point made by the commission was that bribes, when described as "commission", were allowable as a tax-deduc*tible* expense and that the Inland Revenue, even when they suspected that a company was *indulging in corrupt practices,* were not obliged to pass information to the Director of Public Prosecutions.

Lord Salmon and his three fellow commissioners entered a "*note of dissent*" about this.

They attached no blame to any officers of the Inland Revenue who, they said, were merely following an old practice. "The fact that the giving or receipt of the bribe happens to be a crime has been assumed to be irrelevant so far as the Board of Inland Revenue is concerned.

"This is because the well established and very salutary rule of law that no man is entitled to take advantage of his own wrong, has been overlooked."

Off the ground, on the air

Musical bias by the BBC, both for and against, is never possible to prove, though many have tried. They include Graham Whettam, the Swindon-born composer. He once protested that the BBC had banned 25 of his 40 works, without giving a reason. He said it proved the BBC was prejudiced against living British composers, and he led a campaign to change matters.

These days, for reasons no clearer than those that led to the original neglect, his works are getting an airing. Next Thursday, on Radio 3, we can hear his first string quartet, recorded last year by the Sydney String Quartet. Two weeks later, his second quartet will get its first public performance and again Radio 3 *will record it, for future trans*mission.

One of Mr Whettam's testiest exchanges *with the BBC*, back in 1964, resulted in his getting an apology from them. He alleged that they accused him of writing his own fan mail, whereas it proved to be a Coventry teacher who had written in asking for more of the composer's music to be played.

Eating Scottish, in English

My item on Scottish food the *other day*, couched in well nigh surrealist language, has brought the expected demands from outraged *Sassenachs for a trans*lation. The very least I can do is to oblige:

Stoved Howtowdie and Drappit Eggs are a combination of poached chicken, eggs and spinach. Rumble Thumps are grilled cabbage, potatoes, onions and cheese. Bawd Bree *is* hare soup and Mashed Neeps are turnips

Clapshot is nothing more revolting that puree of turnips, potatoes, chives and dripping.

Ferenc Molnar, whose play The Guardsman **is on at the National Theatre, is enjoying a revival in Hungary; he was born there 100 years ago.**

Although he studied law in Geneva, he never practised it, preferring journalism.

It was, however, his plays that brought him world fame. After the première of his first play, The Lawyer **written when he was 24, his father, a Budapest physician, greeted him with a mock-reverential "Good morning, Mr Shakespeare".**

His wit, only sporadically evident in Frank Marcus's English version of The Guardsman**, was acknowledged, however sneeringly even by Georg Lukacs, the leading Marxist aesthete and literary critic, who disliked this monocled representative of Budapest bourgeoisie.**

"A trick or two, and the wit in which these are clothed, have helped to extend a newspaper sketch to fill in three acts", he wrote of one of Molnar's plays. Molnar retorted: "More people can, apparently, write than read in Hungary."

هكذا من الاصل

هكذا من الأصل

Emilia-Romagna

The second in a series of Special Reports on the regions of Italy

Where all shades are red

by Peter Nichols

In a sense the region suffers from its redness: in political terms it is the greatest communist stronghold in the Western world, a fact on which too much attention has been concentrated. And, architecturally, the brick-red of Bologna's arcades and towers gives a sense of splendid solidity with no touch of the easy lightness which charms visitors to Florence across the mountains.

These neighbouring cities are poles apart. Bologna, the regional capital of Emilia-Romagna, almost flamboyantly refuses the trick and narcissistic posing with which the Tuscan capital beguiles the tourist.

Emilia-Romagna is more varied than Tuscany but throughout it has this characteristic of avoiding self-display. It is a region which has to be sought. It is at its best when discovered rather than when it tries to impose itself.

There are exceptions to the rule. One is the kitchen. The people of Emilia-Romagna are rightly proud of their cooking. Bologna has no objection to having been called *La Grassa* over the centuries.

The original "fat city" and the kitchens of the region are still sumptuously holding the line despite the difficulties put in their way by modern change. They may become the last stronghold of that weighty enjoyment of the physical pleasures of life always associated with this part of Italy.

Such enjoyment is not much in keeping with the growing awareness of crisis throughout the country which is less noticeable in Emilia than elsewhere but is now gradually being felt.

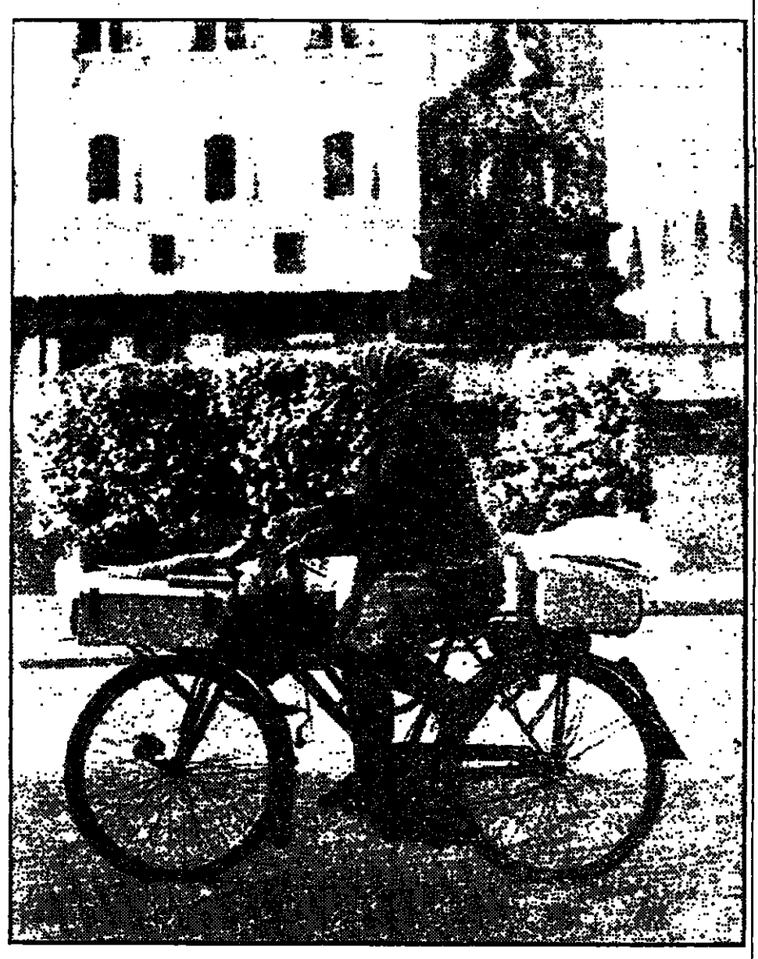
The other great exception to the rule of avoiding self-display is that of the presentation of communism itself. When the process of setting up regions throughout the country was completed in 1970, Emilia-Romagna quickly took the role of the communist showpiece.

This was intentional. The first president of the regional executive, Signor Guido Fanti, saw his region in this light and he had a fairly free hand because at that time the Communists were much farther away from government in Rome than they are now and the periphery counted for more.

Signor Fanti was one of the three leading figures in the early years of regionalism: the others were Signor Piero Bassetti, a Christian Democrat and first president in Lombardy, and Signor Lelio Lagorio, the Socialist president in Tuscany who is the only one of the triumvirate to remain in his region. The other two are now members of Parliament.

The self-display inaugurated by Signor Fanti was aimed at showing that communists were effective administrators. Policy was aimed at presenting a socially conscious communism concentrated on employment and the social services with a wide degree of discussion at the rank and file level.





Cycling in Emilia-Romagna in its sporting and sedate forms. Ercole Baldini, a Romagnolo who became world champion, wins a race at Forli. Right: a matronly figure crosses the Piazza Nettuno in Bologna.

These efforts were projected by means of a superb system of public relations. Behind the communist policies was a strong element of civic spirit formed during the confused history of much of the region which left the task of providing stability to individual communities.

The little states of Parma and Modena and Ferrara when their ducal families were at the height of their powers were exceptions. Elsewhere, even the papal governors carried out their tasks more as arbitrators than actual rulers while they left on Bologna the mark of the second capital (after Rome) of the papal states.

At one point, when Cesare Borgia was Duke of Romagna and his father Pope, there was the dream of an Italy united around Romagna and what is now Emilia by and under this famous family from Spain.

The whole region, and in particular the Romagna, is deeply political. Socialism knew some of its greatest early struggles in the area. Fascism's founder was a renegade socialist from the Romagna, and the proto-martyr to suffer at Fascist hands was Giacomo Matteotti, the socialist leader who came from the Po delta, a little across what is now the regional frontier.

Mussolini was able to assume dictatorial powers because he was not checked after Matteotti's murder. The region is also the main base of the Republican Party which is small at the national level but influential beyond its size.

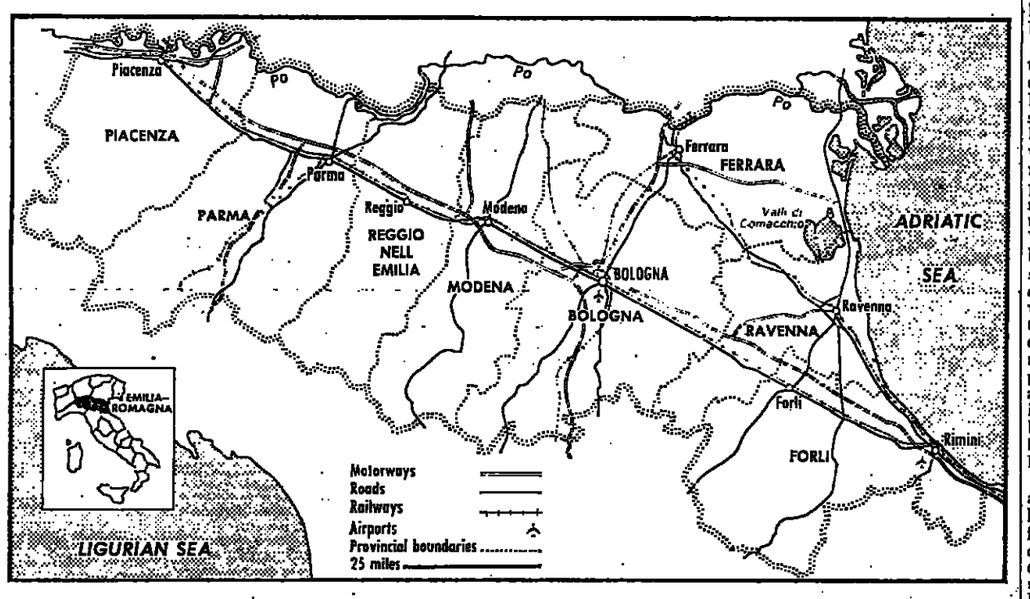
Another politician of the greatest international importance is seldom remembered as an Emilian. The Disraeli family moved to London in the eighteenth century from Cento near Ferrara (where they knew the forebears of the writer Giorgio Bassani) and Benjamin took with him the distinctly Mediterranean ideas of empire which he imposed on Victoria.

Cento now is one of the two towns of the Ferrara countryside which is not losing population by emigration. Perhaps they do not want to run the risk of such a loss again.

The region has about four million inhabitants. The average income is the fifth highest among Italian regions. On a European level, this income is three times that of western Ireland, which has the lowest average income in the community and two fifths that of Hamburg which has the highest. It is lower than 32 out of the 35 German regions and higher than 15 other Italian regions.

The total area is 22,123 sq km but geographically it is not the simple proposition that the appearance of the plain around the delta makes it seem. More than half the region is hilly or mountainous and therefore economically weak.

The smaller rivers tend to be dry in the summer and torrents in the winter. Pollution is a problem, both industrial and agricultural, caused by effluent and by intensive pig-raising. Agriculture produces about a third in terms of value of industry's share.



There is still a notable artisan tradition, and the Emilian contribution to the national scene is weighty and varied. Well-known figures include the Christian Democrat Party secretary, Signor Benigno Zaccagnini; the Republican Party secretary, Signor Oddo Biasini, two members of the Communist national executive, Signor Fanti and Signora Nilde Jotti, the leading woman in the party; the head of the powerful left-wing trade union movement, Signor Luciano Lama; the retiring editor of the Vatican's *Osservatore Romano*, Signor Raimondo Manzini; and Fortebraccio, the Communist Party's front-page humorist, as well as Signor Enzo Biagi, Italy's most successful journalist of all. Emilians in the film world include the extraordinary list of Fellini, Antonioni, Zavattini, Bellocchio, Bertolucci, Cavani, Zurlini and Vancini.

A region so rich in variety is not easy to administer. The Communists are now more inclined to see the difficulties while seeking to define a different role for the region in national life.

They have their absolute majority: 26 seats out of 50 in the regional council. The Socialists are with them in the executive and bring another four seats. The biggest psychological setback which the region has suffered since its establishment was the student violence and pillaging in March.

An orderly city was deeply shocked by these disorders and is still feeling the effects. Despite the fact that life in Bologna at night is a haven of safety compared with Rome or Milan or Turin, the old habits of late hours and late night social life are disappearing.

The leadership of the region's executive has passed to Signor Lanfranco Turci who, at 37, is the youngest president of any regional administration in the country. He succeeded Sergio Cavina, Signor Fanti's successor, who died of a heart attack. His task is to find Emilia-Romagna's role in a nation which in general has shifted left but at the same time is having to face problems that Emilia-Romagna makes no boast of having solved. The redness is no longer as distinctive as it was.

Cooperatives no short cut to Utopia

by John Earle

The reputation of cooperation has had a setback this winter. In recent years its image had improved dramatically, from being an unfashionable movement, a poor man's defence against the strong and unscrupulous, to that of an expanding, well-managed economic force able to resist crisis.

The danger was that it might be looked on as an answer to all difficulties, a kind of short cut to Utopia. But the vicissitudes of the left-wing Lega Delle Cooperative or League of Cooperatives, whose national president, Signor Vincenzo Galetti, had to resign in a controversy about the acquisition of a private steel stockholder, showed that this was not the case. Cooperation has its weaknesses, too.

It should be, however, a passing cloud, particularly in Emilia-Romagna. According to Ministry of Labour figures, the region possesses 5,761 cooperatives in consumption and retailing, production and labour (industry), agriculture, building, transport, fishing and mixed activities. They are divided between the three big movements. The left-wing "reds" (the league), the Catholic "whites" (Confederation of Cooperatives) and the Republican-Social Democrat "greens" (Association of Cooperatives).

This is not the highest number of any region in the Ministry's register—Latium has 10,494, Lombardy 9,143 and Sicily 6,327—but here above all they are inspired by a long and deeply felt tradition. (The figures compiled periodically by the three movements do not always tally with the numbers of the Ministry's register.)

The association is heir to the ideas of the nineteenth-century patriot, Giuseppe Mazzini, whose message of self-help and association between capital and labour was in direct opposition to the class antagonism being proclaimed by the new theory of Marxism. Between the late 1800s and the First World War Emilia-Romagna became the stronghold of the socialist cooperatives. Cooperators of all colours were victims of fascist violence in the 1920s. Incidents have continued in more recent memory—on January 9 1950 police shot six workers dead and wounded more than 100 in demonstrations at what later became the Iron Foundry Cooperative of Modena.

The association, whose agricultural cooperatives have developed from the former Peasants' Consortium of Ravenna, is the smallest of the three movements. Its main areas of support are Emilia-Romagna with (at the end of 1976) 545 cooperatives in all sectors out of a national total of 3,685, and the Centre-South (Sicily 706, Latium 598 and Campania 571).

The confederation, which owes much to the influence in the early part of the twentieth century of the Roman Catholic priest-politician, Don Luigi Sturzo, is the largest movement in the country, with 13,799 cooperatives. Among the regions Emilia-Romagna comes third with 1,411, after Lombardy (2,365) and Sicily (1,773). The confederation has an advantage over the others in the financial support it can offer through its countrywide network of 641 *Casse Rurali e Artigiani* (rural and artisans' banks).

In Emilia-Romagna, however, the leading movement, with 2,165 cooperatives, is the league, whose members are Communists, Socialists, some republicans and a few independents. Its progress can be seen from the increase in members from 497,428 in 1973 to 556,658 in 1977, while those directly employed in its cooperatives have gone up from 47,143 to 78,705.

Gross turnover in different sectors has bounded up in these four years from a total of 657,061m lire (then about £438m) to 2,141,690m lire (£1,338m). In the next three years the league plans capital investment in the region totalling 821,000m lire (£513m), mainly in housing, agriculture and industry which should create 13,513 new jobs.

The league's weakness hitherto has been in the financial sector. It has in the region only a cooperative bank at Reggio Emilia and a rural bank at Ozano Bologna. Its officials maintain that the Bank of Italy has always been reluctant to authorize the Reggio bank to open new branches. On the other hand, they add, since cooperatives do not default on debts—other cooperatives make them up if one fails—they have been able to negotiate loan facilities on prime rate terms with several leading commercial banks. On the national level, the league's finance institute, Fincooper, is also engaged on a programme of mobilizing capital resources.

The league's cooperatives range from the smallest to big enterprises like the 77-year-old Cooperative Muratori Cementisti of Ravenna, active in Italy and abroad in building and public works. Its staff, 3,200 at the end of last year, should in 1981 number 6,950 in both Italy and abroad, while its capital investment programme for the next four years envisages expenditure of 56,000m lire (£35m), of which 25,000m lire should lie in Italy and 21,000m lire outside. The main foreign countries in which it is active include Algeria, Iran, Somalia and Mozambique.

The league, according to Signor Onelio Prandini, its regional president, has had its share of applications from private firms in distress wishing to become cooperatives in Emilia-Romagna, but perhaps twice as many are turned down as are accepted. Six, he says, have been taken on in the Bologna area in tyre retreads, small agricultural tractor chassis, compressors, locks and handles, timber, and hydraulic installations. On the other hand the league refused approaches from a brewery and from several clothing firms—much of the private garment industry has been built up with non-unionized, underpaid work by women at home and the league refuses to countenance such "black labour".

In general, the cooperatives are unwilling to enter sectors where they fear they can be dominated by big companies — for example steel, heavy engineering, or petrochemicals. Signor Prandini lists four criteria to be observed before the league will consider admitting a private firm: most of the workforce must be in favour: the goods produced must have a chance of being competitive: the necessary qualified technical staff must be available; the capital investment required must not be excessive, but within the movement's possibilities. The Italian crisis is still so far from solution that the list of applicants is probably a long way from being closed.

Economy: solid, sober and sturdy solutions

Emilia-Romagna's past and present should not mislead the visitor into thinking that it favours extremist solutions in its economy.

It may, on the one hand, have given birth to Benito Mussolini and, on the other, now offer Europe's deepest rooted experience of Communist local government. But, in economic affairs, its inhabitants are solid, sober and sturdy.

The proportion of those among the population actively occupied is the highest in the country, as is stated in the region's introductory guidelines to the 1978-81 development plan, drawn up by a commission under the new Communist regional prime minister, Signor Lanfranco Turci, aged 37. Unemployment is not as critical a question as it is elsewhere and some employers with unfilled vacancies have taken on labour—though still on a small scale—from countries like Egypt and Turkey.

About 25,000 have signed the special registers for young people seeking a job, though the authorities believe the real figure of youth unemployment is nearer 37,000—for all of whom a job would be created, if the target of the development plan is reached.

Industrious but not too industrialized, the region is an economic hinge between developed north and backward south. It has had its immigrants from the Mezzogiorno, but nothing like the waves which flooded up to Milan, Turin and the northern side of the Alps. History has helped it to avoid excessive industrial concentration round a central magnetic pole like Milan or Turin, with consequent problem areas in the outlying fringes of Lombardy and Piedmont.

Many Emilian provincial centres, conveniently lying a day's coach ride from each other, were strong enough to form cultural, economic and sometimes political centres of their own, against the centrifugal attraction of Bologna. What concentration there is has been along the axis of the old Roman road, the Via Emilia.

The people's independent character has resulted in a host of small firms, many grown from artisans' workshops in the postwar years of the so-called economic miracle. The boss may be a self-made man with little formal education, speaking dialect rather than proper Italian.

No industrial plant employs more than 4,000 and, according to the regional industrialists' federation, only about 20 have between 1,000 and 4,000. Altogether 96 per cent of the 6,500 industrial employers have a workforce of less than 250. These, in turn, are the tip of 130,000 artisan and craftsman workshops.

Typical products are machine tools, light machinery, furniture and housing fixtures, sports cars, textiles and clothing of all kinds, ceramics, agro-industrial items such as Parmesan cheese, hams and salami, processed fruit, or Lambrusco sparkling red wine. The little heavy industry is mostly an emanation of outside firms, like the petrochemical plants of Montedison and Anic at Ferrara and Ravenna respectively.

These small firms are characterized by resilience, adaptability to market changes and promptness in taking advantage of export openings. With some notable exceptions such as Maraldi (engineering and sugar beet) and Omsa (textiles), the proportion of firms in difficulties is probably well below the national average. There are signs, however, of a worsening outlook.

Signor Giovanni Neri, secretary general of the regional industrialists' federation, says the situation was substantially sound till September. Then came a brusque fall in demand, particularly for textiles and clothing, and for ceramics, while the engineering and metalworking sector held up well into the winter. But, he adds: "The worst is to come."

To quote Signor Silvano Armaroli, *assessore* or regional minister for productive activities (a euphemism to include industry, which on paper is the responsibility of Rome), Emilia-Romagna is no longer "a happy island", insulated from the vicissitudes of the country. Signor Armaroli is a member of the Socialist Party, a junior coalition partner under the Communists.

The local industrialists take a relaxed attitude towards Communist administrations, both in the region and in numerous municipalities. Signor Neri says the authorities have their feet firmly planted on the ground of economic reality—a comment seldom made about Christian Democrat administrators—and have no interest in maltreating private industry.

The price the industrialist pays, however, is having to deal with a well organized, militant trade union movement, in which the Communist-led CGIL plays the tune. The employer is often up against a disciplined, compact labour force, which does not let peace last on the labour front for more than six or eight months at a time. At the same time, Signor Neri adds, there is advantage in having fewer wildcat strikes, less vandalism, fewer extremist actions in the factory than in other regions.

The absence of any appreciable movement towards socialism is taken up by the Christian Democrat opposition in its comments on the region's guidelines to the development plan (Quadro di Riferimento per il Programma Regionale di Sviluppo). The Christian Democrats accuse the region of "ambiguities and reticence about the type of society it is intended to build", and taunt it with dropping dreams of collectivist society and rediscovering the values of individual creativity, private enterprise, political and cultural pluralism, and the guarantee of existing institutions. The small Republican Party also criticizes the guidelines as inadequate.

These and other parties' comments have been included by the region in the document on the guidelines which in recent months has been distributed for discussion at all levels throughout the territory. The document contains chapters on financial expenditure and resources, on development goals for each sector, on the territorial redistribution of the region's resources, setting certain objectives such as a redeployment away from the Via Emilia axis, and a population limit of four million.

The guidelines, it might be objected, are little more than generalized principles. But it is not easy to plan without leadership from Rome.

The active regions, whatever their political colouring, are going ahead with development plans, and Piedmont's is already in operation; but all are circumscribed by the absence of any serious overall vision from successive Christian Democrat governments in Rome.

Emilia-Romagna has set up 28 *comprensori*, on the basis of a regional law passed in spring 1975, to serve as links between the regional government and the 340 *communi* or local government units for the purposes of planning and grouping the resources of an area. To many, they make redundant the eight existing provinces, but it is unlikely that Rome would consent to their abolition.

In one area, that of establishing a finance corporation for business development, Emilia-Romagna has taken a different line from other regions. The attitude is that such a course might arouse false hopes among entrepreneurs of easy money, when regional resources are limited.

Instead, the regional agency ERVET (Ente Reginonale per la Valorizzazione Economica del Territorio), set up after some bickering with Rome, exists not to function as a source of finance but to promote research, rationalization and economic development in general.

J.E.

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Mystery shrouds the delta

by Peter Nichols

Italy is the least mysterious of countries. The landscape, whether beautiful or not, is usually clear. The one great exception is the Po delta which is misty, heavily hung with mystery, a delicate meeting place of water, reeds, the sea and the river, migratory birds, fish and that surprisingly sensitive creature the eel, which is at home in the lagoons between Ferrara and the sea.

This area, known as the Basso Ferrarese, is little known except for people who go to spend their holidays in the monstrously ugly resorts which have been built in the past decade on the beaches lying mainly in the area of the municipality of Comacchio. The least said the better about them. Presumably had the region been in existence at the time these concrete jungles were imposed on the sands, measures would have been taken to stop the speculation or at least to control it to the point that designs of blocks of flats would have to have been made more suitable to the delicacy of the background, or so one hopes.

The second affront to the delta was the draining of large areas of marsh and lagoon. The object in this case was not speculative. It was aimed at fulfilling one of the fundamental psychological requirements of the inhabitants who had been brought up on the doctrine that possession of a piece of land was the right of every peasant family.

The left now accepts blame for the favouring of a decision which fitted neatly into the historic demands of the working class movements but missed the real demands of the natural environment and, with it, the advantages to be gained from the steady increase in the value of fish rather than agricultural crops. And it overlooked the point that the lagoons—or *valli*—have for centuries been sensitive centres of a form of fishing which depends on regulating the flow of seawater and coaxing the fish into a labyrinth of basins from which they cannot escape.

The total inappropriateness if inevitability of what is regarded — sometimes rightly—as progress to this particular area, or, better, the wrong sort of progress, is suggested in the evocation of the delta by Michelangelo Antonioni, the film director. Apart from being Emilian himself, he has developed an idiom of stylized contemplation which is exactly right for an approach to the delta.

He recalls the delta in these words: "Ruffled vegetation, fishermen's huts, watermills (a few remain to this day), rudimentary ferries, bridges of boats: the whole submerged in an ecstatic and immemorial aura, in a sense of irresistible strength which seemed to evaporate from the great mass of water and dominate everything.

"The population — solid people of slow and weighty gestures—were accustomed to long rests by the banks and to walks in the woods which covered them, to the waters rich in fish and the little refuges under the willows which caress the waters, and they accept this slowness as the pace of their own existence, taken up with transporting goods and persons, with the mills and, above all, with fishing."

Between the poetic concept of this unique zone and the disasters of building speculation, the state and the region have both attempted to insert a note of reason.

In September 1975 the Ministry for the Budget and Economic Planning produced a series of pilot plans for protecting areas of particular natural beauty. One huge study in several volumes was devoted to the Po Delta, largely the area below Ferrara. Ambitious projects on this scale are now a thing of the past but the region has included in its own economic programme some help to the area to save what can be saved while providing better prospects both for fishing and for agriculture.

The ministry's plan, despite its scope and its recognition of the extraordinary interest of the delta's features, saw them as "rapidly disappearing". Apart from anything else, the decision to build a power station in the delta at Porto Tolle (construction has already begun) after what the report calls the "disastrous" tourist development on the coast could only help the process of disappearance. The later decision to build another power station, this time a nuclear model, at Piacenza, will have to show in practice whether fears of its effect on the environment are justified.

The region's three-year plan of economic development proposes the raising of livestock on the plain below Ferrara. This looks rational enough. Traditionally, livestock was a part of delta farming but had been largely abandoned by 1950 when the land reform schemes included stalls in newly built farmhouses but had trouble in filling them. Some 50,000 head are now to be settled in the area.

A balanced scheme of industrialization is planned, largely connected with agriculture. Artisan trades will be encouraged if they are productive rather than simply providing services. Individual fishermen and their cooperatives will be helped to adopt more modern techniques, including refrigeration plants, canning and, in the case of eels, bottling the product.

One difficulty already encountered is that sardine canning, which could be one of the mainstays of this new approach is unexpectedly costly and prices will be above those for Portuguese sardines in the Italian market.

There will also be a review of tourist policy. This time the intention is to base any further expansion on what the area can best provide rather than repeating costly mistakes. Much of the area cannot be saved because of what has been done to it and what will have to be done to give more economic sense to the rest. But some pieces of a dream are presumably worth no dream at all.

Gastronomy owes a debt to the Venus navel

The "Fat City" concept of Bologna used as a term of praise has, according to the literary evidence, some seven hundred years of gastronomic enjoyment behind it. The thirteenth-century *Roman du Compte de Poiters* speaks of a girl called Loretta who was outstanding for her beauty and *Dame de Boulogne la Grasse*, a compliment both to the city's kitchen and to the physical attributes of Bologna's women.

The two are combined again in Emilia-Romagna's most famous dish. The *tortellini* are said to have been given their original shape by a cook in Castelfranco, who counted among the guests in his hostelry Mars and Venus temporarily descended from Olympus to take a hand in the region's affairs. Looking through the keyhole, he caught sight of Venus's navel and sought to immortalize it in the pasta he was preparing. This detail of the anatomy of Venus (whose ample physique is the precursor of that of Emilian women to which Fellini, among others, bears witness in his films) provided the shape: the content is less fanciful but more complicated.

The master of the *tortellino*—and indeed of other Emilian dishes—is Signor Luciano Draghetti. He has a restaurant in a side-street of Bologna, Rosteria Luciano, which by that city's standards is a gastronomic boutique. Emilian restaurants are frequently large, strongly lit, and echoing to the clatter of the talk and of the covered metal trolleys containing boiled meats. Signor Draghetti prefers a more intimate atmosphere. His restaurant, and his own manner of talking lovingly about the details of his art, belie any impression that *grosse* should be taken as a term implying vulgarity.

He speaks of the preparation of the *tortellini* like an artist preparing his materials. The flour itself is a special mixture: no water touches it, just seven eggs to every kilo and a filling of ham, mortadella, veal, Parmesan cheese and a touch of nutmeg. He is against the common use of serving them in cream. "I am asked for it. Usually by foreigners. I give it to them. But the only way to eat them is in chicken broth".

He points out that the real strength of the Emilian kitchen is the first courses. There are excellent second courses: the *costoletta alla Bolognese* itself, capon in gelatine, the beautiful mixed fried meats, with fried aubergines and courgettes accompanied by fried fruit. This is one of Signor Draghetti's prides, and, of course, the selection of boiled meats. But the city's fame is more solidly based on the *tortellini*, the *tagliatelle alla Bolognese*, on lasagne and the Emilian version of *maccaroni*.

Time, in Signor Draghetti's view is tilted against Bologna's famous kitchen. He says this with all the regret of what Italians call a *figlio d'arte*—his father was a waiter and he followed at 12 years of age in his footsteps—who has reached the point of demonstrating the Emilian kitchen in Lyons and Dijon. Far fewer people go out to eat. Bologna, he says, is no longer the nocturnal city it used to be. The crisis and fear keep people at home even if the situation is nothing comparable to that in Rome (which he visits infrequently and unwillingly) or Milan where his daughter moved after her marriage.

As a parenthesis he points out that the two ways in which a good wife keeps her husband's affection is by her cooking and her care of his shirts. His daughter cannot always cook at midday for her husband, who often does not get home, but the drawers of his chest are full of well ironed shirts, perfumed with lavender and herbs.

That is the world to which Emilian cooking belongs. Apart from social changes, it faces another difficulty. Signor Draghetti says that the raw materials are increasingly difficult to find. Eggs do not have the taste they used to have. The right mixture of flour is harder to buy because the millers no longer want to take the time. Even the butter nowadays (and butter is important to the "Fat City's" kitchens) does not have the flavours of the past. And now that eggs are so expensive, no one wants to kill hens for boiling. Perhaps it is time for Venus to put in another stimulating appearance.

P.N.

Roman origins go with a good nose

by Joyce Rackham

Just as Chianti is evocative of Tuscany, and Soave or Valpolicella provokes nostalgia for the Veneto, the most vivid vinous memories of Emilia-Romagna are stimulated by a bottle of Lambrusco. This uncomplicated wine, crimson in hue, with gentle bubbles which tease the palate, and clear-cut, fruity bouquet, is the best known of all the bounteous output of their vinyards, which reach an annual total of about 200 million gallons.

Its pedigree has Roman origins, and Pliny extolled its diuretic and thirst-quenching virtues. Today it is affectionately regarded by local consumers, and respected by Italian gourmets. It is listed as a recommended wine for many of the region's fine restaurants awarded a rosette in Michelin's *Guide to Italy*.

Drinking a fizzy red wine, especially if it is rather sweet, seems repellent or at least eccentric to many British connoisseurs. They may be wooed over, though, when it is served with appropriate food, or they try it outside mealtimes, as many Italians do. A Bolognese friend tells me: "At home we like Lambrusco in the afternoon, with cake. It's more fun than tea." It goes best with those rustic dishes based on pork and meaty sausages, especially with beans or lentils. Like red Vinho Verde, from Portugal's Minho, it "cuts" the impact of rich and heavy dishes.

Much of the best Lambrusco comes from the province of Modena, north-west of Bologna, and the three varieties there with the DOC label (*denominazione di origine controllata*) are Lambrusco di Sorbara, Grasparossa di Castelvetro, and Salamino di Santa Croce. There is also a Lambrusco Reggiano DOC, from the Reggio Emilia area.

Each is made with its particular blend of mainly Lambrusco grapes, giving evident nuances of style. These should not be sought, though, in the cheapest non-DOC types, which are usually more inviting to the eye for their pretty pink froth than they are to the palate. Lambrusco is made in dry (*secco*) and sweet (*amabile*) styles, and is called *frizzante* (like the French *pétillant*); a modest sparkle which comes from natural fermentation. Amabile is the bestseller, especially in the United States, which has led the Bolognese to nickname it Lambrusc-cola.

Shippers in Britain say they are pleased with progressively rising sales, in the price range from £1.30 to £1.90. Tasting a selection, I began with the delicious dry Lambrusco di Sorbara Cavicchioli, from R. Trestini. Its joyous ruby colour and sharp fruity flavour cheered up a dismal winter day, and complemented a risotto. It also proved an unusually good companion to a fairly hot chicken curry. It costs £1.85 from Harrods, and from Les Amis du Vin, Chiltern Street, London.

In the budget class is the Lambrusco del Colle (non-DOC) from Italvini, well made, fairly sweet (£1.30 at Sainsbury and a few pence more at Safeway). More voluptuous, both in colour and body, is Matta Grasparossa (from Findlater) at £1.45.

Enotria Lambrusco Ambra, which is medium-dry with attractive flowery bouquet, costs £2.16 for a 1½-litre magnum from Del Monico, Old Compton Street, London. Vinorio, in the same street, has the Chiarli Lambrusco Grasparossa, from Ciborio, a garnet red wine of greater sweetness (£1.45). Drier, with especially good bouquet, is Lambrusco La Pergola (£1.50) from G. Bravo, of Shaftesbury Avenue, London.

Albana, another wine of Roman origin, is the most notable white, being made from a grape grown only in the region. This gives a distinctive grapy bouquet with a hint of honey. Veronelli says: "Albana is perfumed like a young bride." Having tasted a lovely dry Albana brought over by friends from Ravenna, I regretted its absence in British shops. There is consolation, however, in the elegant and silky golden Albana Amabile Bertinoro, shipped by R. Trestini—which is a fine dessert or after-dinner drink (about £1.90).

Emilia-Romagna now challenges its northern rivals in the Veneto and adjoining regions as a successful supplier of everyday table wines. Britons can buy more Sangiovese, its best-known red, and the very dry white Trebbiano. Enotria tells me that these two are favourites to fill restaurant carafes (they retail at about £1.25). Both are extremely light and pleasant and make carefree drinking.

Belloni imports Sangiovese Zanzi, which has the characteristic bouquet and rather smoky after-taste which distinguishes this wine; the Trebbiano Zanzi is platinum blonde, with brisk, rather astringent dryness. Fino's wine bars in Mayfair have them as house wines; Waitrose sell them at £1.30 a bottle. Findlaters has a soft, rather ethereal Sangiovese in its Finatello budget range and a very clean dry Trebbiano; they cost £2.59 a 1½-litre flagon. Connoisseurs are getting to know the Pasolini Sangiovese, deep red, with strawberry-scented bouquet, and its well-balanced smooth dry companion Trebbiano, shipped by Dreyfus Ashby. Les Amis du Vin list them at £1.72.

ADVERTISEMENT

A NEW FUTURE FOR A DIFFERENT KIND OF TOURISM

By Paolo Carta



MOUNT CIMONE IN THE APPENNINES. (Photo Italo Zannier)

In this happy land with its 75 miles of coastline facing the Adriatic Sea, in the green and lonely Apennines which run alongside that coast, in the marvellous delta valleys and in its towns, so rich in their history and their arts, the heirs of Thames Cook, the gardener and carpenter who founded the "Temperance League" or the descendants of John Murray who produced the "Red Book" would seek in vain those tourist palaces, those sumptuous but monstrous mammoth hotels, those bourgeois castles which have been mass produced everywhere else by the great hotel chains. There are no traces of them here in Emilia-Romagna, even though the region accounts for 20 per cent of the whole of Italy's hotel accommodation. Their absence reveals a trait characteristic of the history of this land, its people's capacity to escape from poverty and deal with the lack of alternative employment by mustering the efforts of the whole family and investing their meagre savings (or persuading the banks to lend them money) in building, stone by stone, this multitude of little hotels and tiny pensions that make up the solid framework of tourism in Emilia. The total annual turnover derived from holiday-makers is almost 600.000 million lire, with gross proceeds of over 300.000 million (twice the level of the nation as a whole).

In short, tourism has become the region's third largest activity after agriculture and industry. Expansion has been astonishing, and the tourist industry has been able to keep abreast with the times and to meet the ever more exacting demands of the families who spend their holidays here in a constant and, as we shall see, unstoppable flow. From immediately after the war, Italians, Germans, English, French, Austrians, Dutch and Scandinavians have sampled the quality of Italian tourism, attracted by the incredibly low prices. They are happy here. Their pleasure is completed by the region's warmth and hospitality, the standard of service, the savour of its cooking—all a pleasant complement to a rich cultural and natural heritage, even now partly unexplored and unused. Thanks to the convenience of the road and motorway network from Milan or Bolzano, a driver can reach any point in the region in little more than three hours; from late spring to the end of August, Rimini airport has regular services to and from Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Milan, Düsseldorf, Munich, Paris and Stockholm. In 1977, by October 31, 1,473,219 people had visited the inland towns (Bologna, Modena, Reggio Emilia, Parma and Piacenza), staying there for a total of 6.5 million days. The visitors to the provinces on the Adriatic coast (Forlì, Ferrara and Ravenna) numbered 2.272,000, staying there for almost 32 million days (4 million in 1952, 10 million in 1958, 26 million in 1974). The figures for hotel accommodation in the area are just as significant: the region has a total of 6,615 hotels (almost all of them small or medium-sized), with 138,359 rooms and 253.492 beds. Most of these are to be found in the areas near the Adriatic (5,031 hotels). In addition to this dense structure of hotels, which are in excellent condition as most were built after 1960, there are the non-hotel facilities (such as rooms for rent, camp sites and youth hostels), making a far from insignificant contribution to the tourist industry in Emilia as a whole.

Is all well, then? With all these tourist attractions (the sea, mountains, cities with their art treasures, thermal spas, the delta valleys, the countryside) and with all these facilities ready to welcome visitors, it could be thought that constant progress is being made and that no change or improvement is needed; but that is not altogether true. Although Emilia-Romagna is the region where it has been said the heart of Italy beats strongest, it does not stand in happy isolation, an untouched oasis: it is not immune from the effects of the general crisis that has hit and, in some aspects disrupted, the country. The distorted and illusory economic growth characterizing Italian society—growth founded on waste and dispersal of resources, on a widening of the gap between North and South—has also affected this region, perhaps to a lesser, but still to a recognisable degree.

This was the conclusion arrived at by the regional councillor for tourism, Romano Punginelli, who has produced a thorough analysis of the process of expansion in tourism in Emilia and has laid down guidelines for the plans drawn up by the regional government. Over the past few days the plans, covering the period from 1978 and 1981, have been the focus of attention for businessmen and others concerned, who have been asked to express their opinions and to submit proposals and critical remarks. (To appreciate the importance of these proposals, it should be borne in mind that a recent law has delegated responsibility to the regional and local authorities for all facilities, structures and public activities associated with the organization and development of regional tourism and the hotel industry.)

What then should and could be done to safeguard the future prospects of tourism in Emilia?

Over the next four years, the region is to spend 34.000 million lire, 26,500 million lire to be allocated in the form of non-repayable grants and 7.5 million lire as interest-bearing loans. The capital contribution includes more than 11,000 million lire to be spent on promotional ventures (entrusted to local tourist boards and three region-wide bodies, the committee co-ordinating promotional activities in towns of artistic interest, the thermal spas and the Apennines, under the chairmanship of Gian Paolo Testa, a consortium for joint promotion and publicity for the coastal areas chaired by Bruno Ballerin and a consortium for the Po headed by Stefano del Bue), while the remaining 15,000 million lire will be invested. Overall, the regional plan will promote investment by the public and private sectors amounting to over 130.000 million lire. What direction will that investment take? As Punginelli points out, the greatest problems are twofold: the seasonal nature of tourism on the Adriatic, and the continuous increase in costs while the quality of the accommodation provided must constantly be improved. In addition, there is a need for greater incentives for tourism in the mountain areas and to attract young people.

The greatest difficulty is the seasonal nature of tourism, in other words the trend towards concentrating holidays in July and August. Unfortunately, no remedy is at hand. It is the period in which industry and the schools close down. For the time being, therefore, the problem is insoluble, and it is all the more marked as it inevitably affects costs. There is an urgent need to pinpoint feasible short term solutions to contain the overheads incurred in providing facilities. The regional authority will encourage those dealing with tourists to form associations for their purchases, the joint operation of services such as laundering and ironing and their marketing. Concrete results have already been achieved along these lines and hotel owners have already declared that they are in favour of this approach; indeed, in some cases, they have translated words into action. The regional authority will take equally decisive steps to encourage reorganization in the seaside areas and the building of new facilities in the mountain areas.

Among other basic projects in this wide-ranging plan of action on which the region is embarking are the incentives it is to provide for the creation of more camp sites and youth hostels throughout the region. Finally, as part of its efforts to foster low cost holiday-making, the regional authority is to make loans to fit out farmhouses which can then be rented in certain periods of the year ("agri-tourism").

This is a set of measures which may strengthen regional tourism and reinforce its basic role in the economy not only of the region but also in the nation as a whole. Regional tourism is an economic activity in its own right but also an important aspect of the quality of our civil life, which has always made Emilia-Romagna "different from the rest".

WHERE THE GREAT ITALIAN FILM-MAKERS ARE BORN . . .

In this region there are two great highways. One, the waterway, is the largest Italian river, the Po, which leads to the sea. The other is the Emilian Way, the Roman road which starts from the sea at Rimini and leads inland to the centre of the Po Valley at Piacenza. Along this route—one which might be said to lead to and from the Eastern Mediterranean through the Adriatic and Central Europe—most Italian film-makers of international repute were born: Cesare Zavattini who, together with Vittorio De Sica from Naples, was the founding father of the Neo-realists with films such as Sciuscia, Bicycle Thieves and Miracle in Milan; Michelangelo Antonioni who directed L'Avventura, Blow up and Zabriskie Point; Federico Fellini, every one of whose films deserves mention, from I Vitelloni to La Strada, from La Dolce Vita, Juliet of the Spirits and I Clowns to his most recent films, Amarcord and Casanova, the director husband of Giulietta Masina who has been dubbed the "petticoat version of Charlie Chaplin" and who also hails from this region; Pier Paolo Pasolini, the controversial writer-cum-director of Accattone, Medea, Decameron and the Canterbury Tales; Valerio Zurlini, the creator of the recent film, Il Deserto dei Tartari; Liliana Cavani, the director of a version of Francis of Assisi and Galileo but also of a story of Nietsche's loves, Al di là del Bene e del Male; Bernardo Bertolucci, who made Marlon Brando an expert in violent eroticism in The Last Tango and who was responsible for "900", an epic story of peasant life in Emilia; and Marco Bellocchio, the director of black humour films such as I Pugni in Tesca and China is Near.

These two highways, the Po and Via Emilia, form a great U whose base-lies along the Adriatic. At the tip of the left arm of that U is the home of Zavattini who comes from the province of Reggio Emilia, bathed in the interminable mists of the lower Po Valley. His village, numbering about a hundred houses, has been immortalized not only by Zavattini but also by the photographs of Paul Strand and by a group of Naif painters, now housed in their own museum by the river, near the cane thickets, the boats, the boat bridges and the frogs. Sailing slowly along the centre of the waterway—at least if there is no drought or if the river has not overflown its banks—accompanied by the bicycles which are still ridden along the sides of the river, we reach Ferrara. It was the seat of the Renaissance court of the Este family who so greatly valued romantic epics (Bordo, Ariosto and Tasso) as well as music, theatre and painting, in the quest for "total spectacle" (the age of chivalry) embracing all the arts (were they the precursors of cinema?). Michelangelo Antonioni may not be a Renaissance man but he is certainly from Ferrara. He conjures up his hauntingly beautiful images—fog, the river, bicycles—in places as far away as London, as on two occasions (the English episode of I Vinti, a forerunner of the London-based film Blow Up), or in his film Chung Kuo, China, when he risked the displeasure of Madame Mao and the rest of her gang of four in seeking out places which mirror the relaxed pace of life in his own area of Emilia. Closer to the spirit of the Renaissance and also a native of Ferrara is Carlo Rambaldi, a great deviser of film effects. His most recent work is the latest mechanical model version of King Kong. His work harks back to Ariosto's "incredible inventions", although Ariosto dreamed of winged horses that could carry us to the moon or drive us out of our minds, whereas Rambaldi creates massive, terrifying, destructive monkeys who are a little over-partial to blondes.

As the left arm of the U elbows round to the Adriatic shore we come to the birthplace of Federico Fellini, torn between pirate-borne images of the luxurious delights of the Orient and his own Catholic inhibitions inherited from the peasant hinterland. In a motherland of circus families, he is a lover of clowns and the circus. His sea is the sea that laps Rimini, a city that has one face in the summer and quite another in the winter (as recounted in "Fellini on Fellini" edited by Anna Keel and Christian Strich, Eyre Methuen, London, 1976). In the summer it is a cosmopolitan, colourful, busy city, and Fellini is a cosmopolitan too. In winter it is grey, provincial and semi-deserted and Fellini languishes, withdrawing from the world, wrapped in his overcoat dreaming Turkish dreams surrounded by his imaginary harem of all the summer women who vanish in September, leaving in their wake no more than a sense of guilt in their remembrance.

Rimini is also the starting point for the Emilian Way, the road on which the Romans moved their imperial armies and dispatched messages through a chain of post stations—later to grow up into towns—at the points at which the parallel Apennine valleys opened out at the river, thus linking Emilia and Romagna with Tuscany and Florence. At least one famous living director was born in every town on this ancient Roman road. They may not all descend from the Rome of the Caesars, but they surely trace their origins back to the Baroque Rome of the popes, for Bologna—unknown Bologna, the capital town along the Emilian Way and the second city of the Vatican State after Rome—supplied the Vatican with almost all its Counter-Reformation artists (Carracci and his school) from the end of the 16th century on to recount the edifying Counter-Reformation version of the holy scriptures in the popular medium of imagery. In the same Baroque climate of audio-visual pleasures, a climate as anti-Lutheran as it was possible to be, Bologna delighted Europe with the works of the great Bibiena family for two centuries. The Bibienas were theatre builders and scenery designers, born in a very scenographic place—Bologna is the city best endowed with porticos (35 kilometres in the centre of the town alone). Film directors such as Pier Paolo Pasolini and Valerio Zurlino must have absorbed the sound local tradition merely by being brought up among its stones and paintings. The distance separating the artistic media of the Counter-Reformation and modern mass communications had already been bridged before their time by one of their fellow-citizens, Guglielmo Marconi, when he invented radio on the hill of Pontecchio.

Continuing upstream along the Via Emilia, keeping the Apennine mountains on our left and leaving the sea at Rimini behind us, we meet other directors from Modena, Parma and Piacenza: Cavani, Bertolucci and Bellocchio, at least one from each town, to mention only the more famous. Unless we are misled by our avowed promotional purpose, we shall encounter other reasons why these towns should have fathered and fostered so much talent. In the first place, from the year one thousand on, an essential part of the great Romanesque cathedrals was the popular history interpreted in marble by the robust, theatrically earthy spirit of sculptors such as Wiligelmo and Antelami. Secondly, a native of Parma, Giuseppe Verdi, created melodrama which drew on the wheat and vines and trees and turf of his own land, mingling them with Shakespeare in the overall attempt to recreate the "great theatre of life" against this background of a peasant-farmer plain. The taste for theatricality has also entered the annals of political history by contributing towards the style of the demagogues, such as Benito Mussolini, who have also been produced by our region. At the same time, it is a taste that colours the Emilia-Romagna style social Utopia of our own times: a generous, theatrical and cinematographic Utopia, just enough to ensure that we do not become so serious as to forget the pleasures of irony, especially when the trumpets of Aida ring out in Parma.

RENZO RENZI

PRESS AND INFORMATION SERVICE OF EMILIA ROMAGNA UFFICIO STAMPA EMILIA-ROMAGNA VIALE SILVANI, 6-BOLOGNA (ITALY)

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Undeclared war among the cyclists

by Michael Coleman

Fair play had clearly been left way back at the start when Italy's cycling journalists held their team championship race over the flat roads of Vignola last autumn. As the cognoscenti will confirm, cycle-racing is conducted in the manner of undeclared war all over Italy—and Emilia-Romagna is no exception.

Vignola lies between Bologna and Modena, close to the old Via Emilia, in a fertile plain renowned for its *mortadella* sausage and *tagliatelle*. On this particular day it seemed miserably wet for the three of us—my colleagues were Mauro Deramo, legal writer for *Il Tempo*, and Nicola Montanara, a press relations man—who the previous evening had driven up the 400 kilometres from Rome's strong autumnal sunshine. Our racing machines were stacked in special racks fitted to the roofs of the two Mercedes diesels—the sport evidently draws its support from a wider and higher social belt than in Britain.

To my surprise, but not to that of my Roman companions, our Vignolese hosts lodged us not in the town itself, but three miles outside in an hotel straddling a highway popular with night-time commercial traffic, Bologna-bound. The battle had already begun. It was a relief to leave it in the morning and drive through the rain into Vignola and examine the course. The town was waiting for us, a large banner stretched across the piazza saying "L'Arrivo" indicated where hostilities were to take place.

Prominent headings in *Il Resto del Carlino* declared this to be the day of *Giornalisti in bicicletta* and the citizens were out in force to enjoy it.

It was easy to pick out my team-mate for the day, the tall, handsome Giorgio Brusadelli, champion five times since 1969 and employed by *La Provincia di Como*. He knew the course well—the race was a time-trial for teams of two over a 24-kilometre circuit—but was clearly nervous and very angry.

The organizers of the race, the Vignola Cycling Society, had already made the draw for starting positions and had chosen as last team off, not that of the champion, as is customary, but the pair second last year, namely, Francesco Badiali of Vignola, working for *Il Resto*, and Giorgio Garatti, from Treviso, a writer for *Stadio*. Last of is as coveted as pole position in motor racing: it enables the fastest to be with the fastest and, in cycling, to have the rivals in view.

Races round the mountain resort of Rieti the previous weekend had shown Garatti to be in superb form and Brusadelli—without his original partner, Adriano Dezan, the Jimmy Hill of Italian television — viewed the prospect of the form horse on his tail with horror. But equally, it emerged, the Vignolese were nervous about the Brusadelli-Coleman combination: the champion's approach to me in Rieti after I had ridden there with success seemed to them a conspiracy.

"No, Signor Brusdelli", you could hear them saying in the crowd around the start. "This year you have a new team, with Signor Coleman of *The Times*, and you have not the right to the last place. You will start one but last, in fourteenth place."

A proud man, he had no choice. "Basta", he declared, "I quit", and he strode off with his wife and the exclamations "Mafia" and "Beduini" in his wake.

Before you could say Jack Robinson, or the Mediterranean equivalent, a substitute rider had been found for me. "I'm Primo, your new teammate", a smiling young man from *Il Gazzetta di Sicilia* said. A glance at him and his machine indicated that I would need to do all the work and hopes of cracking the 43.891 kilometres per hour record expired.

By now the sun was out and the route lined with people. Deramo and Montanaro went off eighth, glad of the early start so that they could finish in time to keep their own watches on the final pair. The superb, though third class roads — evidently the highway workers of Emilia must race cycles themselves — sped away under our wheels as our motorcycle escorts cleared the way.

But before long I could see Signor Primo's shadow being detached from my rear wheel and despite easing the pace he soon confessed that he felt ill. His face was becoming the colour of *lasagne verde*. To my relief, at 10 kilometres his rear tubular exploded, we dumped his cycle at a farmhouse and he ended the course on a motorcycle pillion.

Long before this, the figures of Badiali and Garatti—their bodies parallel to the top tubes—had flashed past with Signora Garatti hearing encouragement at the wheel of a car right behind. They were on the crown of the road, shaving every metre they could off the course. When I completed the circuit it was to learn that they had lost the race by a bare 24 seconds, the title having fallen to my chauffeurs, and the sounds of war were again in the air.

We drove out to the reception at the Maneggio Sagittario, a rather swank riding school, where the tables were groaning with the cups, trophies, drinks, confectionaries and crates of fruit given as prizes by local banks, motor firms and grocers in expectation of favourable paragraphs in the press. Signor Brusadelli also appeared and was immediately accused by Signora Garatti, a sharp-eyed and determined-looking blonde, of using his car to block the progress of her husband during the race. He had lost the title by 24 seconds through the Brusadellis's obstruction, she said.

In vain did Signor Brusadelli protest that his presence on the course had been merely to admire close up the local champions in action and that if his car did appear to have caused some minor hold-up then the fault lay with other cars in front of him. Signora Garatti stormed out, her hackles up. "We shall never come to this place again" she shouted. "It's not sport, it's the Mafia."

My Roman friends hurriedly collected their trophies and prizes—"Did you notice that the trophy for second was bigger than ours?" Signor Deramo asked—and we sped back to Rome, my companions satisfied at having set a record of 44.256 kilometres per hour, and I a little richer in my knowledge of the Italian way of life.

Back in the capital, I realized I had left my passport in that roadside hotel. At the embassy, the fresh English rose who typed me out an alternative identity card was fascinated that I had come to Italy to represent Britain in some minor way at sport, but what sport? "Oh, cycle racing, how boring", she exclaimed.

Power resource bubbles from beneath the sea

by John Earle

Ravenna-Anemone, Azalea, Antonella, Angela: the brows of the Italian finance policeman furrowed as he came across these names in my notebook. The train had stopped at the Italo-Swiss frontier and to the policeman, making a spot check of travellers' personal effects for currency smuggling, these must have looked suspiciously like code names for secret bank accounts in Switzerland or some offshore haven.

It had to be explained that the figures in millions related not to Swiss francs or dollars but to something quite different—to cubic metres of methane production, made available a few days earlier in Milan by Agip of the state-owned oil corporation ENI—before the policeman smiled and moved on.

The incident illustrates how many Italians are unaware that they have an important energy resource in the sea off the coast of Romagna. Italy is one of the most vulnerable countries in the West, dependent on foreigners for more than 80 per cent of its energy needs. Lacking oil on any scale, and years behind in its nuclear power programme, its one sizable asset is methane, first exploited onshore in the now declining Po Valley reserves by the late Enrico Mattei, ENI's founder. Each year Italy produces 14,000 to 15,000 million cu metres of methane, satisfying roughly half national natural gas requirements.

About 10,000 million cu metres a year, or 70 per cent of national output, come from the Romagna offshore which though on a much smaller scale than the North Sea, is being similarly criss-crossed by pipelines and dotted with platforms, some of the unfortunate eyesores visible to holiday-makers on the Ravenna-Rimini-Riccione riviera. Apart from onshore production, the only other notable offshore gasfields lie off Crotone in Calabria.

For the oil industry, the Romagna offshore consists first of a 15 km strip (area ENI) along the coast, in which ENI was given exclusive rights on its foundation in 1953. Then comes Zone A, covering the upper Adriatic up to the median line with Yugoslavia.

The other Italian waters fall under zones lettered from B to F. In all these, except ENI's exclusive area, operators may apply to the Ministry of Industry for exploration permits. But the permit areas are not divided into rectangular grids as in the North Sea. Often small by international standards, their irregular shapes appear to the layman to make up a haphazard jigsaw puzzle, which in itself may help to explain the low extent of public knowledge on the subject.

In the Romagna offshore, the only producer is Agip, either by itself or as operator in partnership with others, notably Shell's German associate Deutsche Shell. Other permit holders in Zone A include Montedison, Societa Italiana Resine, and Compagnia Petrolifera Italiana, but they appear so far to have had little luck. In fact, the only other company besides Agip with exploitation concessions in any Italian waters is the French Elf, with three licences in the mid-Adriatic.

Ravenna is headquarters for Agip's exploration throughout northern Italy. Exploration in the Romagna offshore began in 1960 with Well Ravenna Mare One, in a water depth of only 10 metres. More than 160 exploratory wells have been drilled, resulting in the discovery of 14 gasfields, of which 10 are in production. The biggest is the Porto Garibaldi complex with four platforms, yielding about 15 million cu metres a day.

The fields, in fairly shallow water, mostly produce from depths of 3,000 to 3,500 metres. They are linked by sealines to one of three gas terminals on the mainland, which from north to south are Casal Borsetti north of Ravenna, Ravenna Mare near Ravenna, and Rubicone near Cesenatico.

Preparations are under way to bring the four other gasfields into production. Anemone and Azalea, in both of which Agip is partnered by Montedison, Texaco, Petrofina and Francarep, should come on stream in June or July, with a total production of about 700,000 cu metres a day. The larger Antonella (Agip with Snia Viscosa) is being linked by sealine to Anemone and should start production about six months later, to reach a daily output of 1,700,000 cu metres.

Barbara (only Agip) is a gasfield on its own, out next to the median line with Yugoslavia, about 58 km from Ancona. The production platform is being built in Sardinia, and pipe for the sealine is being assembled in Ravenna, to enable it to come into production in early 1979, with a daily production of one million cu metres. However, it will not be linked to one of the three Romagna terminals. But to one farther south at Falconara near Ancona.

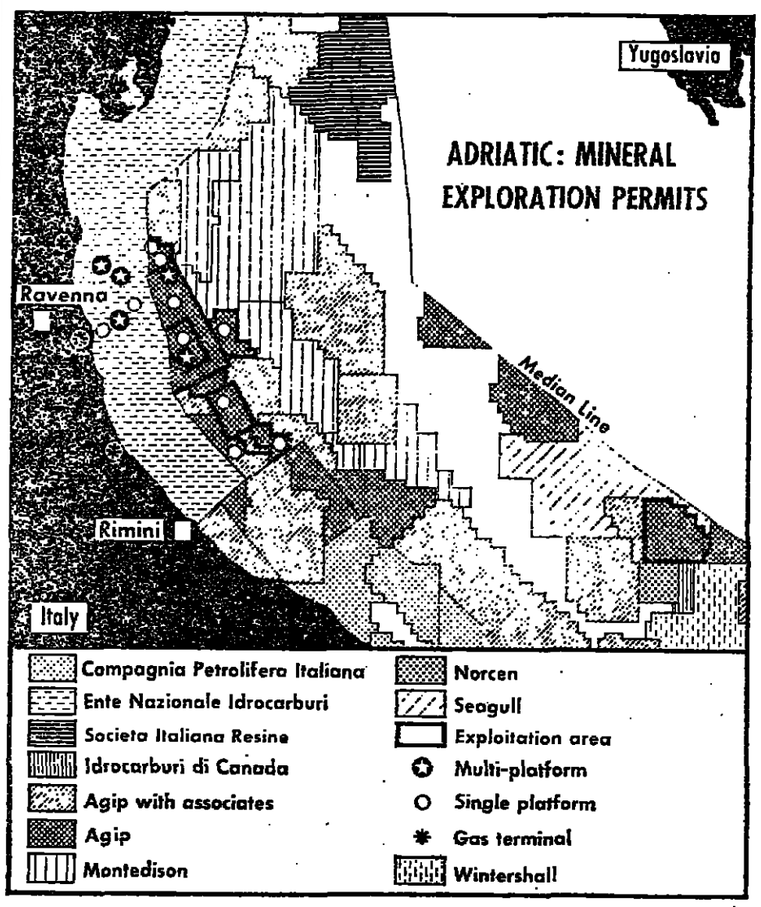
At the year end Agip was drilling three more exploratory wells in the Romagna offshore to see what further potential there may be. Off Ravenna a deep well, called Porto Corsini 25 bis, is intended to go down to 5,500 meters, in case anything may lie at lower strata than the existing deposits.

In the ENI exclusive area, Comacchio M2 was being bored by Perro Negro, a rig belonging to the ENI group's engineering subsidiary Saipem, while another Saipem rig, Scarabeo Four, was undertaking Alessandra One, near Barbara not far from the Yugoslav line.

In contrast to the community life on production installations in the North Sea, Agip is moving over to automated, unattended gas platforms. Most in the Romagna offshore are already uninhabited. Company officials say they wish to cut the human element to two men on three or four leader platforms, where they can serve as support for maintenance teams.

In addition, they like to keep a cook and a waiter from a contract caterer on a leader platform able to serve high-standard meals for staff and visitors. Already, it is stated, the whole of offshore Romagna production could continue without a single person at sea, as it is all controlled by a land-based computer with powers of decision.

Unattended platforms pose a security problem. They have to be guarded against all kinds of uninvited visitors, from smugglers (anything from drugs to cigarettes) to couples from yachts just wanting a "run ashore". Fishermen could be tempted by the mussels which grow abnormally quickly and large in the twice yearly intervals between cleaning platform legs, despite a strict ban against gathering them on health grounds. Platforms are therefore equipped with a loudspeaker warning and alarm system against intruders, so it is best to give them a clear berth.



Youngest regional leader

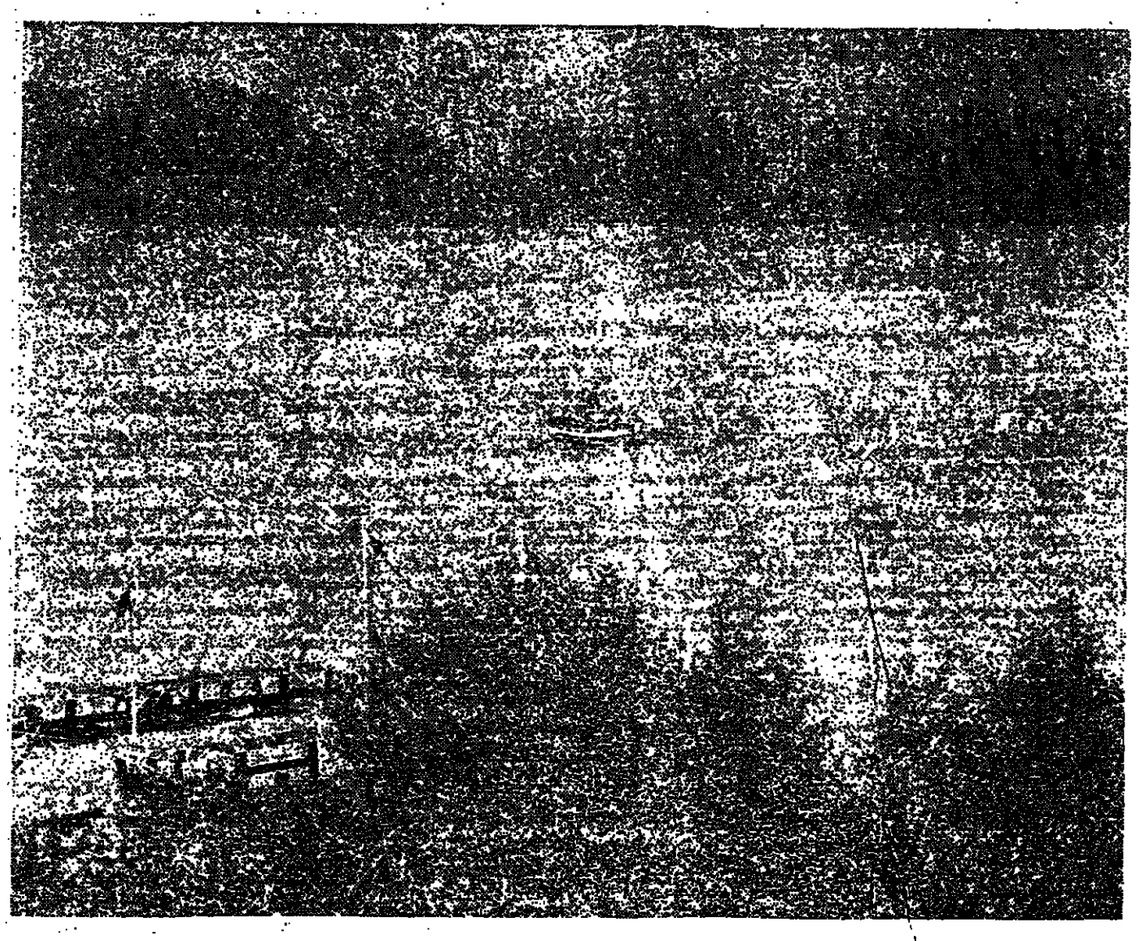


Signor Lanfranco Turci is, at the age of 37, the youngest head of any regional administration in Italy. He joined the Communist youth movement at the age of 16 and within four years was the movement's secretary in the Modena province. He was elected member of the regional council in 1970 and was from 1972 in charge of health questions.

Before taking over the presidency after the death of Signor Sergio Cavina, he was leader of the Communist group in the regional council. His ability and capacity for work are widely recognized outside as well as inside the ranks of the party. His nomination completes the dominance of the province of Modena in the affairs of the region. The regional secretary of the Communist Party and the head of Bologna's provincial federation are also from Modena.

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DISCOVERING THE RIVER PO



THE RIVER PO AT BASSO FERRARESE

So proud are the Italians of this most majestic of Italian rivers that it is an image clear and sharp in the minds of Italian children from their earliest years of school. Its fame does not consist merely of the fact that it is frequently in the headlines, with drought in the summer and when it overflows its banks in the spring and autumn; it is also known for the opportunities it provides its visitors to sail along the waterway, discovering—or rediscovering—the immense wealth of its landscape, arts and historic buildings.

The identity card of the Po would read as follows: name: Po (in Latin Padus, in Greek Eridanos), the symbol of the chemical element polonium. Birthplace: Pian del Re in the Cottian Alps, dominating the plain of Turin, about 6,300 feet above sea level. Length: 652 kilometres. River basin: 70,000 square kilometres. Average rate of flow: 1,600 cubic metres per second. Distinguishing features: winding down to the sea, can be navigated by large craft.

The river flows into the Adriatic, cutting Northern Italy in half. It runs through cities such as Turin, Cremona and Piacenza and skirts others of great historic interest such as Parma, Reggio, Emilia and Ferrara. About fifty miles from its mouth it divides into fourteen branches to form the Po Delta which, because of the enormous quantity of detritus that it washes down, is moving forward at the rate of 70 to 80 metres a year.

The way in which the river has been used by holidaymakers and tourists has changed over the past few years. Those who have enjoyed swimming in its waters for decades (the Po is still one of the cleanest rivers in Europe) now prefer to take a river boat so that they can find out more about the river and its landscape, far from the noise of the roads. Five motor boat services ply the Po, owned both by private companies and by public bodies. A traveller may start his journey at Cremona, Reggio Emilia or Ferrara and sail down to the sea, going on to Venice if he likes. The most attractive itinerary, however, is the last 27 kilometre stretch of the river starting from Stellata, called by this name because of the star-shaped castle built there in 1380 which stands as testimony to great historical events. In 1438 this fortress, close to the right bank, was a stopping place for the river cortege accompanying the emperor of Constantinople, John IV the Palaeologue, and the Orthodox patriarch, Joseph, on their way from Venice to the Ecumenical Council in Ferrara, the city governed by the Este family.

The next encounter is with a dignity strung necklace of villages characteristic of the Po, farming and trading centres generated by a river-based civilization that grew up in ancient times, their civil and religious structures and superstructures dating back to the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th centuries. They boast works (frescoes and others) by artists who lived in those centuries, watch towers and other monuments and curiosities such as Piazza Feronte in Crespino just beyond the left bank after the residential area of Ferrara-Pontelagoscuro (where we also find a landing place). According to legend, it was at Crespino that Phaëton, whose father was Helios, the sun god, fell to earth as he tried to drive the chariot of the sun across the heavens. Before the visitor embarks on the river boat, he should not miss Ferrara (on the Venice-Bologna-Florence-Rome railway line), mainly for its town planning structure, a Renaissance masterpiece. For three and a half centuries (1264-1598), during the Este family dynasty, it was an essential stopping place for all visiting Europeans because of its politics, art and science.

After a two or three hour journey down the river, which has 24 species of fish and 137 types of bird, the boat reaches the delta and then the Isola dei Gabbiani (seagull island) as the basin opens out to the Adriatic. The environment for this journey is still unpolluted by civilization; in which historic buildings alternate with green open spaces, salt water with fresh. There is Mesola castle, for instance, built between the years 1579 and 1583, or Boscone della Mesola, a unique forestry reserve (the only one of the great forests of the plain to have survived; its extraordinary plant life has disappeared everywhere else along the Mediterranean coast). This 3,000 acre forest is to become a natural multi-purpose park linking the parkland of the Venetian lagoon area to the pinewoods of nearby Ravenna. The Abbey of Pomposa, more than a thousand years old, was inhabited for many centuries by Benedictine monks who created a centre of advanced studies and devotion of great fame (here Guido d'Arezzo, or Guitone d'Arezzo, invented the seven musical notes). The valleys of Comacchio form an ecological complex of great scientific interest for the rare flora and fauna which flourish there. The regional authority has drawn up a special fish-farming plan for this lagoon under which the annual output of fish will be increased to 2,000 tons a year, mainly in the form of eels, exported from Comacchio to many places in the world. Spina, a dead city covered by the Comacchio marshes, may have been of Greek Origin and was later Etruscan, Greek and finally Gallic. Its precise location was recently determined by aerial photography, although earlier findings date back to 1922-1935 and 1954-1955. Many archaeological discoveries are now exhibited in the National Museum at Spina di Ferrara. Sacca (lagoon) di Goro, a setting typical of the Po delta, consists of sand banks and bars and little islands that bear witness to the way in which river sediment has conquered the sea. Its vegetation consists of dense cane thickets, while the river bed is an "English lawn" of little soft-stemmed plants from which medicinal drugs are derived; the sandy beaches, too, close to the ancient sand dunes, are dominated by characteristic plant life. There is a wealth and variety of fauna, seagulls and sea swallows (Sterna hirundo), little tern (Sterna alfrons) and many other species.

No visitor going so far as Goro should leave without trying the cooking for which the delta is famous: in any of its thirty five restaurants and trattorie, the visitor can savour local fish cooked over charcoal in the Po Valley manner. Above all, the area is famous for its turbot, gilthead, grey mullet, bass and obviously the eel.

In the roughly built huts known as "cason" where the delta-dwellers live and where they put up fishermen and huntsmen, a grill is used to cook game that has been shot on the fingers of land running into the sea, in the valleys or on the edges of beaches as yet undiscovered by the public, still less inhabited. The game is served sprinkled with juniper, tamarisk and springs of delicate pink-coloured carob.

The next stop is Ravenna and its mosaics. The visitor who plans to penetrate further into the delta, embarking upon what will undoubtedly be an enjoyable journey along the Po (here in Italy we boast of having done something "quite different from our usual Sunday jaunts") should be aware that there are new plans afoot: the regional authorities responsible for the river basin area—Emilia-Romagna, Venetia and Lombardy—have reached an understanding on improvements to navigation on this waterway. A plan has been evolved by the Emilia-Romagna regional authority to make optimum use of every aspect of the natural, cultural and historic heritage of the Po. Work is being conducted to restore all the historic property in the vast area to encourage tourism, as well as on the documents and archaeological findings that testify to the peoples inhabiting the area so long ago and the existence of remote civilizations.

GIANNI BUOZZI

IN SEARCH OF THE CRAFTSMEN'S SHOPS

Giuliano Zanotti

Emilia-Romagna does not stand just for sea, health, history and good cooking: the wide range of all that it can offer includes its crafts.

The whole of Italy abounds in the products of its artisans who have always featured in its history. Its crafts are famous, from the straw hats of Florence to the alabaster of Volterra, from Murano glass to Burano lace, from the chiselled leathers of Venice to the jewelry of Valenza, from Cagliari amulets to Valtellina shawls. But Emilia and Romagna in particular, have all the aces up their sleeves. Their ceramics, for instance, are so famous that the French have called them "faience", from Faenza, the city which produces them at the highest artistic level.

Faenza ceramics, the fern-printed fabrics from Gambettola, linen sheets from Ferrara, the wooden paddles used for baking bread made in Albareto: these are some of the most typical products of the region. Bologna exports its multi-coloured jockey-shirts and "sulky" carriages for horse racing throughout the world, the former hand sewn by skilful little seamstresses, the latter built up piece by piece with the meticulous care that a mechanic would display with a Rolls-Royce.

Because of its fame throughout the world, Faenza (with its population of 50,000) is the seat of the International Ceramics Museum and the School of Advanced Art Studies. Above all, it is an ideal setting for the little workshops and ovens of its master craftsmen. At the Museum you will be able to admire the most famous pieces created by Picasso and other masters of majolica and at the School you can sit in at lessons on ceramic firing given to young people who have flocked here from every quarter of the globe.

Faenza is not the only town that produces ceramics, although it is the true capital of the art. The workshops of ceramic craftsmen are also to be found in Ravenna, Montescudo, Imola, Montefiore, Conca and Brisighella.

Workshops where iron is still wrought using the same techniques as in past centuries are still to be found and are flourishing in Riolo Terme, Sant'Alberto di Ravenna and Goro. At Villanova di Bagnacavallo there are artisans who work with the reeds and grasses of the marshes, while Mondaino is famous for its accordions. At Imola there is still a man—perhaps the last man in Italy—who makes violins; his name is Primo Contavalli, he is sixty years old and is famous throughout the world because he makes instruments by the same techniques used by Garneri and Stradivari.

At Gambettola, the kingdom of "fern" fabrics, special dyes are mixed in old dye-works and are then used to print designs on hand-woven fabrics. It is a process which dates back to the late Middle Ages: these workshops, whose secrets are handed down from father to son, sell table cloths, towels and napkins that are the aristocrats of household linen.

We should not overlook the Appennine watershed. Here too the crafts that are to be found are the same as in centuries past. At Castelnuovo Monti the visitor can still find copper-beaters. At Langhirano, famous for its hams, are humble tinsmiths who sell pewter, tin and copper objects that have been lovingly designed and hand beaten.

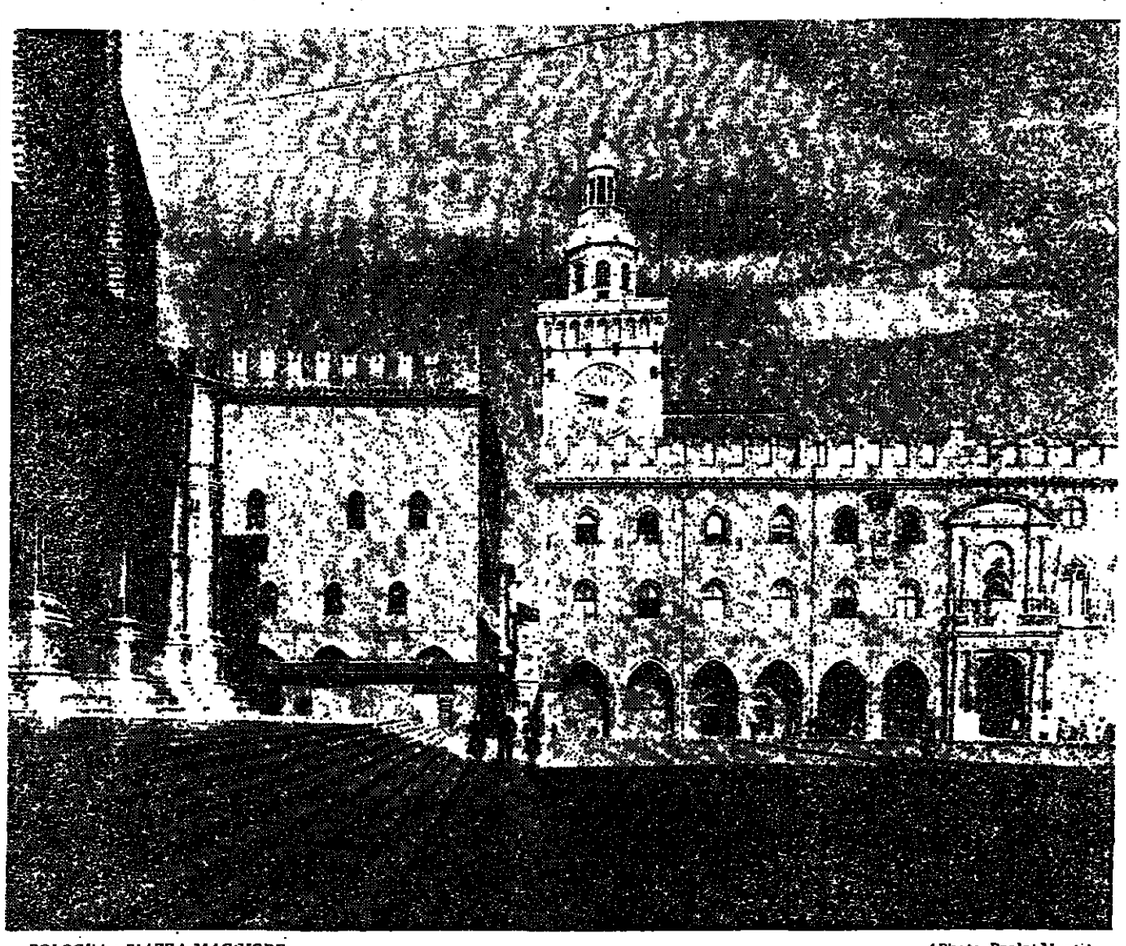
Finally, we should not forget the local linen, an essential item in the trousseau of Italian women in the nineteenth century when they used to display their linen to the members of their future husbands' families to prove that their dowry included so many metres of sheeting. In the Ferrara area, this rather coarse and yellowish linen is still being woven and can be found in places a little distant from the beaches beside the farm houses where "maceri", tiny artificial ponds or retteries where the flax is steeped after it has been cut, still exist.



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TOURISM IN EMILIA-ROMAGNA



BOLOGNA : PIAZZA MAGGIORE. (Photo Paolo Monti)

Face to face with the history of the past, present and future

By Andrea Emiliani

The continually growing interest by tourists in a region where history and art have always been *the fore.*

From Cavalli Square in Piacenza to Arengo Square in Rimini : from under the arcade of the Jew. Close to the Cathedral of Ferrara, to Pescherie Vecchie in the sea-ports, from the Regio Theatre in Parma to the Victualling Forum of Bagnacavallo or the Pavaglione of Lugo all of Emilia-Romagna is an inducement to stay among the people, to learn from and understand the ancient reason for the present markets : fairs, lively discussions and to relish the taste of doing and doing together.

These are a number of the reasons why this region, more than others merits the discovery and revisits from tourists, leaving one's car on the outskirts beside the city walls and exploring these places on foot.

Travelling down from the North after crossing the river Po, there is Piacenza a city much neglected by tourists, yet it is full of subtle suggestions. The more important sights are admittedly the main square and its vigorous Arengo building, the Romanesque Cathedral where we find teeming works by Wiligelmo, the mysterious master sculptor of the Modena region which was a European melting-pot.

In addition to all this there is still a secret town to be explored stratified in the course of time, street by street, courtyard by courtyard. So begins the journey of the Emilian Gothic Romanesque architecture, which by itself deserves to be a first choice by tourists. As a matter of fact, the itinerary of many tourists included a short stay at the medieval Ponte del Diavolo in the Appennines, or at Bobbio di san Colombano. Then just before Fidenza with its Romanesque Cathedral beautifully proportioned with compact masses and high protiro it is worth while going on the winding road to reach the red towers on the hill at Castellarquato ; this spectacular little *town is in no way inferior* to some of the finest Tuscan towns.

In Parma the Medieval still lives on in its extraordinary monuments, such as Antelami's Baptistry, the Cathedral, a monument which is full of new Gothic Motifs and French recollections strong yet elegant at the same time, enlightened by the square and streets which tolerate only feet, carriages or at most the rustling of cycles. In this capital-looking city medieval vigour has been followed by the wealth of the Farneses ; the Pilotta, the first modern theatre in Europe), then by the French taste and influence of the tree-lined parks and magnificent princely residences. The urban structure to be investigated is even vaster, made up of towns and districts.

In Reggio Emilia the Cathedral, the Captain's Palace and the main square are very eye-catching. The whole of this city, so compact and agricultural, deserves to be visited not just this, or that monument. If you have some time at your disposal you can make a stimulating diversion off Via Emilia along the road of the castles touching Scandiano, Sassuolo, Vignola and Bazzano. In these towns there are other rocks and abbeys (Canossa, Monteveglio), where Italian history of the year 1,000 develops and where the knights of Bolardo and Ariosto rode.

Modena must not be neglected on the trip south ; its Cathedral is situated on a rich panoramic view ; here architect Lanfranco, sculptor Wiligelmo, the unknown architect of the METOPES created work of exceptional richness and of civil recollections. The Baroque period in Modena is pompously displayed in the Ducal Palace. All elements of Emilian culture and life are to be found in Bologna, the most preserved and surprising of the historical centres. Here as a matter of fact, tower-like houses which look like clenched fists and slender towers, join the connecting tissue of the arcades and meeting places, on the other hand the churches of San Stephano live together with the northern model of San Francesco, the Gothic gigantism of San Petronio, the noble places where the best Italian architects competed with one another (from Vignola to Tibaldi) on scenes which looked richer, more magnificent and worldly, with places *old and new (the Palace of the Institute of Science) of the University with the theatre of Bibiena.* There is here also, as in all other cities of Emilia a popular world and present at the same time, an unsigned architecture which is the real connective tissue in all of these centres. It can be said that Romagna begins with the rock of Imola. Romagna is a land of wars and warriors, a frontier district full of Bulwarks. A Tuscan air which turns into an urban project on the hills, for instance in the harmonious " Terra del Sole ", which is in contrast with the historical centre of Faenza with its very much larger square surrounded by arcades which are shown in light relief by the upper lodges. If Piacenza is neglected by the tourists Forlì is quite ignored. It has no monuments mentioned in tourist guide books nevertheless, it offers very fine urban structure which is both various and compact ; there are three squares marked by arcades which open into Mefazzo square, Cathedral square and Saffi square, the last of which is overlooked by the church-tower of San Mercuriale. In this heart of Romagna one of the richest ethnographic museums in Italy can be found. The city of Cesena stretches out between the plains, the hills and the rocks, many layers of rocks descend to almost embrace the Common Square. Even here the arcades lead to places of collective community, other squares churches of rare elegance, the extraordinary seat of the Malatestian library, which is a refined product of a culture which at the same time was the centre of an army-clash and war booty.

The hill which leads to the sea is rich with villages such as Sant'Arcangelo, full of steep flint stairways and squares, right to the fiery red stone of the rocks : or Longiano another rock with a town on the peak, on the lines of the well known town of Bertinoro. Now we reach Rimini which is surrounded by the white stones of the Roman bridge TIBERIO and the arch of AUGUST, then one more square with arcades, and another with the medieval Arengo, *finally* that unbelievable pagan-Christian temple which Leon Battista Alberti thought of as by far the greatest of Malatesta. Going up to the coast you breath a different air between Bisanzio and Venezia.

There are the port-towns of Cesenatico with a Leonardesque harbour, *and Cervia which was refounded far distant from the oldest* salt-mines. Finally we reach Ravenna with the mystery of heresies, the rule of Theodoric, the oriental Baptistries, the round belfries, a square and a rock fully characterized by a Venetian mask, an apparently even tissue of streets, which instead, are broken by portals, noble palaces, and gardens, it is a city which is as earthy and agricultural such as few are and although it was once very agricultural it has once again become a port.

Journey on towards Ferrara, not forgetting Comacchio, a town with a network of bridges and canals, very pompous with Nonantola (Modena) a very important example of Benedictine Abbeys in Emilia. On reaching Ferrara you will find it impossible to choose between the surviving medieval part, which is overlooked by the nordic Cathedral of Niccolo and the famous Addizione Erculea which is the earliest modern city in the world, designed by Biagio Rossetti, with the impressive structure of the Castle uniting those two equally charming cities. In Ferrara another unknown master sculptor like that of METOPES in Modena, engraved on stone the work, the days and the seasons of the farmers. An ancient testimony in which Emilia recognises itself even today.

The Appennines of Emilia-Romagna : A Surprise Holiday

by Vittorio Emiliani

The Appennines are the least known part of Emilia-Romagna, but quite undeservedly, because this extensive green ridge merits a discovery by both Italian and foreign tourists ; even without snow or the incentive to ski. In fact the hills and mountains of Emilia offer varied and different opportunities to linger a while and meet the people. There is a great deal of very interesting material for the excursionists, who have a passion for fossils. There are the most fascinating pre-Roman settlements, from Velleia in Piamentino to Marzabotto in the province of Bologna.

Along the roads that Hannibal walked and Theodolinda's Longobardo trod, on top of the crests, guard towers, abbey-fortresses and stately castles (to cite one among the others " Torrechiara ") a very imposing edifice which stands out above all the tops and ridges around Parma. There are the rivers from the limpid waters of the sinuous Trebbia, to the immense bedded river Marecchia, and finally the highest lakes, of great beauty, especially in the Parmesan mountains.

To the vast woods of Chestnut, Beech and Firs to wide unexpected plateaux with all kinds of flowers, grasses, herbs and plants stretching out one after the other. This is therefore an ideal environment for the naturalist tourist, as well as for the historian. The green Appennines can certainly be promoted as a great European place for the discovery of culture, and human contact besides the relaxation offered to whoever seeks the peaceful mountains always from the teeming convulsive cities.

Anglo-Saxon tourists have discovered and never omit in their Italian itinerary *a visit to Val di Trebbia, on Ponte Del Diavolo* in front of the Irish-like Cathedral of San Colombano, and still in Piacentino, there is high Val di Nure which is worth a visit, with its constant climate influenced by the nearby Ligurian Sea. There is another fact that one can combine the culture found on the green ridges of Emilia-Romagna, with that of the culture on the slopes of Liguria TUSCANY MARCHIGIAN. One can verify this by visiting Peasant villages to examine the stones of the houses and the narrow lanes, dialects and folk-songs, the famous magicians and the fables of the Paladino of King Charles. There is an ancient tourism in the Parmigian mountains one created by the return of emigrants who are well known for their art of hospitality, even in the heart of London. This old tourism is a guarantee and a guiding line to follow in the thick of a large natural preserve of lakes, beach, woods and brooks. There are old gastronomical tracks, from mountain cheese factories to the hills where bales of Prosciutto (ham) are seasoned.

Local authorities, municipalities and provinces have set up useful constructions for tourists and carried out plans with respect to the environment at Lagdei-Lago-Santo, Tizzano-Val-Parma, Monchio (and still further on Febbio di Villaminozzo in the province of Reggio) by exploiting the parks, rivers and villages without spoiling them. The local corporation which is the basic democratic unit, acts as the motive power of the new development having the mountain population in the centre and not just confined to the margins. That is why the Appennines of Emilia-Romagna are largely integral and so alive.

In Reggio Emilia vivid green mountains find themselves reflected in the high lakes (at Castelnovo Monti and at Cerreto) where it is covered with whin and broom as far as under the rocks and walls of the monasteries : here it is impossible not to remember Canossa with its imposing stone of Bismantova. How is it possible not to remember, the new society, democracy, the contribution of all the mountains of Emilia Romagna, the populations' participation in the partisan struggle and the Republic which arose, and began at Montefiorino ?

The Modenese Appennines are among those that boast of a long tradition of tourism.

The " AMERICANS ", that is the local emigrants have come back there and have contributed lire after lire to set up hotels, restaurants and sports centres at Sestola, Pavullo, Fanano, Zocca o Seramazzoni : Even in summer it is possible to practise good inexpensive sport, from tennis to swimming, horse-riding, bowls, fishing and canoeing which is in the boast of many dare-devil amateurs. There is room and a place for everyone ; for those who desire rest, for those who want to walk and those who wish to participate in sport.

Installations for leisure time, especially enrich the thermal stations, which make therapeutic use of the underground waters which flow down from the Appennines, Porretta, in the province of Bologna is one of the most complete and attractive locations. It is possible even here, by walking in the green belt, to find peasant culture which is still alive and active. The landscape from Gaggio Montano to Lizzano in Belvedere, from Vidiciatico to Castiglione dei Pepoli and Grizzano is scattered with villages, monasteries and castles at the foot of which peasants are no longer slaves, but protagonists in a whole new social political reality.

The Romagna Appennines have a historical name, this name defines it beyond the administrative boundary : it is almost all " Romagna Toscana " from high Faentino to high Forlivese and Cesenate. On this road and descending the valleys on foot to Florence or Faenza went the poet Dino Campana di Marradi with his red face and bright flashing eyes.

The grass green carpet which extends and is spaced at intervals by the great forest of Campigna, which was established by the Medicis on the Forlivese is smoothly named in a Tuscan way " Burraia ". Sarzina di Plauto on top of the Savio valley, of Murcio Abulacco of demons, the magic and enchantment of all Romagna with its whims, jokes and peasant devilries is worth while discovering.

On towards the end, the extensive green ridge of the Emilia-Romagna Appennines trespasses on Montefeltro, in the Marche and here you can find large balconies sometimes covered with green patches at times dug down into blue terraces within sight of the Adriatic, from which Etruscan and Greek sailing ships once appeared. We began with the Appennines as a paradise for nature lovers, paleontologists and archeologists (but even in the south other interesting places are to be found such as Castrum Infarni and the Piana di San Pietro). We come to an end by proposing to link the above mentioned cultural itineraries with the apparently " poor " mountain cooking which is ignored by city dwellers. The odour of Appennine milk, chestnut and almond cakes, mountain sheep cheese, lean hams, mushrooms, truffles, raspberries, strawberries and blackberries. All these sweetmeats must be accompanied by strong dry spiritous wines, which are produced just a little way down below the hills and always within easy reach of your glass.



CESENATICO: THE PORT.

Emilia Romagna : The Coast

by Vanni Ballestrazzi

Rimini, 1843 : The year in which the first sea bathing establishment was set up on the Adriatic for its therapeutic benefits. It was the first event in the great adventure of the Emilia-Romagna coast which now, 135 years later, stretches out like an endless seaside holiday park. It is the longest beach in Europe, the second longest in the world after Florida. Even though the 1977 statistics were 2,272,322 visitors, 32 million days spent here on holiday, they were not a record.

Excessive size, we all know, brings great problems in its wake, especially ecological problems. It is true that the area has suffered from these and other difficulties with the advent of mass tourism, but these bare statistics do not convey a true image of the Emilia-Romagna coast. The real picture is one of sharp contrasts, of places where nature has triumphed and others, luckily only few, where the concrete block speculators have won the day, although even here they have been absorbed by the vast scale of the natural environment. This is probably the reason for the attraction of this riviera to its visitors, for here they find everything that they look for in a holiday. *To stay or to travel in Emilia-Romagna will be an experience never regretted.*

Visitors have been discovering this coast and its immediate hinterland since the 19th century. Along the 75 miles of coastline lie 43 seaside resorts, from Lido di Volano to Cattolica. Some are large like Rimini, Riccione, Cesenatico and Cervia ; others are small like Lido delle Nazioni and Zadina. There are crowded beaches while others are quiet and relaxing ; some stretches are semi-deserted. The coast does not, however, consist merely beaches ; often it is a strip of sand between the blue-green sea and the green of the woods, the countryside and the valleys, traversed by thousand-year-old paths and roads of great charm and beauty. These are the routes that provide the impact with nature, the arts and history that so few have experienced. They show that the natural environment of the Adriatic coast can truly absorb the shock of a tourist industry on the grand scale without losing its own inherent personality.

Behind the beaches runs a road, the " Romea ", the way that was taken by the pilgrims on their way to Rome in ancient days. Starting from the Adriatic, it is undoubtedly one of the most fascinating of routes. Certain stretches retain all the charm of untouched nature, and the road has escaped the contamination of the past centuries and, above all, the past thirty years of speculative onslaughts. It leads from the fabulous Po Delta, which can be explored by boat floating along narrow channels between marshland cane thickets, to the great forest of Mesola, from the Comacchio valleys to the oasis of Punte Alberete with its wealth of flora and fauna. It runs from the historic Ravenna pinewoods of San Vitale and Classe so dear to Dante and Byron to the pines of Cervia and Cesenatico, and then travels southward to the fresh verdant valleys near Rimini and the green hills sloping towards Riccione and Cattolica.

All along the route are signs of the great ages of art and history : the Este family castle at Mesola, the thousand-year-old abbey at Pomposa, Comacchio with its remains of the mythical city of Spina and Ravenna's monuments, mosaics and surroundings which inspired Byron's verses and the youthful poem by Oscar Wilde. Notable sights, too, are the ancient port used by Caesar Augustus at Classe, with its basilica and archaeological excavations, Cervia with its historic saline deposits, the temples and rocks of Rimini and the old Republic of San Marino with its castles and rocks. The people of this riviera are acutely aware of the problems they face and debate their future with passion. It is an area in which the danger of pollution was tackled far earlier than elsewhere, so that a network of purification plants now filters the water before it is discharged into the sea. Its people fought for the green of their woodlands and for their centuries-old pine forests and they managed to save most of them. Not all their battles have been won, however : there are always more struggles ahead. Let us take one example : Punte Alberete, to the North of Ravenna, is one of the last stretches of virgin land to exist in Europe today. It is a valley, where plants and migratory birds can live undisturbed. It is one of the wonders of the world and should be preserved, but it is too small, only 450 acres. It is too small for the birds to stay within its sheltering boundaries where they are safe from the guns of those who hunt and often exterminate them. Punte Alberete needs to be enlarged. If it could be extended to the Canna valley nearby to increase the area by a few hundred more acres it would be large enough to protect its fauna. Every effort failed for more than ten years until at last a judge issued a curious injunction sequestrating the whole valley and forbidding any access. The battle is not over yet, however.

It seems that this war to preserve the balance of nature will be won—and there are other battles as well as the struggle against those who wish to shoot the birds. There is no doubt, however, that the Emilia-Romagna coast, the " Costa Verde " that includes the beaches and the inland area immediately behind the beaches, will continue to be one of the greatest and permanent attractions in Europe. Friendliness is apparent everywhere, in the hotels and camping sites, in the characteristic trattorie and markets, mini-Portobellos scattered over the whole length of the riviera, among the people of the sea, the fishermen and sailors in the tiny old ports Goro to Porto Garibaldi, from Marina di Ravenna to Cervia, from Cesenatico, beloved of Leonardo da Vinci, to Rimini. The people's cordiality is spontaneous—it is not just assumed. In these parts people often look on each other as friends because of, rather than despite, the fact they are always debating, arguing even to the point of quarrelling. It is the same with lovers here: in the words of one of the old local songs, " dammi uno schiaffo che ti dò un bacio "—" give me a slap, I'll give you a kiss ".

The Evolution of the concept of Thermal Stations in Emilia-Romagna

By Enrico Cabassi

THE MOST ANCIENT REPLY TO DISEASES OF TODAY

" Look after your health today and you won't have to cure the illnesses of tomorrow ". This is a true proposition adopted by the thermal organization of Emilia Romagna as its own. That proposition introduces these concepts on which nowadays the most advanced thermalism on the themes of medicine, work, rehabilitation and prevention is based.

Emilia-Romagna is in an avant-garde position, and a strongly significant one, if one takes into account the importance both qualitative and quantitative, of thermalism in a region which boasts of an annual turnover of around 400,000 visitors to its establishments, that is 30% of the demand in the whole of Italy.

Let us, then, look over the panorama of thermal resources in Emilia-Romagna and the complexity and richness which emerge from the health classifications of the thermal basins and springs, the method and means of treatment.

Castrocaro, Porretta and Bobbio are linked by the same complex geology, from which rise their sulphuric and salt waters. All these areas supported by a rich qualified scientific bibliography, are orientated towards the pathology of the respiratory apparatus and osteo-articulosis ; furthermore those areas have a role in curing *the diseases which not only relate to these disturbances but also to* gynaecological and Ear, Nose and Throat disorders.

Chemical function of the hydrogen sulphide has been deeply studied in the pathology of the respiratory apparatus which when affected by various types and manifestations of bronchitis, calls the attention of society to the problems of atmospheric pollution, smoke, etc.

The well known, thermal structure of Tabiano uses its waters and sanitary organization to resolve not only the above mentioned problems but also those of Ear, Nose and Throat disorders (OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY).

Salsomaggiore Terme has, since the last century, been well known for its water and thermal environment, and is significantly linked to the pathology of Osteo-articulosis, Gynaecology and Ear, Nose and Throat disorders.

Monticelli is situated a short distance from Salsomaggiore ; it is known for its Salt-Bromide Iodine-Bromide system.

Sant'Andrea and Cacedasco offer in the natural source of their Bicarbonate Alkaline and Sulphuric waters the required concentrations for hydropinic treatment of the digestive system, especially the Hepatic function, besides other aspects of Ear, Nose and Throat Pathology including that of the Bronchi.

The thermal station of Salvarola, which is in the midst of Emilia, offers the sulphurous sodium-bromide-iodine (seam) of the region's eastern part. This part is different from the western part, because the sulphurous seam and the sodium-bromide-iodine one are quite separate, the former in Tabiano and Bacedasco, the latter in Salsomaggiore and Monticelli; with the sole exception of Bobbio.

On the contrary Porretta, which certainly was a thermal station in ancient times is included in the ambit of the multivalent springs, that is in those mineral springs which are hot and cold, sulphurous and sodium-iodine. The hydrogeology of these springs is complex and still not explained as far as some of their peculiarities are concerned. These springs bring once more to the attention of medical science, the problems of various therapeutic appliances, on the osteo-articular apparatus and the respiratory organs, together with various therapeutic instrumentation.

The thermal waters of Castel San Pietro, give rise to the same problems. These waters are useful not only for their bathing-therapy but for their hydropinic therapy as well, of the locomotion apparatus and the digestive tract.

From the beginning of the 18th century Riolo Bagni and Brisighella, together with most thermal stations of Emilia-Romagna, have aroused interest in analytical and clinical methodology adopted by some distinguished research chemists and experienced physicians of today in the field of the therapeutic use of sulphurous water plus that of sodium-bromide-iodine. This is especially true for Riolo.

Numerous archeological findings have been made in the above mentioned zone, the articles discovered, dating from the bronze-age, the iron-age, the Gallic Romans and medieval times.

The history of Castrocaro's thermal station has been especially rich since the last century. The sodium-bromide-iodine chemotherapy in this station bases itself on the thermal research and organization initiatives which, in the latter part of the last century, reached large dimensions. These dimensions as in Salsomaggiore, are today still up to date and can be regarded as precise and effective.

At the beginning of the 18th century, after the more or less long interruption of the medieval age, the thermal function, which worked in ancient days has come back to life in Castrocaro, in Bobbio and in Salsomaggiore as well, by the exploitation of the thermal waters to produce salts. This exploitation of the thermal waters has aroused the initiative of the inhabitants, doctors, research chemists and geologists', by stimulating them to continual rigorous observation of the phenomena of thermal waters and the hypothesis of their application.

The thermal station of Fratta can perhaps be considered as a more recent result of the therapeutic use of mineral waters. As a matter of fact the polyvalent utilisation (bath-therapeutic, inhalatory-hydropinic) of sulphurous and sodium-bromide-iodine waters in Fratta has been especially favoured by I.N.P.S., as a provident public institution, which has built a thermal institutional resort.

Bagno di Romagna, together with Porretta, have waters which are thermal in a more precise sense than the above mentioned waters, because they are springs of hot bicarbonate alkaline water. The flow of these springs is such an impressive one, that their waters are destined to expand the thermal potential of those towns and to be used for bath-therapy, inhalation-therapy and the original thermal cure in caves. Here and in the other thermal stations all over Emilia-Romagna the high Appennines surround the thermal resorts and thus provide them with very important climatic and environmental conditions to the benefit of patients. The thermal vein of Emilia-Romagna reaches the Adriatic sea by means of the thermal waters of Galvanina, of Rimini and Beato Alessio of Riccione. The former are bicarbonate alkaline and suitable for hydropinic therapy, digestive tract and hepatic function, the latter which also contains halogenures, are even suitable for inhalatory therapy.

Cervia is included in the list of thermal stations not because it has any thermal waters but because the properties of its waters are therapeutically analogous to thermal ones.

An original discovery has come about from salt mining in Roman times. The Cervia salt-mines' chemical and physical properties and those of its slime, first attracted the inhabitants' attention and then stimulated research on the analogies to the mineral sodium-bromide-iodine waters of Emilia-Romagna hinterland.

These analogies established the guiding principles for the therapeutic application of the waters of Cervia. Bath and mud-baths are even applied here to the osteo-articular apparatus, but there are also appliances in the field of Ear, Nose, Throat (OTORHINO-LARYNGOLOGY) and of Bronopneumonology.

Specialized hotel methods and training of hotel staff already oriented towards the patients' medical requirements unite the thermal stations all over Emilia-Romagna, forming a valuable aid to the promotion of health.

Thermal waters, environment, medical facilities of Emilia in the small as well as the bigger towns all combine to account for Emilia's right to call itself a thermal Region.

" The region provides you with health care facilities today to prevent possible illness tomorrow."

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THE CHOICE FOR ISRAEL

It was foreseeable that at a certain point in his negotiations with Israel President Sadat would feel obliged to change his tone, to bang the table and appeal to the United States to shift the Israelis from their intransigence. It is not clear why he has chosen to do it so early.

No doubt he was irritated by Mr Begin's discourtesy in using the public after-dinner speech to lecture the Egyptian foreign minister on the unacceptability of Egypt's demands in the negotiations. No doubt he is genuinely disappointed by Israel's failure to grasp the two basic propositions which he put to her in his speech in the Knesset two months ago: that he should be prepared to give up the occupied territories for the sake of the better security offered by friendly neighbours, and that Arab recognition of Israel is contingent on Israeli recognition of Palestinian rights. But the fact is that the American position was already much closer to his own than to Israel's, at any rate on the first of the two points, and that Mr Vance, who had only been in Jerusalem two days, was just getting down to the serious work of negotiation.

Mr Sadat's anxiety to convince the Americans that it is Israel who is rejecting peace is understandable, but one wonders if he is going about it the right way. Surely it would have been more effective to let the negotiations proceed as long as they could make any progress (and it appears that all three delegations thought they were making some progress on Wednesday), and to let the Americans find out for themselves and pass on to the rest of the world where the obstacles lay. To resort to such a dramatic gesture as the sudden recall of his delegates at such an early stage must be a mistake, since it is liable to revive all the old doubts in Israel and in sections of Western public opinion about Egypt's sincerity in seeking peace—doubts which Mr Sadat's visit to Israel had so effectively dissolved.

Mr Begin's response, alas, has been equally emotional and negative. He has allowed himself to use language about Egypt which until now, as prime minister, at least, he had scrupulously avoided. He has accused Egypt of letting Arabs in the Gaza Strip live in "the most horrible and abominable slums" during the years of Egyptian control over the area. Whatever the truth of that accusation, it is scarcely relevant to the present dispute, since Egypt is not seeking to regain control of the Gaza Strip and has never laid any claim to it. What Egypt asks is that Israel should withdraw from the Gaza Strip and the West Bank (which together constitute just over one fifth of the area of pre-1948 Palestine) and allow the Palestinian Arabs the right to decide their own future in that small remnant of their country.

Mr Begin also said that Jordan had "ruled with the whip" in the West Bank. He omitted to say that it did so with Israeli connivance, if not encouragement, and in any case it is not as though Israel had been gentle with those who resisted her authority in the West Bank since 1967. Once again, such accusations are no answer to the demand of the Palestinians, supported by Mr Sadat, to be occupied by neither Israel nor Jordan but to decide for themselves with which of their neighbours, if any, they wish to be federated.

But most untenable of all is Mr Begin's argument that Israeli settlements in Sinai, protected by Israeli troops, are essential to Israel's national security. The fact is that these settlements have been planted by military force on what was internationally recognized as Egyptian territory before Israel even existed. So long as Egypt is at war with Israel, Israel has a good case for holding on to Egyptian territory both as a bargaining-counter and to facilitate self-defence in the event of Egyptian attack. But to suppose that Egypt will accept the continued occupation of her territory in peacetime is surely naive in the extreme.

Mr Sadat made clear, in his interview with the magazine *October* last week-end, that he agrees to demilitarized zones on both sides of the border taking into account the difference in depth between the two countries, and that Israelis or other Jews were welcome to come and live in Egypt if they came "through the door". But can Mr Begin seriously expect that Mr Sadat would allow those who were settled on Egyptian land by force to remain there under protection of the same force? If that arrangement were accepted it is hard to see what meaning Egyptian sovereignty would have. By making such proposals Mr Begin shows that he believes Israel can have her cake and eat it, can have both the territories and peace. It is surely time he faced up to the choice between the two.

THE POLITICS OF STEEL

It was clear from the start that the confrontation between the Select Committee on Nationalized Industries and Sir Charles Villiers had important constitutional implications. The justification for the position taken by the select committee is that it increasingly came to the conclusion that it was being misled in its consideration of the state of the steel industry by the fact that material information was being withheld. If parliamentary scrutiny of public expenditure is to be effective, select committees must be the most promising mechanism available. Some select committees are better than others. In the past they have often been treated with lack of respect, or seriousness, by witnesses. Often they have deserved it. In this case a select committee was trying to produce a serious report on a serious subject and was being treated with less than candour. It is disingenuous of the British Steel Corporation to claim that the information requested was not withheld because it was never requested. It was clear, what the committee wanted and it was not given it.

This justification for the conduct of the select committee in this instance is not an argument that Parliament can or should demand the right to see every executive document it chooses. That is the case, however, that in the past our system has shown an excessive tendency to secrecy. The conduct of public and parliamentary affairs would almost certainly be better if the pendulum swung towards greater disclosure.

Equally, the justification of the select committee's actions does not involve a total criticism of the BSC. It is true that at a personal level Sir Charles probably made things worse for himself by the manner in which he made certain remarks in front of the committee. Even the way in which the BSC signalled its intention of complying with the request for information has not had the effect of pouring oil on troubled waters. The incident, however, at a deeper level has demonstrated once again the impossible practical conditions in which the nationalized industries are expected to operate.

For the select committee's real complaint ought not to be with Sir Charles Villiers but with Mr Varley and Whitehall. The facts and the forecasts of the rapidly deteriorating situation at the BSC, which with justification the committee think should have been made available to it, were fully reported by the BSC to the Department of Industry. The BSC should with reason expect that the political decision about what to do with such industrial and financial data rests primarily with the responsible minister.

Sir Charles's plaint that it is difficult to be in the position of having to serve two masters has force. He is, however, only the last in the long line of state industry chairmen who have found that the basic concept of the nationalized public corporation has not worked as its architects intended. The managements of such public corporations have a right to expect that they should be given directives and then be judged on their success in carrying these out. In practice they have found that governments have not been prepared to give such clear instructions and have increasingly interfered with the day-to-day running of the industries. In more recent cases like British Leyland, where other ownership structures have been tried, it is not just a question of having to serve two masters, but three: for the National Enterprise Board is added to Whitehall and Parliament.

A situation has been created where anyone dealing with the management of a nationalized industry knows that the chairman and board of that industry are in no sense the final decision takers. There is always a further course of appeal to the minister, or on difficult matters to the Prime Minister himself. It is a structure which is designed to make political rather than practical considerations predominate. The cumulative results are disastrous.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Select committee and British Steel

From Mr Reginald Maudling, MP for Barnet, Chipping Barnet (Conservative)

Sir, The current controversy between the select committee, the Department of Trade and Industry, and the British Steel Corporation raises questions of considerable constitutional importance, which are in some danger of being obscured by the details of this particular dispute. The questions are these.

1 Has a select committee of the House of Commons the right to demand the production of any public document whatsoever that it considers relevant to its work? For example, confidential communications between the Prime Minister and heads of other governments. The consequences this doctrine would entail for the conduct of government are not difficult to see.

2 If there is to be a limitation on the powers of a select committee, how is that limitation to be defined, and who is to decide how it should be applied in any particular instance?

3 Witnesses appearing before select committees who are asked to disclose information, are entitled to ask that it should be treated in confidence. Can they be certain that when they have made the disclosure the confidence will be maintained, or is this a matter within the subsequent discretion of the committee itself?

It seems to me that these are questions that should be resolved in the general interests of the future relationship of Parliament with the Executive.

Yours faithfully,
REGINALD MAUDLING,
House of Commons,
January 19.

From Mr T. A. Roberts

Sir, In a letter to *The Times* (January 16), Sir Charles Villiers wrote: "The constitutional question is no business of mine." In all seriousness I would like to claim that it is very much a question for all of us. Despite the appalling example of the McCarthy Committee, it is still necessary to point out that freedom has sometimes to be protected from its zealots.

I submit that the Commons select committee on the British Steel Corporation is stepping outside its brief in sending for Sir Charles and his papers. The Chairman is responsible to the minister and not to a small group of MPs, however privileged. Our freedom is in good hands so long as Parliament keeps the Executive in check: it is at risk when Parliament reaches for the weapon of "parliamentary contempt" to get at individuals outside its walls.

In our system there is always a delicate balance between power and responsibility. It will be an abuse of the committee's power if the only alternative left to Sir Charles is a sojourn in the Clock Tower. The only way such power can be held in responsible focus is for the committee to concentrate its demands on the minister. In the ensuing dialectic, if the minister refuses to accede to the committee's demands, the power of Executive and Parliament are put to the test in a proper constitutional setting. If the minister remains adamant, the Government is faced with the choice of (a) persuading the Commons that its committee was wrong or (b) sacking the minister or (c) storing up public opprobrium. The committee, too, has no constitutional right to expect its power to go unchallenged. The challenge and the committee's response to it must be made within the framework of Parliament.

It would be misguided and dangerous to allow the struggle to spill outside.

Yours faithfully,
T. A. ROBERTS,
28 Green Head Lane,
Otley,
Keighley,
West Yorkshire.
January 18.

From Mr T. Mervyn Jones

Sir, We hope that the three recommendations of the select committee to assist national relationships between nationalized industries and Government stressed by Sir Richard Marsh (January 17) will be heeded and followed by those who give, and those who receive, directions. He writes with the authority of one who as Minister of Power and then Transport and Chairman of British Rail, has been at both ends of direction.

In earlier years ministers, and we think of such admirable ones as Hugh Gaitskell and Richard Wood, had the courtesy and courage to make public any directions that could deflect the industries accountable to them from their obligations to behave commercially. Sadly, in more recent years, ministers and civil servants have made known their political and non-commercial decisions in the safe secrecy of their private offices. Some of us have been dismissed from the boards because we dared to express in our published reports the "whole" truth of the ministerial actions and wishes he was too embarrassed publicly to declare. The premature ending of a board chairman's career may be of little public consequence. The attitude of craven compliance to ministerial political whims by all in the service of the boards, which must result, is not.

Yours faithfully,
T. MERVYN JONES, one time
Chairman, Wales Gas Board and
Wales Tourist Board,
Erw Hir,
38 Fairwater Road,
Llandaff,
Cardiff.
January 17.

Shetland and Scottish devolution

From Mr John Jamieson

Sir, Parliament is at present discussing a Bill to grant Scotland a considerable measure of self government. We, in Shetland, which is the most remote part of the United Kingdom, do not wish to express an opinion as to whether or not Scotland should be given the Assembly proposed for Edinburgh; but we realise that unless special consideration is given to the needs of Shetland, we will be swept into a devolved Scotland.

Shetland is not only remote from mainland Scotland, being as near to Bergen in Norway as it is to Aberdeen, but its history is very different. We were under Norwegian control, with our own Assembly, for 700 years, and we have only been ruled from Edinburgh for an historically brief period between 1469 and the Act of Union in 1707, not a happy period in Shetland history, indeed we kept our own Assembly till as late as 1604.

The isolation and the different heritage have given to Shetlanders an outlook and life-style that is different from Scotland as a whole. Shetlanders have settled in many parts of the world; but they still regard themselves as Shetlanders—not Scotsmen.

This is the third time in ten years that the Islands have been threatened by serious change. The Wheatley Report on reorganization of local government suggested that Shetland, along with Orkney, should be included in a large regional authority centred in Inverness. This was fought vigorously by our Council at that time, who won a single tier all-purpose authority.

Oil was discovered in the East Shetland basin and this again posed a serious threat to Shetland's industries and way of life. The County Council again fought and gained the Zetland County Council Act of 1974 which vested in the Council considerable control over oil developments.

Now we see this measure on devolution to be a potential threat to Shetland, and the Council has sent a team to London to seek support for special consideration for Shetland.

The Council are aware that the present Bill contains no safeguards for our present local government system; that the problems of social deprivation in the urban areas of Scotland will mean that the needs of isolated communities like Shetland will receive diminishing attention; that future action by the Scottish Assembly may lead to controversy with the British Government over oil. Such a conflict could be disastrous for both these governments and for Shetland.

What we seek is incorporated in amendments 149 and 150 to the Bill tabled by our MP, Mr Jo Grimmond, with substantial cross party support. Thereby if Shetlanders, in a separately recorded count vote against the present Bill, then a special Commission would be established to determine in consultation with Shetlanders the most appropriate future relationship for Shetland with both Scotland and the United Kingdom.

We therefore welcome interest and support from anyone who is able and willing to make these amendments successful.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN JAMIESON,
Vice Convener,
Shetland Islands Council,
Town Hall,
Lerwick,
Shetland.
January 18.

The Lords and the Bill

From Lord Byers

Sir, In your second leading article of January 17 on the effects of the guillotine on the Scotland Bill in the Commons you rightly deplore the fact that "many Clauses, some of them including important and complex provisions, are being passed either with no debate at all or after the most perfunctory examination". You go on to say that "in most instances there is the consolation that whatever may be passed on the nod by the Commons may still be debated with care in the Lords", but you then rely on words from Erskine May that, in your own words, "would seem to preclude the Lords from doing much about the financial sections of the Bill". But this is not so at all.

Firstly, Commons financial privilege in no way inhibits discussion in the Lords about any matter, whether financial or otherwise, on a Bill or in general debate.

Secondly, the Lords frequently amend financial provisions of Commons Bills (other than Bills of Aids and Supplies) and, in the words of Erskine May "the Commons, when they so wish, 'waive privilege' in individual cases and accept amendments by the Lords, so long as they do not materially infringe the privilege of the Commons. In such cases they justify their action by an entry inserted in the Journal, under direction from the Speaker".

An inspection of the Commons' Journals over the years shows how frequently the Commons have "waived privilege" and accepted Lords amendments, and there is absolutely no reason why they should not do so, if they so wish, on any Lords amendments to the financial sections of the Scotland Bill.

Yours faithfully,
BYERS,
House of Lords.
January 17.

Academic freedoms

From the Director of the Polytechnic of North London

Sir, Towards the end of last year you published a series of articles on extreme left wing influences in establishments of higher education. *A Reply to the Gould Report* has now been issued by the Council for Academic Freedom and Democracy. It is remarkable—but not unexpected—that neither your pro-Marxist correspondents of last year, nor the new CAFD paper, have addressed themselves to the fundamental points made in the Gould Report. It is, in my view, extremely important that the real issues—which still confront us—are *not* obscured.

The first issue concerns the teaching of subjects which are characterized by more than one possible "point of view". Will the Council for Academic Freedom and Democracy say clearly and unequivocally that professional ethics and the privileged and delicate relationship between teacher and student require of a teacher that particular attention *and respect* be given to points of view that the teacher may not subscribe to, and that any *departure* from such a standard would amount to deliberate indoctrination of the student?

The second point concerns the now somewhat stained concept of "academic freedom" itself. In its original formulation academic freedom was the freedom of the teacher to choose both subject and students, and to teach them what he liked and how he liked. This "freedom", however, was conceived in a much more orderly and disciplined social fabric than the one we now have.

One hears from "radical" social scientists that "the aim is not to understand the world but to change it". Old fashioned "academic freedom" can thus be interpreted as giving a licence to teach according to that aim, and thus to engage in a peculiarly insidious kind of education-political subversion, explicitly directed towards achieving fundamental social change.

Now I, and I believe most people in this country, do not want to see *fundamental* changes in our way of life, however imperfect we may all in our different ways find it.

Will the Council for Academic Freedom and Democracy therefore say clearly and unequivocally that "academic freedom" does *not* entitle a teacher to use his or her privileged position to expound and press, as in some way authoritative, views that virtually everyone—for the "radical" left rarely gets more than 2 per cent support in parliamentary elections—regards as subversive?

Radical left wing academics make great play with what they regard as the hypocrisy of bourgeois/middle class/liberal attitudes. Because everything that we do, say, or write serves, according to them, as a permanent indoctrination, then, they say, we have no right to condemn them for doing their bit of indoctrination from the other side.

It seems to me that the majority in this country should make it known in simple terms that we do and will support the fundamental structures and institutions of our society; that we do not want *fundamental* changes; and that we do not want either *irreversible* changes or *violent* changes, as advocated (and tentatively practised) by some elements of the radical left.

In particular, those of us who carry responsibilities in the field of higher education must firmly oppose the ceaseless efforts of the radical left to work towards such fundamental changes by infecting society through their students. For my part, no amount of cant about "academic freedom" or "democracy" will deflect me from this opposition.

Yours sincerely,
TERENCE MILLER,
Director,
The Polytechnic of North London,
Holloway, N7.
January 17.

Preserving historic ships

From Mr J. F. Q. Switzer

Sir, The environment subcommittee of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on public expenditure is, I understand, considering new ways of financing the preservation of historic buildings. For many years it has been accepted that the cost of this should be borne by the nation, and currently the Exchequer provides grants amounting to £1¼m a year paid to owners for the repair of privately owned historic buildings, in addition to the £10m a year for the buildings in the hands of the Department of the Environment.

It is encouraging to think that these sums might be increased. But why as a nation have we been so mean and irresponsible about preserving the physical record of our maritime history? Why, for example, did we permit the destruction, as recently as 1949, of the magnificent HMS Implacable, built in 1789 and the last remaining two-decker line-of-battle ship in the world? Even HMS Victory, surely regarded as one of our great national monuments, only survives because of the initiative of the Society for Nautical Research and the generosity of Sir James Caird and many other private contributors.

A number of important ships have recently been saved for us by the Maritime Trust and other independent trusts and by the generous giving of private money to them. But the cost of long term maintenance including periodic dry-docking is enormous. Furthermore there are other equally important ships still awaiting reconstruction and restoration. At a time of rapidly rising costs and dwindling private resources, I believe that the nation should accept reponsibility for its historic ships as it already has for its historic houses, and that government action is overdue.

The future of the National Land Fund is now being considered by the House of Commons Select Committee. It was originally financed by the sale of surplus war materials and set up to provide an enduring memorial to the British sailors, soldiers and airmen who gave their lives for their country in the Second World War. I hope that Parliament will consider the case for using a part of the fund to finance the preservation of our maritime heritage.

Yours faithfully,
J. F. Q. SWITZER,
Strete,
Dartmouth,
South Devon.
January 17.

Control of the V & A

From Mr George J. Levy

Sir, Everyone concerned with the museum world will welcome the wise recommendation of Lord Goodman and Lord Gibson (January 19) that the anomalous position of the Victoria & Albert as a dependency of the Department of Education and Science should be terminated, and the responsibility for the museum should be transferred to a board of trustees as is the case with the great majority of national museums.

On the same day Mr Hugh Leggatt lists a number of the shortcomings which have resulted from the present dispensation. To these I should like to add the fact that the museum's outstations have also been sadly affected. Apsley House is to be closed for two days a week and Osterley and Ham House are only to be open for three days a week.

In view of the fact that these closures will adversely concern both Londoners and visitors, could not the Government treat this as a matter of urgency?

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE J. LEVY,
119 Mount Street, W1.
January 19.

Choosing an expert

From Mr A Powys Lybbe

Sir, As a piano-tuner listed in the Yellow Pages (your third leader, January 12), will you let me tell you that tuning, no more than legal advice, is not sold by weight, like cabbages?

People using the Yellow Pages, having stuck in their pin, should then ask the outcome of their choice for a reference to a discriminating customer (or client). Those who take pride in their work and reputation will willingly seize this chance to earn flattery. Those less sure of themselves will stand on their dignity. Never before, in their long experience, have they been asked to give a reference.

This way, both you and the Law Society could be right.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. POWYS LYBBE,
Breve House,
Long Lane,
Rickmansworth,
Hertfordshire.
January 12.

Selling potatoes by name

From Mrs Lorna Thomlinson

Sir, I have followed with interest the correspondence on selling potatoes by name.

Many years ago I obtained the following useful information on the culinary uses of various potatoes:

Arran Pilot	—chips and salads
Desirée	—boiling and mashing
Golden Wonder	—baking and mashing
Craig Royal	—boiling
Kerrs Pink	—potato cakes and scones
King Edward	—all purpose
Majestic	—avoid if possible

The only trouble has been that apart from the ubiquitous King Edward, I have never found the other varieties sold by name.

Yours faithfully,
LORNA THOMLINSON,
5 Tor Gardens, W8.
January 16.

Civil Service pay

From Mr Eric Markland

Sir, The recent correspondence urging return to the practice of determining Civil Service pay on the basis of comparability provides an interesting reflection on the current depressed position of salaries of senior academics. A professor of the Royal Military College is paid on the Civil Service scale in the range £10,388 to £11,398 (April 1975) while a university professor receives a salary which is £8,106 minimum with a national average of £9,489 (October 1976).

Yours sincerely,
ERIC MARKLAND,
42 Bronwydd Avenue,
Penylan,
Cardiff.
January 12.

'East of Elephant Rock'

From Mr Bryan Forbes

Sir, Since I have no financial or artistic involvement in the new British film *East of Elephant Rock* I would like to comment on the savagely inaccurate review by Philip French (*The Times*, January 13). Obviously Mr French like any other critic, is merely expressing a personal opinion; but it is a prerequisite of justice that opinions, if they are to be taken seriously, must be based on a modicum of knowledge.

He describes the film as "badly lit, badly edited and badly acted". This is a gross distortion. The cinemaphotography by Keith Goddard is technically and artistically superb, the film is well edited by Humphrey Dixon and the acting by John Hurt, Jeremy Kemp, Anton Rodgers and others could not, by any stretch of honest imagination, be described as bad.

At a time when the British film industry desperately needs sympathetic encouragement, it is sad that such a worthy endeavour by a young director (Don Boyd) working on a necessarily shoe-string budget (the film was shot entirely on location for under £100,000) should be greeted with such a distorted—and to those who know—unfair reception.

It is typical that Mr French wastes his space to point out a minor and irrelevant error of continuity concerning a railway clock. This is like dismissing the entire content of a *Times* leader on the basis that it contains a printer's error.

Yours sincerely,
BRYAN FORBES,
Pinewood Studios,
Iver Heath,
Buckinghamshire.
January 13.

Perils of the pub lunch

From Mr Ian Macalpine-Leny

Sir, I think Professor Marks' (report, January 17) is mistaken in his conclusion that a sense of undue fatigue, lack of concentration, inner trembling and feeling of anxiety at about half past four in the afternoon are the symptoms of a "nutritionally self-induced type of cerebral malfunction". It is merely the biological clock striking "tea time".

Yours faithfully,
IAN MACALPINE-LENY,
51 Gloucester Road, SW7.
January 17.

The Cambrian Way

From Mr E. C. J. Selwyn

The Chairman of the Ramblers' Association, Welsh Council, Mr Emlyn Roberts, claims (January 14) that the last thing his Association wishes to do is to make life harder for the upland farmer. He should be reminded that where the proposed Cambrian Way crosses the forest Fawr (the Great Forest of Brecknock) it is likely to take the walker through areas of swallow holes now filled with bog. A single walker, even without a dog, can unwittingly disturb sheep sufficiently for some to run into the bog in which they can never escape. Such losses cannot be covered by insurance and represent a direct loss to the farmer.

Mr Roberts also implies that the financial contribution which tourism makes to the prosperity of Wales in some way justifies the interference with upland farming which the Cambrian Way will bring. The bulk of tourist money is concentrated along the coasts of Wales and very little finds its way into the much less well known and less trodden areas of central Wales, Powys and Dyfed". Those who live in Powys, where the average gross family income is some 20 per cent below the national average, need no reminders of the possible benefits of tourism, but tourism must not be encouraged at the expense of the upland farmer on whom such prosperity as the area depends.

Yours faithfully,
J. SELWYN,
Secretary to the Allotment Holders of the Great Forest of Brecknock,
Union Street,
Brecon,
Powys.
January 16.

Royal link with Hungary

From Sir Iain Moncreiffe of that Ilk

Gabriel Ronay's interesting article (January 14) reminding us of the Royal Family's roots in the Anglo-Saxon royal house who spent some years and married in Hungary in the 1000s, suggests to me three comments.

Some years ago Szabolcs de Vajay, the leading Hungarian genealogist, inspected the original of the celebrated Mecseknádasd charter believed to refer to *Terra Britannorum de Nadasth*, and told me it actually reads *Terra Bissenorum de Nadasth*: "ie", as he put it, "a dwelling place of the Petchenegs, a warrior tribe associated to the Hungarians for the border guard service. . . . The meaning of nádasd being 'rush-covered moorland'".

(2) Vajay has demonstrated (what is of great importance to English genealogists) that St Margaret's mother Agatha was niece of the Holy Roman Emperor Henry III and not Henry II, and thus related to the Hungarian King Solomon (1063-1074) and not to St Stephen (1001-1038) as previously supposed.

(3) The Royal Family do indeed descend from St Margaret's Scottish son through Robert the Bruce. But from the English point of view, they more particularly descend from "the good Queen Maud". Queen Consort of England 1100-1118, Saint Margaret's own daughter who was specially married to William the Conqueror's son Henry I so that the succeeding English royal family ever since should be and are of the old Anglo-Saxon royal blood and the Kindred of Saint Edward. That is why the Plantagenet king Richard II used Arms retrospectively attributed by us heralds to St Edward the Confessor; and why the Queen was crowned in that saint's own abbey church of Westminster with the Crown called after her ancestral uncle St Edward.

Yours truly,
IAIN MONCREIFFE OF THAT ILK,
Chairman, Debretts Peerage Ltd,
23 Mossop Street, SW3.

Chronicle of birthdays

From Dame Margaret Cole

Sir, PHS, in your issue of January 4, does me too much honour—I am not a "grande dame" of anything. My only reason for going into print about your Court Page is that close association (along with my husband, G. D. H. Cole and my brother, Raymond Postgate, son-in-law to George Lansbury) has given me, I believe, better knowledge of what ordinary members of the Labour movement are feeling and thinking than the compilers of the Court Page can possess. A recent example of this was the horrified and spontaneous public reaction to the announcement—later modified—that the firemen could receive no pecuniary reward for the dangers attendant upon their occupation. But if I may take up two of PHS's specific points:

(1) I did not say that all those whose birthdays were chronicled were elderly or in possession of honours: I said "nearly all, with the exception of Ministers"; and I would certainly admit that jockeys and comedians, if sufficiently well-known, are sometimes included, as was Miss Gracie Fields in yesterday's issue. But Gracie Fields is eighty; and a good few comedians and other stars of "leisure" interests have been the recipients of honours—see the New Year List. But on the question of age do a little long division yourself. The seven mentioned in today's issue (January 10) have an average age of 77½; yesterday's 10 score an average of 70¾, the total being slightly reduced by the inclusion of Lord Murray of Gravesend, who is only 48. Five of the seven mentioned today have handles to their names.

(2) On the point about "scrappy" scientific information, I, of course, accept that "experts" believe that *The Times*' coverage is better than that of any other daily newspaper—though that is not saying very much for it! I still maintain that, to the non-expert reader, the impression given is still one of odd bits picked out at random.

It is kind of PHS to announce (forgivingly) that the Court Page will still announce my eighty-fifth birthday. Apart from that, however, what the "status" provides me with is principally a lot of unwanted advertising. To take these examples at random there have recently been delivered at my first floor flat in Ealing (a) *Three* adjurations to be kind to elephants—of which there are very few to be seen in the neighbourhood; (b) an invitation to purchase a pet crocodile—where should I be expected to keep it?; and (c) a suggestion that I should put up a *patio*—planning regulations apart, I should feel that those who live below me might well protest.

Yours, &c,
MARGARET COLE,
4 Ashdown,
Cliveden Court,
Clevelands, W.1.
January 10.

SOCIAL NEWS

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will give a reception for the 1977 winners of the Queen's Awards for Export and Technology at Buckingham Palace on February 9.

The Queen, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, will open the rebuilt headquarters of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors at Parliament Square on March 8.

The Hon Mrs Acloque gave birth to a son in London on January 5.

Birthdays today

Lord Aylestone, 73; the Hon Sir Henry Fisher, 60; Mr Royalton Kisch, 59; Commandant Sara McBride, 57; Mr H. P. J. Marshall, 72; Lieutenant-General Sir Reginald Pollard, 75; Sir Theodore Tasker, 94; Sir Roy Welensky, 71.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Mr P. M. Foster to be British Ambassador to the German Democratic Republic, in succession to Mr P. Cradock, who will be taking up a further diplomatic appointment.

Mr C. A. J. Jacobs, county planning officer for Clwyd, to be a member of the Nature Conservancy Council.

Mr Francis Bennion to be chairman of the Statute Law Society, in succession to Sir Desmond Heap.

Today's engagements

Festival Hall: London Schools Symphony Orchestra, Tcherepnin, Britten, Butterworth, Tchaikovsky, 7.30.

National Portrait Gallery, exhibition: "Elders", photographs of famous men by Paul Joyce, 10-5.

Liverpool County Museum, William Brown Street, lecture: "Quasars", by Dr A. Evans for Liverpool Astronomical Society, 7.

British Library, exhibitions: Iqbal, poet philosopher of the East, and William Hazlitt, essayist, 10-5.

Tate Gallery, tour of the British collection, 11 and 3.

Historic London pub walk: Covent Garden, meet Embankment Station, 7.30.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr R. R. Andrews and Miss V. H. Buber

The engagement is announced between Ross, elder son of Mr and Mrs Ronald Andrews, of Seamill, Ayrshire, and Vanessa, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Donald Buber, of Gloucester Walk, London, W8.

Mr A. Dron and Miss D. F. Buckley

The engagement is announced between Antony (Tony), elder son of Mr and Mrs T. J. Dron, of Winterbourne Stickland, Dorset, and Diana Fay, younger daughter of the late Lieutenant-Commander R. C. B. Buckley, GM, RN, and Mrs Buckley, of Barnes, SW13.

Mr M. Harragin and Miss R. Alexander

The engagement is announced between Matthew, son of the late Austin and Shirley Harragin, of Tambach, Kenya, and stepson of Mr Michael Clark, of Braxted Park, Witham, Essex, and Rosemary, daughter of the late Eric Lund Alexander and Mrs Betty Byrd, of Lower Pensham, Pershore, Worcestershire.

Mr G. Murray and Miss C. M. Hebbron

The marriage will take place tomorrow in Sydney, Australia, between Grahame, son of Mr and Mrs A. Murray, of Napier, New Zealand, and Caroline, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. H. Hebbron, of Wicks Green House, Binfield, Berkshire.

Mr T. D. Piggott and Miss M. L. Toohey

The engagement is announced between Timothy, only son of Mr and Mrs Stanley Capel Piggott, of 23 Vincent Square, Westminster, London, SW1, and Margaret, younger daughter of the late Dr M. T. Toohey and of Mrs Joyce Toohey, CB, of 11 Kensington Court Gardens, London, W8.

Mr C. L. Atherton and Miss K. M. Laurie

The engagement is announced between Charles, son of Mr and Mrs M. C. Atherton, of Priory Farm, Flax Bourton, Avon, and Margaret, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. W. Lawrie, of 25a Kennedy Road, Shrewsbury.

Mr J. D. Harris and Miss J. A. St L. Lerwill

The engagement is announced between John, elder son of Mr and Mrs Duncan Harris, of Hitchin, Hertfordshire, and Judi, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs Tony Lerwill, of Winterbourne Gunner, Wiltshire.

Major M. I. Keun and Miss B. J. Harris

The engagement is announced between Michael Ian Keun, Royal Tank Regiment, younger son of Mr P. W. Keun, of Tunbridge Wells, Kent, and Mrs P. M. Keun, of Woodley, Berkshire, and Belinda Janet, daughter of Squadron Leader N. G. Harris, DFC, and Mrs D. C. Harris, St Annes-on-Sea, Lancashire.

Marriage

Mr J. R. Newton and Miss E. Shelley

The marriage took place yesterday at St Michael's Chester Square between Mr Joseph Newton and Miss Emma Shelley. Canon Frank Hollingsworth officiated, assisted by the Rev Edward Saunders. The bride, who was given in marriage by Mr Sean Shelley, was attended by Sarah and Katrina Goodbody, Emma Tomlinson, Tara Lloyd and Rebecca Le Sueur. Mr Peter Greenall was best man. A reception was held at The Ritz Hotel.

Latest wills

Residue for research into diseases

Mrs Grace Muriel Selby, of Gainsborough, left £87,483 net. After various bequests she left half the residue to such charity carrying out research into the cure of Hodgkin's disease as her trustees think fit, and half the residue similarly for research into the cure of heart disease.

Other estates (net, before tax paid; tax not disclosed):

Johnson, Mr Derek Harry, of Scholar Green, Staffordshire, tile company chairman .. £644,860

Moncrieff, Mrs Winifred, of Ipswich .. £439,962

Bugg, Mr Frederick Jack, of St Mary Blandford, farmer .. £494,776

Beesley, Mr Gordon Wellesley Vicars, of Prestwood, Buckinghamshire, surveyor .. £117,096

Hooper, Miss Margery Ansell, of Barmouth .. £137,757

Memorial services

Sir Charles Petrie

A memorial service for Sir Charles Petrie was held in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, yesterday. The Rev R. T. J. K. Wood officiated. Mr Peter Petie (son) read the lesson and Lord Clitheroe gave an address. Among those present were:

Lady Petrie (widow), Mrs Peter Petrie (daughter-in-law), Mr Charles Petrie, Miss Leticia Petrie and Wilfrid Petrie (grandchildren), Mrs V. Allison, Mrs R. Alexander, Mr and Mrs Eric Mason, Mr and Mrs Neil Mason, Miss Caroline Alexander.

The Belgian Ambassador, the Ambassador of the Republic of Ireland, Señor Don Juan Serrat (representing the Spanish Ambassador), Major-General Lord Michael Fitzalan Howard, Viscount Long, Lady Clitheroe, Lady Grelton, Lord and Lady Boyd-Carpenter, Lord and Lady Blake, Lord Tweedsmuir (representing 1900 Club), Mr Francis Pym, MP, the Hon Nicholas Assheton, the Hon Gerard Noel, the Hon Mrs Czernin, Sir John Mollor, Lady Walker-Smith, Sir Malby Crofton, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Julian Paget (editor, "Guards Magazine") with Colonel James Eyre (Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding Household Cavalry, and Chairman, "Guards Magazine"), Major-General Sir Guy and Lady Salisbury-Jones, General Sir Rodney Moore, Major-General Sir John Marriott, Sir Charles Taylor, Lady (David) Kelly, Sir Victor Raikes, the Mayor and Mayoress of Kensington and Chelsea, Mr Nicholas Freeman (leader, Kensington and Chelsea Council) and other members of the council, Lieutenant-General M. J. Costello (Military History Society of Ireland), Mr Esmond Warner (Pitt Club), Mr R. P. McDouall and Dr Frank Taylor (Carlton Club), Mgr Alfred Gilbey (Stratford Club), Mr Kenneth Garside (representing chairman, Authors' Club) with Mr Edward Walsh (secretary) and Mrs L. Welsenborn, Mr and Mrs E. Anslow-Wilson, Mr W. R. Hornby Steer, Mr Denzil Freeth, Mr G. Thurston, Mr and Mrs Tam Iremonger, Mr Somerset and Lady Juliet de Chair, Mr Thomas C. Harvey.

Dr Hanbury Webber, Mrs Geoffrey Williams, Mrs John Jennings, Colonel G. W. Tufnell (Grenadier Guards), Mrs Bruxner Randall, Mr John Stokes, MP, Major R. A. G. Courage, Mr Roger Gray, QC, Mr Alexander Elkin (Foreign and Commonwealth Office), Brigadier C. Goulburn, Major-General John Swinton (Commanding Household Division), Mrs Leslie Pym, Miss Bridget Pym, Mr Stelio-Lucian C. Hourmouzios, Mr Ronald B. C. Ryall, Mr de Burgh Miller, Brigadier and Mrs Richard Halse, Mr Roy Dormon, Mr Raymond Grunibar, Mr Derrick B. Hunt, Mr W. R. Stafford and Mr J. R. Plant (Brompton Hospital), Miss M. Winston, Miss M. Dockrey, Miss E. McCarthy and Miss Grace Corrica (St Mary Abbots Hospital), Mr James Bishop ("Illustrated London News"), Miss J. Jackson, Mr Ian Harvey, Captain C. R. J. Wiggin and Mr K. Farwig (Gale and Polden).

Miss E. Owen

A memorial service for Miss Elizabeth Owen took place at St Martin-in-the-Fields yesterday. Prebendary Austen Williams officiated, assisted by the Rev E. J. Wilson-Hughes. Mr Emeka Anyaoku (Assistant Secretary-General, Commonwealth Secretariat) gave an address and the lesson was read by Mr Nicholas Owen. Among those present were:

Mrs Stanhope Owen, Mrs Nicholas Owen, Mr and Mrs William Owen, Miss Madeleine Owen, Miss Ann Guy, Mr and Mrs John Black, Mr Charles Hyde, Miss Veronica Owen, Lady D'Albiac, Mr James D'Albiac.

The High Commissioners for Mauritius and Canada, the Deputy High Commissioner for Australia, the Commissioner for the Eastern Caribbean, representatives of the High Commissions of Sri Lanka, Papua New Guinea and Nigeria and other members of the Diplomatic Corps; Lord Astor of Hever, Lord Glendevon, Lord Walston, Lord Spens, Lady Home of the Hirsel, Mr Malcolm MacDonald (President of the Royal Commonwealth Society) with Sir Michael Parsons (chairman) and Lady Parsons, Sir Cyril Pickard (deputy chairman); the Hon Lady Ponsonby, Sir Ashley Ponsonby, Sir John Peel, Sir Laurence Lindo, Sir John Prideaux (chairman, Victoria League), Sir Robin Vanderfelt, Sir Gilbert and Lady Rennie, Lady Sandilands, Sir Edwin Arrowsmith (Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind), Mrs E. Anyaoku, Mr Clyde Sanger (director of information, Commonwealth Secretariat), Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Rose Price, Mr J. Hyde and Mr N. Barrington (Foreign and Commonwealth Office), Commander Peyton-Jones (Duke of Edinburgh's Award Schemes and CYEC), the President of the Commonwealth Countries League, Miss M. Brayton (Commonwealth Nurses Federation), Dr P. Lyon (Institute of Commonwealth Studies), the Rev Ted Kelly, Mr J. K. Thompson, Miss Ross Farrow (European Movement), Miss Judy Hutchinson (English-Speaking Union), Mrs Dixon (Branson's Commonwealth Educational Trust), Miss Mercy Edgedale (Royal African Society), Mr and Mrs Patrick Keatley, Mr Derek Ingram, Dr K. C. Robinson and members of the staff of the Royal Commonwealth Society.



The nightcap worn by Napoleon on board HMS Northumberland on his way to St Helena, which is to be sold at Sotheby's next month.

Luncheons

HM Government

Mr Evan Luard, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host at a luncheon yesterday in honour of the High Commissioner for the Seychelles.

British-Soviet Chamber of Commerce

The British-Soviet Chamber of Commerce held its quarterly luncheon at the Connaught Rooms yesterday. Sir John Buckley, accompanied by Lady Buckley, presided. The guest speaker and guest of honour was Mr John Meyer, past president. Other speakers were the Soviet Ambassador, Mr V. P. Pletnev, Vice-President of the Presidium of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and Mr E. F. Manakhov. Those present included:

Mr V. P. Pavlov, Mr and Mrs Gordon Planmer, Mr I. A. Russov, Mr S. D. Wilks and representatives of the Soviet Embassy, the Soviet Trade Delegation, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and the Department of Trade.

Dinners

HM Government

Mr Edmund Dell, Secretary of State, Department of Trade, was host at a dinner held at Lancaster House last night in honour of Herr Gunther Wyschofsky, Minister for the Chemical Industry of the German Democratic Republic.

Lord Mayor

The Lord Mayor entertained at dinner at the Mansion House last night members of the Court of Common Council, the Chairman of the GLC, the Lord Mayor of Westminster, the mayors of the Greater London boroughs, aldermen, sheriffs, high officers of the corporation and ward clerks of the City of London. The toast of the governing bodies of Greater London was proposed by the Lord Mayor and responded to by the Chairman of the GLC and the Lord Mayor of Westminster. The toast of the Court of Common Council was proposed by the Lord Mayor and responded to by the Chief Commoner, who also proposed the health of the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress.

Law Society

The Law Society's commerce and industry group held their annual dinner at the Law Society's Hall last night. Mr A. L. Wright, chairman of the group, presided, and the guest speaker was Mr Patrick Neill, QC, warden of All Souls, Oxford. Other guests included:

The Vice-President of the Law Society and Mrs Palmer, Sir Edward and Lady Singleton, Mr S. M. Stewart, Mr and Mrs C. J. Workman, Mr J. B. Charnside, Mr and Mrs B. E. Edwards and Mr and Mrs S. A. Rayner.

Anchorites

The monthly dinner of the Anchorites was held at the Cafe Royal last night under the presidency of Captain H. Home-Cook, RN (Retd). The principal guest was Vice-Admiral J. H. F. Eberle, Chief of Fleet Support.

Royal Society of Medicine

Dr John A. Robertson, accompanied by Mrs Robertson, presided at the annual dinner of the section of occupational medicine, Royal Society of Medicine, held at 1 Wimpole Street, yesterday. Among the guests were:

The Marquess of Cholmondeley, Sir Kenneth Robson, Sir John Stallworthy, Mr Justice Michael Davies and Lady Davies and Mr Cecil Clothier, QC.

1912 Club

The Hon Douglas Hurd, MP, an opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs with special responsibility for Europe, was guest of honour at the dinner of the 1912 Club held at the House of Commons yesterday at the invitation of Mr Roger E. Sims, MP, vice chairman of the club. A vote of thanks was proposed by Mrs E. L. R. Inness.

Meeting

Motability

The first meeting of Motability took place at Admiralty House yesterday afternoon under the chairmanship of Lord Goodman, assisted by Mr Jeffrey M. Sterling, chairman of the executive committee. The meeting was attended by Mr David Ennals, Secretary of State for Social Services, Mr Harry Ewing, Parliamentary Under-Secretary Scottish Office and Dr G. F. Vaughan, MP. The members of the council are:

Sir Max Aitken (president, Beaverbrook Newspapers), the Hon David Astor, Sir Richard Attenborough, Group Captain Sir Douglas Bader, Lord Barnetson, Mr W. M. Brown (Thomson Organisation), Dr James Cameron (chairman, BMA), Mr P. H. D. Crichton (Queen Elizabeth Foundation for the Disabled), Professor A. S. Duncan (Scottish Council on Disability), Mr Sebastian de Ferranti, Mr Ian F. Donald (trustee, Hayward Foundation), the Earl of Drogheda, Mr Moss Evans (Transport and General Workers' Union), Mr Geoffrey Guberison (chairman, National Advisory Council on Employment of Disabled People), Mr Barrie Heath (chairman, Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds and vice-president, Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders), Mr J. Hennessy (chairman, Disabled Drivers Association), Earl Jellicoe, Sir Kenneth Keith, Mr Raymond King (chairman, Central Committee for the Handicapped), Lord Kissin, Mr Peter Large (chairman, Joint Committee on Mobility for the Disabled), Sir Ronald Leach, Sir Joseph Lockwood, Sir Thomas Lund (director general, International Bar Association), Baroness MacLeod of Borve, Baroness Masham of Ilton, Sir John Methven, the Hon Sara Morrison (GEC), Sir Lesley Murphy (chairman, National Enterprise Board), Mr Len Murray, Viscount Portman, Lord Rayne, Sir John Richardson (chairman, General Medical Council), Lord Robens of Woldingham, Mr Evelyn de Rothschild, Dr Joyce Rowley (Wales Council for the Disabled), Sir Rodney Smith, Sir David Steel (British Petroleum Company), Dr Adrian Stokes (Disabled Drivers Motor Club), Sir Jules Thorn, Mr Anthony Tuke (chairman, committee of the London Clearing Banks), Sir Arnold Weinstock and Mr George Wilson (Royal Association for Disability and Rehabilitation).

Jubilee awards for travel

Thomson Publications, the general publishing division of the Thomson Organization, has awarded grants of £2,000 each to two members of its staff to enable them to travel for up to three months during 1978 on projects of their own devising.

The awards, given under a fellowship to mark the Queen's silver jubilee, have been given to Mr Richard Soper, senior advertising designer with Northwood Publications, and Miss Judith Hill, secretary to the editor of *Living* magazine.

Sale fulfils hopes of bargains in prints

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

Sotheby's sale room was packed yesterday with private people hoping to acquire contemporary prints cheaper at auction than they would from dealers. Many succeeded.

The lowest price in the sale was £5 (estimate £20 to £30) for a Henri Hayden lithograph, "Paysage Orange", published by Leslie Waddington in 1968 in an edition of 75. There was a signed Christo lithograph, "Hommage à Picasso-wrapped Sylvette" of 1974 at £35 (estimate £80 to £120). David Hockney's etching, "The pot boiling", one of the nicest plates of his "Six Fairy Tales of the Brothers Grimm" of 1969 could be had at £120 (estimate £100 to £150).

The market in contemporary art is notoriously irregular and a fifth of the £41,661 total was unsold. Most of the minor items found buyers, but there were some difficulties with expensive pieces. There appeared to be too many Hockney prints on offer for recent high prices to be sustained, though that did not apply to the rarer early works. The 1961 set of 16 etchings, "A Rake's Progress" made £4,000 (estimate £5,000 to £5,500) and "My bonnie lies over the ocean" of the same year £900 (estimate £700 to £900).

An exception to the rule was Robert Rauschenberg's 1969 lithograph and screenprint, "Sky Garden", which found a buyer at £1,800 (estimate £1,500 to £1,800).

A sale of furniture at Christie's totalled £105,250, with 6 per cent unsold; carpets did less well, totalling £19,165 with 22 per cent unsold. A *Queen Anne walnut* double-domed bureau-cabinet went to Sarti at £4,400 (estimate £3,000 to £3,500) and a late George III mahogany pedestal desk to G. Spyer at £4,000 (estimate £1,200 to £1,400).

Furniture was also selling strongly at Lawrence's of Crewkerne, where a George III oval mahogany pembroke table made £1,000 (estimate £400 to £500) and a late Georgian mahogany whatnot £800 (estimate £300 to £400). Only 30 lots of 502 were unsold in a sale totalling £50,600.

The first 114 lots were devoted to the Ralph Cox collection of early tools, which brought a total of £3,660. A woodworker's pedal lathe with tray-bench and graduated mahogany speed-wheel made £425 (estimate £300 to £400). A handsome metal bench plane with wooden core made £90.

A sale of dolls and toys at Christie's South Kensington made £29,386, with 6 per cent unsold. A bisque-headed *bébé* doll by Bru of Paris made £2,000 (estimate £2,000 to £2,500) going to an English private collector. A coloured tinplate car by Bing of about 1903 made £580 (estimate £300 to £500).

Sotheby's Chancery Lane held a sale of art reference books, which totalled £20,921 with no unsold lots. Eighteen volumes of *Modes Parisiennes Illustrées*, containing about 970 hand-coloured fashion plates of 1847-72, made £2,700 (estimate £1,500 to £2,000).

At Sotheby's Belgravia a sale *of European glass and Continental* ceramics made £76,333, with 3 per cent unsold. The Persian Shop paid £3,700 (estimate £3,000 to £5,000) for a pair of large Vienna plaques painted with naked girls romping in the clouds. A silver sale at Sotheby's in Bond Street made £46,201, with 6 per cent unsold.

Service dinner

HMS Collingwood

Commander Derek Bates, RN, was guest of honour at a service dinner held in the wardroom of HMS Collingwood last night on the occasion of his departure as the Supply Officer, HMS Collingwood. Captain T. M. Quarendon, RN, presided.

Call for compulsory work experience in curricula

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

Release from school to gain experience in industry should be made part of a compulsory core curriculum for every pupil over the age of 14, a Youthaid education group says in a report published yesterday. The group is chaired by Mr Gerald Fowler, Labour MP for The Wrekin and a former minister of state at the Department of Education and Science.

The group proposes a new unified approach to education and vocational preparation for 14 to 19-year-olds, and the removal of what they describe as the false distinction between training and education.

Youthaid was set up last year as a youth employment research and pressure group. Representatives gave their report to Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science, yesterday and called on the Government to set up a committee of inquiry into education for teenagers.

The report calls for a shift of emphasis in school curricula away from subject-based academic disciplines and to "functional learning objectives, and the learning of life and social skills".

Work-related education and preparation for life after school should be provided for all pupils and *not just the non-academic*, the report says.

Preparation for life should include education about unemployment since many young people would face the threat of unemployment at one time or another in their working lives.

After leaving school all young people should have off-the-job training, though on a wider, more imaginative basis than the present day-release schemes.

Education and Training for 14-19-year-olds. (Youthaid) 57 Chalton Street, London, NW1.

OBITUARY

MR DONALD McCULLOUGH

Chairman of wartime 'Brains Trust'

Mr Donald McCullough, who became well known to millions of listeners as the chairman of the BBC's *Brains Trust* during the war, died yesterday at the age of 76. Educated at Watson's College and Edinburgh University, he served in the RAFVR from 1939 to 1948 before moving to the job that was to make him a household name in the war years.

Howard Thomas writes:

Donald McCullough was one of the wits of our time. He could make a brilliantly amusing after-dinner speech off the cuff, write humorous books on motoring and bridge—*You Have Been Warned* and *Aces Made Easy* (with Fougasse)—dictate comic advertising copy for Austin Reed, and conduct the *Brains Trust* as a forum of entertainment as well as of enlightenment.

Austin Reed snapped up the effervescent young graduate from Edinburgh University to run his publicity and this became the first step towards a directorship of Reed's advertising agency, F. C. Pritchard, Wood & Partners.

While other copywriters were slaving away for days to publish words of persuasion for San Izal and Johnson's Baby Powder, Donald would arrive back late from a hilarious luncheon and dictate polished pieces for "Men About Regent Street" which made people laugh and buy haberdashery.

It was this genius for spontaneous humour and Donald's knack of insulting celebrities with charm which appealed to me when setting up the original BBC *Brains Trust* and I coined the title "Question Master" for him.

His disrespectful style of introducing guests ("Huxley who has just escaped from the zoo") and his flashes of wit helped to build the *Brains Trust* into a programme second only to *ITMA* in audience ratings.

As he became famous Donald moved up in the Civil Service from the Ministry of Information to becoming public relations officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, running everything from farmers' brains trusts to cycling tours with the Duke of Norfolk.

After the war, Donald McCullough had one eye on BBC television but Alexandra Palace decided that he was "not visual". Donald went back to publicity as adviser to Whitbread and promoted the National Trust. In his 60s he retired to country life in his beloved Norfolk where his widow, Nan, survives him. The had three sons and their two daughters are making careers of their own in television, film and the theatre.

MR WARREN LEE PIERSON

Mr Warren Lee Pierson, a former chairman of Transworld Airlines and a former director of ITT, died on January 12. He was 81 and was a well known figure in world trade, international law and finance who had served as adviser to the United States Government on important assignments beginning in the administration of Franklin Roosevelt.

He had been a United States member of the Tripartite Commission on German Debts, 1951-53, with the personal rank of ambassador.

He took his bachelor of arts degree from the University of California and his law degree at Harvard Law School. He was an ambulance driver in the French Army in 1917 and a year later served as a first lieutenant of field artillery in the United States Army.

After several years of private law practice in California, he was called to Washington in 1933 to serve as a special counsel for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The following year he became general counsel for the Export-Import Bank.

In 1936 he was made president of the Export-Import Bank as well as general counsel. He held the presidency for 10 years and during this period also served as financial adviser to the United States delegation at the Bretton Woods Monetary Conference in 1944. In addition he was an adviser to the Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace, in 1945 at Mexico City.

He had also served as president (1950-1951) of the International Air Transportation Association and from 1955-19.. as president of the International Chamber of Commerce. He had been chairman of All-American Cables & Radio, a major subsidiary of ITT.

MISS PAT TONKS

Miss Pat Tonks, MBE, who died on January 11 at her home in Mevagissey, was head of the case department of SSAFA (The Soldiers', Sailors' & Airmen's Families Association) throughout the Second World War, dealing with an average of 200 family cases a day.

In 1953 she flew to Japan to meet the British prisoners of war on their release from Korea, taking letters, family snaps and up-to-date news from home for each man. She stayed in Japan dealing with the men's family problems until the last were released, then sailed home with 200 of them on the troopship Dunera. She opened a SSAFA inquiry office every day on board, and spent her time briefing the men on the conditions they would find in housing, employment, etc, on their return and listening to their private fears and problems.

She and the only two other women on board—one from the Red Cross and the other from the WVS—ran whist drives, which the men came, not so much to play but for the sight of a woman!

Miss Tonks had worked in SSAFA head office for .. years when she retired in 1968. Starting in the Registry at 30 shillings a week, she ended up in charge of the case department which, during the war, occupied a whole house in Queen Anne's Gate. She had three assistants, including Lady Jardine, wife of the then Director of Welfare at the War Office, eight secretaries, a separate registry and a cohort of voluntary workers.

With no formal social work training, she amassed over the years from practical experience an encyclopaedic knowledge of the ramifications of social welfare which she passed on to many SSAFA newcomers in training courses.

THE REV E. CLIFFORD URWIN

The Rev E. Clifford Urwin, a leading churchman of the first half of this century, died at his home in Croydon on January 7 at the age of 94.

He was one of the pioneers of the ecumenical movement and of the churches' increased involvement in social affairs.

A Cornishman, he entered the ministry of the United Methodist Church in 1907 and served in London, Bristol and Yorkshire. At the time of the Methodist Union in 1932 he had already won renown as a student of social questions and was appointed to the Methodist Church's Department of Temperance and Socal Welfare as a colleague of the Rev Henry Carter. His partnership with Carter, who he succeeded as general secretary of the department in 1942, shaped the social witness of the Methodist Church.

The wide range of his social concerns was largely responsible for the re-naming of the department as the Department of Christian Citizenship in 195. and he laid the foundation of the present Division of Social Responsibility.

Running parallel with this work was his contribution to the ecumenical movement. He served as a member of the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches, as chairman of the social responsibility department of the British Council of Churches, as chairman of the Temperance Council of Christian Churches and as a member of the National Council of Social Service.

At the time of his retirement in 1953 he was a joint chairman of the BBC's Inter-Church Aid and Refugee Service, which later became Christian Aid.

He is survived by his widow Maud two sons and a daughter.

MR MICHAEL BROOKE

Mr Reginald Eccles Joseph Brooke, perhaps better known to radio listeners as Michael Brooke, died on January 10. He was 73.

He was the younger son of Colonel Harry Brooke, CBE, Indian Army, and a great grandson of Sir William Sleeman (eradication of thuggee). He went to Downside and was to be a soldier like his father and elder brother, but he failed the Army because of his sight.

He then went into the theatre; stage-managed for Gerald du Maurier and travelled in Europe with Edward Stirling's English Players. For a short time he was a producer in television but when that closed down for the war he became a radio announcer and remained with the BBC for 20 years.

At first he worked for the Overseas Service where it was thought that "Reginald" would not go down well with North American listeners, so he took the name of Michael. Thereafter, he was on the Light Programme, reading the news, presenting programmes and devising his own.

He retired from the BBC in 1964. He was a keen and accomplished bridge player.

He leaves a widow and a son.

SIR JOHN HALL, MP

Sir John Hall, OBE, TD, Conservative MP for the *Wycombe division of Buckinghamshire since 1952*, died yesterday. He was 66.

Born on September 21, 1911, he became a chartered secretary and a director of companies connected with the chemical and brewing trades. He served the Second World War in the Royal Artillery (TA), being commissioned in the RAOC in 1940 and serving on Montgomery's staff at HQ 21st Army Group from 1944 until he was demobilized with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1945. In that year he was made OBE (military division).

In 1950 he contested Grimsby unsuccessfully, and was also unsuccessful at East Fulham in 1951. In 1952, however, he was successful at Wycombe. He was PPS to the Minister of Fuel and Power from 1956 and to the Minister of Supply, from 1957 to 1959.

He was chairman of the Select Committee on Nationalized Industries from 1973 to 1974 and had been a member of the Select Committee on Expenditure, 1970-72; and the Select Committee on Public Acts, 1958-64. He was successively treasurer, vice-chairman and chairman of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (British Branch). He was knighted in 1973.

LEGAL NOTICES

No 004157 of 1977

In the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE *Chancery Division Group A* Mr Registrar Dearbergh In the Matter of MELIAS Limited and in the Matter of the Companies Act 1948.

Notice is hereby given that by an ORDER dated 13th January, 1978, the Court has directed a Meeting of the holders of the Ordinary Shares (other than the Ordinary Shares beneficially owned by ABF Investments Limited and Fine Fare Holdings Limited) of the above-named Company (hereinafter called "the Company") to be convened for the purpose of considering and if thought fit approving (with or without modification) a SCHEME of ARRANGEMENT proposed to be made between the Company and the said holders of its said Ordinary Shares and that such meeting will be held at Weston Centre, 40 Berkeley Square, London, W.1, on Monday the 13th February, 1978, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon at which time and place all the said Shareholders are requested to attend.

Any person entitled to attend the said Meeting can obtain copies of the said Scheme of Arrangement forms of Proxy and copies of the Statement required to be furnished pursuant to Section 207 of the above-mentioned Act, at the Registered Office of the Company situate at Gate House, Fretherne Road, Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire and at the office of the undermentioned Solicitors at the address mentioned below during usual business hours or on any day (other than a Saturday or Sunday) prior to *the day appointed for the said Meeting.*

The said shareholders may vote in person at the said meeting or they may appoint another person whether a member of the company or not as their proxy to attend and vote in their stead.

It is requested that forms appointing Proxies be lodged with the Company's Registrar Melias Limited, 17 Camden Road, London, NW1 9LJ not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for the said Meeting but if forms are not so lodged they may be handed to the Chairman at the Meeting.

In the case of joint holders of a Share the vote of the senior who tenders a vote whether in person or by Proxy will be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other *joint holders and for this purpose* seniority will be determined by the order in which the names stand in the Register of Members.

By the said Order the Court has appointed Peter Bruce Wood or failing him Wallace Monaghan or failing *him* Maurice Short to act as Chairman of the said Meeting and has directed the Chairman to report the result thereof to the Court.

The said Scheme of Arrangement will be subject to the subsequent approval of the Court.

Dated this 17th day of January 1978.

A. KRAMER & CO, 30 Portland Place, London, W1N 3RA, Solicitors for the Company.

THE COMPANIES ACT 1948. *BURLINGTON LEISURE Limited.*

Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named company are required on or before the 28th day of February, 1978, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to MALCOLM JOHN LONDON, F.C.A., of W. H. Cork, Gully & Co., 81/87 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7DS, the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are by their Solicitors, or personally, to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 13th day of January, 1978.

M. J. LONDON, Liquidator.

Re: S. L. PUBLICATIONS Limited and the Companies Act, 1948.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at 76 New Cavendish Street, London, W1M 8AH on Monday, 30th January, 1978 at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purposes mentioned in Sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 10th day of January, 1978.

ANDREW CHERRY, Secretary.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948. In the Matter of S. A. TAPES Limited by order of the High Court of Justice dated the 13th day of January 1978.

I, MARTIN JOHN SPENCER F.C.A., of Messrs. Stoy, Hayward and Partners, 31 Baker Street, London, W.1, have been appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above-named Company. All debts and claims should be sent to me.

Dated this 18th day of January 1978.

M. J. SPENCER, Liquidator.

LEGAL NOTICES

THE COPYRIGHT ACT 1956: THE PERFORMING RIGHT TRIBUNAL

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Rule 5 of the Performing Right Tribunal Rules, 1965, of an application to the Tribunal under Section 27 of the Copyright Act 1956, by THE DITCHBURN ORGANISATION Limited of Wyrefale Works, Dock Road, Lytham, Lancashire (hereinafter referred to as "the Originator").

The Originator requires a licence to perform in public and to authorise the performance in public of all and any musical works (including any words associated therewith) the performing rights in which are or may be at any time during the term of the licence controlled by the Performing Right Society Limited of 29-33 Berners Street, London W1P 4AA or any of the Societies in other countries with which that Society is for the time being affiliated ("the Society's repertoire"), or any part of the Society's repertoire for the purpose of providing a background music service at sites within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.

ANY ORGANISATION OR PERSON wishing to be made party to the proceedings must apply to the undersigned by the 13th day of February, 1978.

A. HOLT, Secretary, The Performing Right Tribunal, Room 105, The Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London WC2A 1AY.

COPYRIGHT ACT 1956 PERFORMING RIGHT TRIBUNAL

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Rule 5 of the Performing Right Tribunal Rules, 1965, of an application to the Tribunal under Section 27 of the Copyright Act 1956, by Rediffune Limited of Carlton House, Lower Regent Street, London S.W.1 (hereinafter called the "Originator").

The Originator requires a licence to perform in public and to authorise the performance in public of all and any musical works (including any words associated therewith) the performing rights in which are or may be at any time during the term of the licence controlled by the Performing Right Society Limited of 29-33, Berners Street, London W1P 4AA, or any of the Societies in other countries with which that Society is for the time being affiliated ("the Society's repertoire") or any part of the Society's repertoire for the purpose of providing a background music service at sites within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.

ANY ORGANISATION, or PERSON wishing to be made a party to the proceedings must apply to the undersigned by the 13th day of February 1978.

A. HOLT, Secretary, The Performing Right Tribunal, Room 105, The Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London WC2A 1AY.

In the matter of THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1948 to 1967 and in the matter of WEST COUNTRY BUILDING SUPPLIES Limited (In Liquidation).

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 299 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above-named Company will be held at the Offices of W. H. Cork, Gully & Co., Chartered Accountants of Guildhall House, 81/87, Gresham Street, London, EC2V 7DS, on Thursday, the 9th day of February 1978 at 11.45 a.m. to be followed at 12 noon by a GENERAL MEETING of the CREDITORS for the purpose of receiving an account of the Liquidators' Acts and Dealings and of the conduct of the Winding-Up to date.

Dated this 12th day of January, 1978.

I. P. Phillips, M. A. Jordan, Joint Liquidators.

In the Matter of the Companies Acts, 1948 to 1976 and in the Matter of WEST COUNTRY BUILDING SUPPLIES Limited (In Liquidation).

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 299 of the Companies Act, 1948 that a GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above-named Company will be held at the Offices of W. H. Cork, Gully & Co., Chartered Accountants of Guildhall House, 81-87 Gresham Street, London, EC2V 7DS, on Thursday the 9th day of February, 1978 at 11.45 a.m., to be followed at 12 noon by a GENERAL MEETING of the CREDITORS for the purpose of receiving an account of the Liquidators' Acts and Dealings and of the conduct of the Winding-Up to date.

Dated this 12th day of January, 1978.

I. P. PHILLIPS, M. A. JORDAN, Joint Liquidators.

NOTICE

All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.

LEGAL NOTICES

No 9 of 1977

In the Matter of the Companies Act, 1948 in the BOURNEMOUTH COUNTY COURT in the Matter of ENGINEERING CO-ORDINATED Limited Nature of Business: Dealers in Engineering Goods

WINDING-UP ORDER MADE: 10 January 1978

FIRST MEETING OF CREDITORS will be held at the Official Receiver's Office, Burlington Arcade, Bournemouth on Wednesday 8 February 1978 at 10.45 a.m.

FIRST MEETING OF CONTRIBUTORIES will be held at the Official Receiver's Office, Burlington Arcade, Bournemouth on Wednesday 8 February 1978 at 11.15 a.m.

NOTE: All claims against the company should be made to the Official Receiver and all debts due to the company should be paid to him.

Dated this 18 day of January 1978.

C. G. CHURCHER, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator, Burlington Arcade, Bournemouth, BH1 2JS. Tel.: Bournemouth 28208/9.

COPYRIGHT ACT 1956 THE PERFORMING RIGHT TRIBUNAL

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Rule 5 of the Performing Right Tribunal Rules, 1965; of an application to the Tribunal under Section 27 of the Copyright Act 1956, by PLANNED MUSIC Ltd., of Belvue House, Belvue Road, Northolt, Middlesex (hereinafter called "the Originator").

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ANY ORGANISATION OR PERSON wishing to be made party to the proceedings must apply to the *undersigned by the 13th day of February*, 1978. A. HOLT, Secretary, The Performing Right Tribunal, Room 105, The Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London WC2A 1AY.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

LONDON BOROUGH OF REDBRIDGE BILLS

Amounting to £1,100,000 maturing on 18th April, 1978, were issued on 17th January, 1978, at the average discount rate of 5.765636 per cent per annum. Applications totalled £9,900,000. The total amount of bills in issue is £3,600,000.

G. U. PRICE, Borough Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA DIVIDEND NO. 362

Notice is hereby given that a dividend on 36½ cents per share upon the paid up capital of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the Bank and its branches on or after February 24, 1978, to shareholders of record at the close of business January 24, 1978.

By Order of the Board
R. C. FRAZEE,
Chief General Manager.

PUBLIC NOTICES

FISHGUARD AND ROSSLARE RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the next ORDINARY MEETING of the Proprietors of this Company will be held at the Principal Office of the Company, 163/203, Eversholt Street, London NW1 1BG on Tuesday, the 7th day of February, 1978, at half past twelve o'clock in the afternoon for the general purposes of business, and to appoint an Auditor in place of one retiring by rotation.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th day of January, 1978, until after the meeting.

P. J. TRINDER, Secretary.

163/203, Eversholt Street, London, NW1 1BG. 20th January, 1978.

TORBAY BOROUGH COUNCIL

£0.5m bills issued 18th January due 19th April 1978 placed at 5-13/16%. No other bills outstanding.

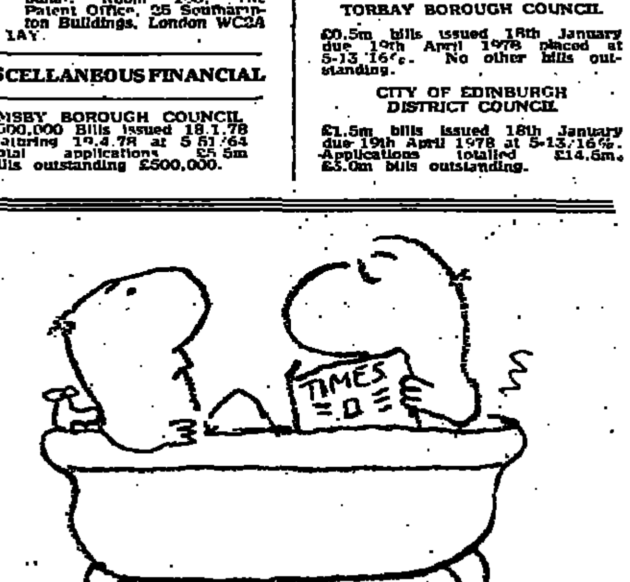
CITY OF EDINBURGH DISTRICT COUNCIL

£1.5m bills issued 18th January due 19th April 1978 at 5-13/16%. Applications totalled £14.6m. £5.0m bills outstanding.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

GRIMSBY BOROUGH COUNCIL

£500,000 Bills issued 18.1.78 Maturing 19.4.78 at 5 51/64 Total applications £5.5m Bills outstanding £500,000.



When it comes to flat-sharing The Times is the ideal companion.

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THE TIMES

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Law Report January 19 1978 Court of Appeal

Remaining joint tenant has Rent Act protection

Lloyd v Sadler and Others
Before Lord Justice Megaw, Lord Justice Lawton and Lord Justice Shaw

Where a tenancy of a flat, protected under the Rent Act, 1968, was granted to joint tenants, and before its expiry one of the joint tenants left the flat, with no intention of resuming occupation, the remaining tenant was entitled to be treated as "the statutory tenant" for the purposes of the Act, with consequent security of tenure.

The Court of Appeal, in reserved judgments, dismissed an appeal by the landlord, Mr John Michael Lloyd, from a judgment of Judge McIntyre, at West London County Court, in March, 1977, in favour of the tenant, Miss Gloria Sadler, and three licensees—all air hostesses—in an action by Mr Lloyd for possession of the flat, in Cottesmore Gardens, Kensington.

Mr David Neuberger for Mr Lloyd; Mr William Birtles for Miss Sadler and the licensees.

Section 3 (1) (a) of the Rent Act, 1968, provides: "After the termination of a protected tenancy of a dwelling-house the person who, immediately before that termination, was the protected tenant of the dwelling-house shall, if and so long as he occupies the dwelling-house as his residence, be the statutory tenant of it; . . ."

The corresponding provision of the Rent Act, 1977, section 2 (1), is identical.

LORD JUSTICE MEGAW said that the relevant facts were simple: the question of law which arose on them was of importance, with possibly wide-ranging effects.

By an agreement in writing, Mr Lloyd had granted a tenancy of the flat to Miss Sadler and Miss Mary Lunt from December 27, 1975, to December 25, 1976. The tenancy was protected under the Rent Act, 1968. About October 28, 1976, Miss Lunt left to get married. She did not intend to resume, and did not in fact resume, occupation. Miss Sadler continued in occupation after December 25, 1976. Mr Lloyd brought proceedings against her for possession. No separate question arose as to the licensees.

Was Miss Sadler a statutory tenant, and thus entitled to the security of tenure given to statutory tenants by the 1968 Act, despite the fact that Miss Lunt, before the contractual tenancy had ended, had ceased, permanently, to occupy the flat?

Mr Lloyd contended that the contractual tenancy was a joint tenancy, and that, as a result of the doctrine of joint tenancy in the law of property, anything that had to be done in connexion with the joint tenancy, to have any legal effect, had to be done by the joint tenant, that was, by all the individuals acting collectively. One of the joint tenants (otherwise than when in law one joint tenant could be treated as acting as agent for them all) could not achieve any result recognized by law—he could not act validly—by anything which he himself did as an individual. Hence Miss Sadler's continuance in occupation of the flat after the end of the contractual tenancy did not, in law, produce the result that "the protected tenant occupies the dwelling-house as his residence." Hence there was no statutory tenant; Miss Sadler did not achieve that status in law. Judge McIntyre had rejected that submission.

It was remarkable that the Rent Acts, through all their long history, had never made any relevant express provision relating to joint tenants or joint tenancies, whether protected or statutory, and that there seemed to have been no previous case decided by any court, at least no reported case, in which a question such as fell to be decided in the present case had been raised for consideration.

The fact that there were likely to be very many cases with facts similar to those of the present showed the practical importance of the issue: whatever the answer was, it must affect many people, landlords and tenants, in a matter of great importance to them. If Mr Lloyd's submissions were wrong, the result might be a measure of prejudice to landlords in that a landlord who looked to two persons as both being liable to him for the rent might find that when the contractual tenancy ended there was only one person liable to him. If they were right, the potential prejudice to joint tenants would be very much more serious.

Mr Neuberger summarized his submissions in nine propositions: 1. The grant to Miss Sadler and Miss Lunt of a contractual tenancy resulted in Miss Sadler and Miss Lunt being joint tenants. 2. Therefore "the tenant" under the contractual tenancy was Miss Sadler and Miss Lunt. 3. The contractual tenancy was a protected tenancy. 4. Therefore "the protected tenant" was Miss Sadler and Miss Lunt. 5. On the determination of a protected tenancy a statutory tenancy could only arise "if . . . he occupies the dwelling-house as his residence." 6. The "he" in the above quotation clearly referred to "the person who . . . was the protected tenant." 7. On the determination of the protected tenancy in the present case it could not be said that Miss Sadler and Miss Lunt were occupying the dwelling-house as *their* residence. 8. Therefore the protected tenant was not occupying the premises in question on the determination of the protected tenancy. 9. Therefore no statutory tenancy could arise.

If the ordinary law as to joint tenancy, as it affected rights of property, was to be treated as applicable in all its strictness to section 3 (1) (a) of the 1968 Act, the logic of Mr Neuberger's propositions appeared unassailable.

His Lordship had come to the conclusion that on the true construction of section 3 (1) (a) the ordinary law as to joint tenancy did not have to be, and ought not to be, applied in all its strictness. He based that opinion, primarily at least, on the judgment of Lord Justice Scrutton in the Court of Appeal in *Howson v Buxton* ((1928) 97 LJKB 749). It was not a direct authority, but it appeared to his Lordship to decide that, where an Act of Parliament referred to "the tenant", and the letting was to two or more persons jointly, it was permissible for the court to hold, if so to do made better sense of the relevant statutory provision in its particular context, that one of those persons, by himself, might for certain purposes be treated as being "the tenant".

So, here, Miss Sadler could be treated, and should on the facts be treated, as having been "the protected tenant" immediately before the termination of the contractual tenancy, and as being "the statutory tenant" thereafter. Hence she had security of tenure under the Act.

After considering the authorities (*Fairclough v Berliner* ([1931] 1 Ch 60); *Lloyds Bank Ltd v Jones* ([1955] 2 QB 298); *McIntyre v Haddcastle* ([1948] 2 KB 82); *Turley v Panton* ([1957) 29 P & CR 397); *Jacobs v Chandhuri* ([1968] 2 QB 470) and *Howson v Buxton* his Lordship said that it seemed to him that the absence of express provisions in the Rent Acts as to the effect of joint tenancies had been an inadvertent gap. If that were so, and if the court's decision accorded with what Parliament would have enacted had its attention been directed to the particular problem which had arisen, it would be far better in the general interest that those parts of the gap which still remained—he suspected that they were neither few nor unimportant, particularly as regarded statutory joint tenancies—should be filled as the legislature would wish by an early and comprehensive Act. They should not be left to be filled in, piecemeal, by the courts over the years, at random as cases happened to arise and happened to be taken to various stages of appeal. Such a code of judge-made law, however admirable it might prove to be in the end, would be built up slowly, probably erratically (because the various problems would not come up for decision in any logical order), and most certainly, at no small cost in terms of human stress and anxiety and, in some cases, financial hardship to a large number of individuals, who, to their misfortune, would happen to be the litigants upon whose troubles the edifice of judge-made law would be built.

The reaction of the legislature to the decision in *Jacobs v Chandhuri*, in promptly amending the Landlord and Tenant Act, 1954, by introducing into it (by the Law of Property Act, 1969) the new section 41A, tended to show that its approach to the problem of joint tenants in the 1954 Act, if it had specifically directed its mind to the problem at the time, would have been consonant with the approach of Lord Justice Scrutton in *Howson v Buxton*.

The judgment of Lord Justice Scrutton in *Howson v Buxton* showed that, where the strict application of the doctrine of joint tenancy would lead to unreasonable results, or results which the legislature was unlikely to have intended, it was permissible for the court to conclude that the legislature did not so intend, but that, instead, in such a case, the phrase "the tenant", where there was a joint tenancy, was to be read as meaning "the joint tenants or any one or more of them".

It would be remembered that Mr Neuberger's proposition 7 asserted that the statutory tenancy could arise only if the dwelling-house could be said to be "*their* dwelling-house", ie, the dwelling-house occupied by Miss Sadler *and* Miss Lunt. Yet in *Howson v Buxton* "his goods" (the goods of "the tenant") applied to goods in respect of which the other joint tenant had no right of ownership.

There was thus authority that the doctrine of joint participation by joint tenants was not a sacrosanct or immutable doctrine of statutory interpretation where such phrases as "the tenant" and "the tenancy" were used. In the present case, for the purposes of section 3 (1) (a) of the 1968 Act, the freedom from strict doctrinal restraint should be held to apply.

LORD JUSTICE LAWTON, concurring, said that the 1968 Act gave protection to persons, not to legal concepts such as joint tenants; accordingly, he was entitled to construe section 3(1) (a) so as to allow one of two joint tenants to become "the statutory tenant". If Miss Sadler failed to pay the rent, she would lose her personal right to security of tenure and Mr Lloyd would be able to get possession.

LORD JUSTICE SHAW, also concurring, observed that if a joint tenant died during the term of a protected tenancy his survivors would unquestionably be entitled to qualify as statutory tenants, although the potential sources for payment of rent would have been reduced in number. The prospect of some possible detriment to a landlord was not sufficiently formidable to deflect the interpretation of section 3 (1) (a) from its plain objective.

Leave to Appeal to the House of Lords was refused.

Solicitors: Halsey, Lightly & Hemsley; Tyrer, Roxburgh & Dawson.

Foreign Report

Why the church bells rang in vain in Zamboanga





Armed women guerillas belonging to the rebel Muslim Liberation Front disembark on Mindanao Island during a recent flare up of civil war in the southern Philippines. This picture was captured by government troops during a recent raid on a guerilla camp near Zamboanga.

Just a little over a year ago many Filipinos believed they were about to witness the end of a devastating rebellion of Muslim secessionists in the southern islands of the archipelago. And it must be said that there was great room for optimism at the time. Under the sponsorship of Libya, both the Philippine Government and the movement of Muslim rebels, the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), had agreed to end five years of bitter fighting and negotiate a political settlement at the conference table under the terms of a cease-fire agreement.

In Zamboanga, a strategic port in the middle of the battle zone, church bells were ringing out heady messages of peace one year ago as the pact was ratified in Tripoli. But today, 12 months and a lot of fighting later, the ceasefire agreement is no longer worth the paper on which it is written.

In theory the agreement is still in effect, but in reality a new phase of fighting has turned the rebellion into one of Asia's major areas of conflict.

This little known but deadly civil war in South-East Asia has so far claimed the lives of an estimated 50,000 troops, rebels and civilians during the past six years of bitter fighting. Although the Government refuses to disclose official casualty figures, it is believed that the new upsurge in the level of fighting has accounted for another 2,000 lives during the past three months, since the ceasefire agreement was finally fractured in October last year. At the same time crucial funds have been drained from the economy to maintain some 30,000 troops in the southern region—and provide aid to thousands of refugees.

Although the Government and the rebels maintained the trappings of a political negotiating forum for more than six months last year, the ceasefire was in reality doomed to failure from the moment of its inception. Under the original terms of the Tripoli Pact the MNLF had agreed to lay down their arms and drop their outright demands for an independent Islamic state in return for the promise of a large measure of autonomy in 13 key provinces.

The area included large tracts of the Zamboanga Peninsula on Mindanao and the islands of Palanan, Tawi-Tawi, Sulu and Basilan in the south-western end of the archipelago.

The Muslims' demands for independence are in reality the legacy of centuries of economic neglect—an historic problem which can be traced back to the advent of Spanish colonial rule. President Marcos himself has recognized the cause of the neglected Muslim community in the south. Large sums of aid have been diverted towards the economic development of the region in recent years and the regime promised the area a limited measure of autonomy—provided the concessions do not conflict with the sovereignty and integrity of the Philippines.

However, in the cold light of existing realities the MNLF appears to be fighting for a lost and impossible cause. Essentially the MNLF has taken the unrealistic stand that a minority group of less than two million Muslims should be allowed to dominate eight million Christians and hill people in the proposed independent Islamic state. "If they ever did achieve their objective, the Muslims would be slaughtered by the Christians", Mr Eduardo Fernandez, a Filipino political scientist, pointed out in a paper recently.

In any event the political negotiations finally broke down in April last year after the results of a referendum in the 13 provinces rejected the government offer of autonomy.

At the same time the machinery of the ceasefire agreement began to founder as the rebels raised new and seemingly impossible demands for independence.

A White Paper, issued by the Government in October last year, sets out to explain how the political negotiations broke down in a deadlock in Tripoli and Manila last year. "Pursuing their grandiose plan, the rebels made outrageous demands which caused the collapse of the Manila talks in April, 1977. Among those demands were the formation of a provisional government to be run exclusively by rebel members and having command over 13 provinces. Another demand was for the raising of a separate army—paid, armed, trained and equipped by the Philippine Government, but under the direct and sole command of the rebel leadership. If granted these demands would have made a mockery of our national sovereignty and deprived the Republic of portions of its historic territory", the document declared.

The actual ceasefire agreement had been marred by minor clashes from the beginning but decisive return to the battlefield was marked in October by one of the worst atrocities in six years of fighting.

On October 10 last year the commander of the First Infantry Division, Brigadier General Teodulfo Bautista, and a group of 35 officers and men drove into the market place of Patikul town on Sulu Island to conduct routine ceasefire negotiations with the local rebel commander, Usman Sali. General Bautista and his men, who had conducted previous meetings with the rebels, were unarmed. As they greeted Sali, the rebels suddenly opened fire, killing Bautista and 34 other officers and men. One wounded survivor described how the bodies of victims were stripped of belongings and then mutilated with axes.

The atrocity, apparently a premeditated act, immediately touched off a new phase of intense fighting as the army mounted punitive operations throughout the area. Muslims claim that 400 innocent civilians were killed during a new phase of operations in October and November. The Government denies these allegations but there can be little doubt that the ceasefire has been relegated to the scrap heap.

At the same time the rebels have counterattacked the army with deadly ambushes and booby traps. In turn the army has brought in heavy artillery and air strikes to bombard rebel strongholds in the islands of Sulu and Basilan in recent weeks.

There is strong evidence to suggest that the rebels, rejected at the polls, took a calculated decision to return to the battlefield in June last year.

Captured documents, signed by the leader of the MNLF, Mr Nur Misuari, in Tripoli in June last year, instructed field commanders to "Take full advantage of remaining days of the ceasefire to stock up on ammunition, weapons and food supplies".

Misuari's instructions amount to a clear and explicit call to arms. "All talk about autonomy must now be abandoned, concentrate on complete freedom and the independence of the entire Moro homeland of Mindanao, Basilan, Sulu and Palawan", the rebel leader declared. Abandoning all pretences of maintaining the ceasefire, the 14 pages of captured instructions declare that, as their first priority, rebel commanders must attempt to clear government troops out of the entire Zamboanga Peninsula.

The document also instructs field officers to stockpile ammunition and food in preparation for a six to 12 month battle.

"But you must first master the science of hitting the enemy where he is weakest so that you can continuously accumulate a string of small victories to give you added strength and to help you in your crucial confrontation with the enemy", declared Misuari, a former professor of political science, exiled in Libya.

Although the rebels are not capable of mounting a full scale attack, there is little doubt that Misuari's orders have already touched off a new bitter phase of fighting.

According to the Philippine army, rebel officers can now command a strength of 10,000 armed men. Their weapons, supplied in the past by Libya and Muslim sympathizers in East Malaysia, include M15 rifles, M79 grenade launchers, obsolete carbines, 50mm mortars and homemade mines and booby traps.

Significantly the sudden flare up in the level of fighting began within days of the Sulu massacre. In accordance with instructions of the captured documents, the rebels landed 2,000 men in the area of Tabun, a strategic neck of the peninsula 90 kilometres north of Zamboanga City, last month.

In recent weeks the rebels have stepped up their attacks against hospitals, army posts and government installations on Sulu and Basilan islands. "They are not capable of mounting a major attack against large cities or towns. But the ambushes and mines are going to claim a lot more lives before this thing is finished. The MNLF has scrapped the ceasefire agreement and we cannot sit back any longer", a government field officer in Zamboanga says.

Peter Hazelhurst

Chief constable to pay £100 after rag assault

The Chief Constable of South Yorkshire was ordered at Sheffield County Court yesterday to pay £100 damages because one of his officers assaulted a student while arresting him during a rag stunt.

Mr Stanley Barratt, the chief constable, had been sued by Mr Paul Dunwell, aged 21, of Clovelly Road, Bridlington, a student at Sheffield Polytechnic, for £500. Mr Dunwell also alleged wrongful imprisonment and false arrest but those claims were rejected. He was awarded costs.

Judge Cotton said a rag stunt shortly before midnight on October 14, 1976, involve the erection of scaffolding to resemble a wedding cake on the roof of Sheffield Register Office. It was clear that the students expected police intervention if their plan was found out.

"The organizers were exceptionally naive", the judge said. "It did not occur to them the police might well misconstrue the attempt in which they were engaged and to a large degree I find the participants were responsible for the subsequent events in which five students were arrested."

The police thought it was a burglary attempt and two officers arrived in a police car. Mr Dunwell was arrested.

It was alleged that he had been subjected to unreasonable force. Witnesses had said his arm was put up his back by Police Constable Reginald Henderson. He had to go to hospital and wear a collar and cuff for three days. He had a black eye and split lip.

Judge Cotton said there was formidable evidence that in a crucial period Mr Dunwell suffered injury. The medical evidence clearly supported him.

Grant to universities is to rise by 2.5% next year

The Government's recurrent grant to universities is to go up by 2.5 per cent next year, official figures show. The Government had originally intended that the grant for 1978-79 should fall by about 1 per cent, as was indicated in the provisional figures published last March.

Details of the Government's planned recurrent expenditure on universities for this year and the next four years are published in *The Times Higher Educational Supplement today*. They show that although the five-year plan for universities has officially been abandoned it continues for civil servants in Whitehall.

The figures, which are all at constant prices, are: £525m for the present year, £572m for 1978-79, £587m for 1979-80, £604m for 1980-81 and £623m for 1981-82. That means that the grant will keep pace with the expected 12 per cent increase in university students by 1981.

The difference between this year's total grant and next year's is 8.9 per cent on paper, but £34m of the £47m increase is due to a change in the accounting procedures at the Department of Education and Science, which has meant that this year's grant appears smaller than it should be.

After discounting that "statistical freak", as the THES calls it, the rate of growth of the recurrent grant is 2.5 per cent next year, and 2.6, 2.9 and 3.1 for the following three years. All totals will be revised to take account of inflation.

University news

Leeds

Dr Jeremy Elston, of Nottingham University School of Agriculture, to be professor of crop science from July 1.

Strathclyde

Dr J. E. Smith, reader in applied microbiology, has been appointed to a personal professorship in the department.

25 years ago

From The Times of Monday, January 19, 1953

Stalin told of atom bomb

Washington, Jan 17.—President Truman has said that he gave Mr Stalin a broad hint about the creation by the United States of the first atom bomb during their 1945 conference in Potsdam, but the Soviet leader did not seem interested. The incident was related in an interview broadcast tonight by Mr Bryson Rash, White House correspondent for the American Broadcasting Company. It was one of a series of individual interviews the retiring President has granted to reporters who covered his administration. Mr Rash quoted Mr Truman as recalling: I received a very glowing telegram from a scientist describing the success of the first atom bomb test in the New Mexico desert. When that morning's session of the conference opened I walked around the table and told Stalin that the United States had just created a weapon of tremendous destructive power with perhaps 10 or 20 times the impact of any known explosive. Stalin answered in an off-hand manner: Well, that's very nice. What are you going to do with it? Mr Rash quoted Mr Truman as replying: I'm going to use it to end the war.—Reuter.

The politics of resistance that divided Greek from Turk

Rauf Denktash was at his desk, completing the thirty-second page of a "statement to the world". He shakes your hand warmly and moves to a large, leather armchair announcing casually that he has until 4.30 pm, which leaves 90 minutes. The official black Mercedes waits in the shade outside the front door. Not far away a high wall topped with barbed wire slices the city of Nicosia in two, separating the Turkish north of Cyprus from the Greek south. It has been like that since the war in 1974.

Mr Denktash declares that he has to go to Famagusta later that day to celebrate the opening of a hotel. He does not mention that the event provoked the Greek side into a bout of diplomatic fury because the Constantia Hotel was Greek-before the war and is no longer.

In northern Cyprus Mr Denktash is called the president. Abroad, he is recognized only as the leader of the Turkish Cypriots and the self-proclaimed Turkish Federated State of Cyprus does not in diplomatic terms exist. "We will get recognition one day. It takes time."

He will talk in glowing terms about the state of the economy in northern Cyprus, but he is exaggerating. Waving an arm nonchalantly towards the border, the so-called "green-line", he says: "They are doing well over there. We are doing well. We are separate now. The sooner the world appreciates that, the better."



Mr Denktash: "I cannot hate."

His first impression of life was at the age of two-and-half, when he moved house and his parents left his kitten behind. "I never forgave them for that." Soon afterwards his mother died and he was brought up mostly by grandparents, devout Muslims.

He speaks of Nicosia 50 years ago: "I remember British ladies collecting little kittens. They took them to the RSPCA men who destroyed them. I was always on the lookout for those ladies. I had a team of boys frightening the kittens off the street when the ladies came.

"In the village there were no roads and no sanitation. Fleas were rife, mice everywhere. But for a child it was great fun. I am grateful that my father never separated me from the villagers."

Turkish discontent reached the ears of Mr Denktash for the first time when he was seven, in a club in the centre of Nicosia, now Barclays Bank, where his father would gather with his friends over endless cups of black, Turkish coffee.

A Mr George Simms took over as headmaster of the English language school, and the young Denktash was enrolled. "Going to the English school was my first experience of meeting so many non-Turkish people. I soon had a reputation for being very patriotic."

He had six months left at school when his father, a judge, died. Mr Simms, the headmaster, refused to let him leave. His first job as an interpreter with the British Army (they gave him a sergeant's uniform) lasted three months. Justice in the army was simple—"the senior officer was always right."

Two Greek soldiers were accused of a crime, and Mr Denktash was told to interpret. "I withdrew because the confessions were extracted by beating. I knew it. I witnessed it. I gave evidence and they were acquitted. I had to get out."

And so the tedium of a civil service job. "My father's constant advice was not to become a civil servant. He said what the Turkish community needed was a strong lawyer with courage to defend justice and also a courageous journalist who would write things, no matter what came to him.

"In desperation I picked up *Pears Encyclopedia* and looked at the inns of court. Lincoln's Inn sounded nice so I applied there. Three months later the forms arrived. Mr Simms said I could not go to London because it was war.

"I taught first-formers at his school but it was not for me. Law was my vocation. Through the British Council I got a scholarship and went to Lincoln's Inn."

He returned in 1947 and set up an office as one of only four or five Turkish lawyers on the island. "My working habit was just as it is now. Non-stop. I began making good money."

Dr Kutcuk, who in 1960 became vice-president of Cyprus with President Makarios under a new constitution, began enticing Mr Denktash into politics. Three years ago he dislodged Dr Kutcuk as leader of the Turkish Cypriots in a straight election battle.

When Mr Denktash married, he contracted out of his right to divorce. "I wanted my wife to feel secure and happy and made the decision against the advice of my elders. It was a gallant thing to do. Whatever happened, I would not be able to divorce her."

He became convinced that organized resistance was necessary to advance the cause of the Turkish community. "My wife became sad. I said I was going into politics for a year to organize the community. The year never ended.

"I had set up the TMT (Turkish resistance movement) with a few friends to organize the individuals who were rushing around doing things.

"When the TMT issued its first pamphlet, taking over from its predecessor, Volkan, Dr Kutcuk asked who these fools were. We had not told him about TMT. He was happy with Volkan. He never got out of the feeling that he was left out of it.

"For a few years he was most uncomfortable about it. But he trusted me and if he had any worries he would come to me and I would placate him. We did not allow TMT to become an underground terrorist organization."

It was now in the late 1950s and there was bitter inter-communal strife. "Eventually TMT became more than a military force, it became a moral force. Everybody thought I was the leader but I was not. I was political adviser. Immediately after forming it I handed it over. It was a good mask because even the British and American intelligence thought I was the man who ran and decided everything. I was not." The leaders, he said, were former army officers from Turkey.

During the troubles in 1963 Mr Denktash went to the United Nations Security Council in New York. "In Ankara, when returning, I was told the Greeks had forbidden my entry into Cyprus and the British, who were policing the island until the United Nations arrived, could not guarantee safe entry for me."

Thus began an exile in Turkey, lasting four years, four months and 14 days until April 13, 1968.

In 1967 he caused a diplomatic incident by entering Cyprus illegally from Turkey. A report from *The Times* correspondent in Nicosia on November 12, 1967, said: "Mr Rauf Denktash, the former Turkish Cypriot leader who landed illegally in north-east Cyprus on October 31 and was arrested with two companions, was sent back to Turkey today without any charges being pressed against him.

"Mr Denktash had been held in custody since his arrest while the Cyprus Government considered whether to put him on trial for alleged offences against the state, including incitement of the Turkish community to armed rebellion in 1963."

Mr Denktash hauled himself from his chair, to prepare for his journey to Famagusta. Did he hate the Greeks? "I cannot hate. They say it is a weakness in a politician but hatred would spoil my sleep and my appetite."

Christopher Thomas

Science report

Bacteriology: Drug sensitivity

e of the most dramatic effects the widespread use of antics has been the advent of g-resistant bacteria. But two erican bacteriologists have e up with an apparent paradox. eral strains of gonococcus, the terium that causes gonorrhoea, e instead become more than ally sensitive to some of the biotics used against them. teriologists are still puzzling at why those strains should e evolved in a way that is of apparent advantage to them.

ver the years the gonococcus developed a low level of drug stance against a variety of biotics. That resistance seems e due to changes in the outer rs of the bacterial cell, which r its permeability to a wide ge of substances. (The resise against penicillin that the ococcus has recently acquired f a different sort. In that case bacterium produces an enzyme destroys penicillin.)

Barry Eisenstein and Dr lerick Sparling, of North Carolina University Medical School, have found that about 15 per cent of gonococci isolated from patients in North Carolina were hypersensitive to the antibiotics erythromycin and fusidic acid, as well as to certain detergents and dyes.

They have traced the hypersensitivity to changes in a gene that specifies some of the proteins that make up the outer cell layer. Genetic analysis of the hypersensitive bacteria has shown that they were originally strains that had acquired the low-level drug resistance but have acquired yet another mutation, which not only cancels out the drug resistance but makes the cells even more sensitive.

A possible explanation put forward by the authors for that apparent paradox is that the acquisition of low-level drug resistance through changes in the outer layers of the bacterial cell wall is deleterious to the bacterium in other ways. The bacteria apparently then overcome that disadvantage by further changes in the cell wall, which in turn make them unusually sensitive to the antibiotics.

There is laboratory evidence that gonococci with low-level drug resistance do not grow so well (in the absence of antibiotics) as normal bacteria do, and that the acquisition of hypersensitivity is accompanied by a return to normal growth. However, as the authors point out, nobody knows whether that is true for gonococci infecting the human body, and there may well be some other explanation for the persistence of drug hypersensitivity apparently against the bacterium's best interests.

By Nature-Times News Service.
Source: *Nature*, January 19 (271 242; 1978).

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Stock Exchange Prices

Electricals to the fore

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Jan 16. Dealings End, Jan 27. § Contango Day, Jan 30. Settlement Day, Feb 7

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

1977/78 High	Low	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
101 13/16	95¾	Treas 9½% 1978	100½	..	8.957	5.622
104¼	97¾	Treas 10½% 1978	102½	..	10.244	5.144
100¾	90 23/32	Exch 5¼% 1976-78	99¾	+1/16	5.022	5.644
107	98¾	Treas 11½% 1979	104 11/16	+1/16	10.972	6.997
97¼	84 13/16	Treas 3% 1979	96¾	..	3.150	6.086
95¼	85¾	Elec 4½% 1974-79	96¾	..	4.476	6.649
106 3/16	92½	Treas 10½% 1979	104¼	..	10.064	7.943
97½	84¾	Elec 3½% 1976-79	95¾	..	3.661	6.084
106¾	87¾	Treas Cnv 9% 1980	101¼	..	8.844	8.000
105¾	88¾	Treas 9½% 1980	102¾	+¼	9.291	8.413
96	83¾	Treas 3½% 1977-80	94¼	..	3.714	6.121
94¼	83¾	Fund 5½% 1978-80	95¾	..	5.805	7.398
112¾	96½	Exch 13% 1980	109¾	+1/16	11.919	9.282
108¾	92¾	Treas 11½% 1981	105¾	+1/16	10.920	9.411
94¾	77 13/16	Treas 3½% 1979-81	91¾	+1/16	3.830	6.661
104	88 1/16	Treas 9½% 1981	100 15/16	+1/16	9.671	9.444
97¾	98¾	Exch 8¼% 1981	96¾	+1/16	8.521	9.368
110¼	97¾	Exch 9¾% 1981	100¼	+1/16	9.488	9.473
97¼	87 11/16	Exch 3% 1981	87¼	..	3.419	6.932
113 3/16	96¼	Exch 12¾% 1981	109¾	..	11.654	9.650
100¾	83¼	Treas 8¼% 1980-82	96	+¼	8.673	9.109
93¼	72¾	Treas 3% 1982	85¾	+¼	3.567	7.178
119¾	101¼	Treas 14% 1982	114¾	+¼	12.206	9.779
98¾	93¾	Treas 8¼% 1982	95¾	+¼	8.631	9.456
103¾	93¾	Exch 9¼% 1982	98¾	+½	9.367	9.683
87¾	81¾	Exch 3% 1983	83½	+¼	3.641	7.208
114¾	98¾	Treas 12% 1983	113¾	+¼	10.856	9.610
101¾	96½	Treas 9¼% 1983	98¾	+¼	9.415	9.678
95	73¾	Fund 5½% 1982-84	88¾	+¼	6.235	8.013
99¾	77¾	Treas 8¼% 1984-86	95¾	+¼	8.893	9.272
87¾	67	Fund 6½% 1985-87	86¾	+¼	7.654	8.933
92¾	68¾	Treas 7¾% 1985-88	88¾	+¼	8.777	9.591
73½	49¾	Trans 3% 1978-88	67¾	+¼	4.474	7.633
75¾	54¾	Treas 5% 1986-89	74	+¼	6.884	8.782
120½	90¾	Treas 13% 1990	113¾	+¼	11.449	10.933
93½	67¾	Treas 8¼% 1987-90	88½	+½	9.427	10.034
111	90¾	Treas 11¾% 1991	105¾	+¾	11.219	11.056
73¾	54	Fund 5¾% 1987-91	72¾	+¾	7.994	9.514
117	86¾	Treas 12¾% 1992	110¾	+¾	11.497	11.203
96¾	89¾	Treas 10% 1992	92¾	+¾	10.678	10.897
113	86¾	Exch 12¼% 1992	106¾	+¾	11.407	11.230
113½	84¾	Treas 12½% 1993	109¾	+¾	11.456	11.257
72¾	51¾	Fund 6% 1993	71¾	+¾	8.681	9.830
125	96	Treas 13¾% 1993	118¾	+¾	11.798	11.429
123¾	99	Treas 14½% 1994	127¾	+¾	11.897	11.403
114¾	94¾	Exch 12½% 1994	107¾	+¾	11.501	11.342
91¾	69¾	Treas 9% 1994	89	+¾	10.296	10.627
110¾	97¾	Treas 12% 1995	105½	+¾	11.364	11.259
51¾	32¾	Gas 3% 1990-95	51¾	+¾	5.934	8.818
119¾	87¾	Treas 12¾% 1995	112¾	+¾	11.550	11.374
91¾	67	Treas 9% 1992-96	89½	+½	10.425	10.731
133¾	101¼	Treas 15¼% 1996	130¼	+¾	12.020	11.664
123½	90¾	Exch 13¼% 1996	118¾	+¾	11.654	11.448
50	32	Rdmptn 3% 1986-96	49½	+¾	6.194	8.806
121	87¾	Treas 13¼% 1997	112¾	+¾	11.644	11.453
99¾	90¾	Exch 10½% 1997	94¾	+¾	10.989	11.068
99¾	67¾	Treas 8¾% 1997	87¾	+¾	10.456	10.782
77¾	51	Treas 6¾% 1995-98	70¾	+¾	9.733	10.410
135¾	103¾	Treas 15½% 1998	134¾	+¾	11.879	11.690
96¾	66¾	Treas 9½% 1999	89¾	+¾	10.618	10.786
43¾	27¾	Fund 3½% 1999-04	41¾	+¾	8.374	9.608
81½	57¾	Treas 8% 2002-06	79½	+½	10.373	10.545
81½	40¾	Treas 5½% 2008-12	57	+½	10.002	10.269
81	53½	Treas 7¾% 2012-15	75	+½	10.322	10.406
34¾	25¾	Consols 4%	36¾	+¼	10.891	..
34¾	22¾	War Ln 3½%	36¾	+¼	9.656	..
34¾	20¾	Conv 3½%	36¾	+¼	9.261	..
25¾	20¾	Treas 3%	25¾	+¼	11.019	..
24¾	17¾	Consols 2½%	23¾	+¼	10.636	..
24	17¾	Treas 2½% Aft 75	23½	+¼	11.003	..

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

High	Low	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
101½	91¾	Aust 5½% 76-78	101¼	..	5.509	6.505
96¾	79½	Aust 5½% 77-80	95	+¼	5.802	8.524
[illegible]	60¾	Aust 5½% 81-82	95¼	..	6.349	9.462
87¾	69¾	Aust 6% 81-83	87¾	..	7.301	9.538
96	77¾	Aust 7% 79-81	95	..	7.877	9.577
90	60	Chilean Mixed	81	..	..	..
79½	61¾	E Africa 5½% 77-83	79½	..	7.877	12.869
340	197	German 4½% 1930	340	..	..	..
42	33½	Hungary 4½% 1924	40	..	..	..
94¾	80¾	Ireland 7½% 81-83	98	+¼	..	..
95½	84¾	Jamaica 7½% 77-79	96	..	8.074	10.686
291	225	Japan Ass 4% 1910	275	+4	..	..
80	63	Japan 6% 83-88	80	-½	..	..
75	65	Kenya 5% 78-82	76	• ..	6.632	12.220
86	69	Malaya 7½% 78-82	84	• ..	8.879	12.072
96½	81½	N Z 6% 76-80	96½	+¼	6.371	9.129
79	59¾	N Z 7½% 88-92	75¾	+¼	9.869	10.977
88	69¾	N Z 7½% 83-86	87¾	+¼	8.612	9.912
91	74	S Rhd 6% 78-81	89	..	6.741	10.422
91	74	Nyasa 6% 78-81	89	..	6.741	10.422
155	145	Peru 6% Ass	155	..	..	..
94	82	S Africa 9½% 79-81	94	..	..	..
70	50	S Rhd 2½% 65-70	60	-2	..	..
65	[illegible]	S Rhd 4½% 87-92	55	..	..	..
90	44	S Rhd 6% 78-81	90	..	..	..
55	43	Spanish 4%	48	..	..	..
80½	67	Tang 5½% 78-82	80½	..	7.338	12.719
99	60	Uruguay 3½%	92	+2	..	..

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

High	Low	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
27	20¾	L C C 3% 1920	26	..	11.871	..
84½	64¾	L C C 5% 80-83	83½	..	6.059	9.441
93	72	L C C 5½% 77-81	92¾	+¼	5.930	7.820
86¾	82	L C C 5½% 82-84	83¾	..	6.008	8.981
75½	53¾	L C C 5½% 85-87	74¾	..	7.463	9.867
98¾	81¾	L C C 6% 76-79	96¾	..	6.199	8.198
78	53¾	L C C 6% 35-90	76¾	+¼	8.804	10.094
75¾	53	G L C 6½% 90-92	71¾	+¼	9.408	10.881
100½	82	G L C 9½% 80-82	98	+¼	9.651	10.027
107¾	93¾	G L C 12½% 1982	106¾	+¼	11.761	10.644
111½	91	G L C 12½% 1983	106½	• ..	11.857	10.757
100	82¾	C of L 6½% 75-78	99¾	• ..	6.519	7.040
85¾	70½	C of L 6½% 80-82	81¾	..	7.405	9.852
92½	69¾	Ag Mt 7½% 81-84	89¾	..	8.724	10.112
113¾	56¾	Ag Mt 9½% 91-93	76¾	+¼	10.441	11.316
73½	52¾	Ag Mt 6½% 85-90	73	+¼	9.371	10.986
91½	73¾	Belfast 6½% 77-80	91½	..	7.103	10.047
99½	84½	Brighton 6½% 76-79	98¼	..	6.613	7.877
98¾	85	Camden 6½% 77-79	98¾	..	6.590	7.673
91¾	73½	Croydon 6½% 78-81	90	..	7.493	9.941
99¾	83½	Edin 6½% 77-79	99¾	• ..	6.554	7.379
103	80	Glasgow 9½% 80-82	97	..	9.832	10.034
100	89	Gwich 6½% 76-78	99¾	..	6.763	7.119
110¼	96¾	Liverpl 13½% 1981	109½	+¼	12.342	10.229
33	22¾	Met Water B 34-03	33	..	9.414	11.691
99	76½	N I 7% 79-80	99	..	7.300	13.003
[illegible]	80	N I 8% 82-84	84	+¼	8.481	10.846
99¾	85	N I Elec 6½% 81-83	89¾	+½	7.805	10.927
100	84½	Notts 6½% 76-78	99¾	..	6.769	7.336
97½	84	S'hend 5½% 77-79	95¾	+¼	5.889	7.811
85	60¾	Swark 6½% 83-86	83¾	..	8.204	9.819
94½	77¾	Surrey 6½% 76-80	94¼	..	6.365	8.974

Investment Dollar Premium 77½% (75¼%).
Premium Conversion Factor 0.7564.

FOREIGN STOCKS

1977/78 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
54½	40½	Bayer	£43	+¼	197	4.6	19.0
134	114	Commerzbank	£14¾	+¼	44.2	3.1	16.5
22¾	17½	Cp Fn Paris	£19¾	+½	187	9.4	6.5
52	43	EBES	£46¾	-¼	321	6.0	..
23	14	Ericsson	£18¾	-¼	69 2	3.7	21.1
23	6	Finsider	..	..	..	..	..
14	4½	Granges	£9¼	+¼	..	..	..
500	385	Hoechst	413	-15	19 7	4.7	14.3
14	8	Montecatini E	10	..	..	..	..
650	470	Robeco Fl 5	500	+14	29 7	5.0	26.6
451	325	Rolinco Subs Fl 5	347	+9	..	..	44.8
100	30	Snia Viscosa	32	..	..	..	..
865	710	Thyssen-Huette	765	+10	..	..	13.5
74¾	42	Volkswagen	£67½	-¼	..	..	..

DOLLAR STOCKS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
10 11/16	8¼	Brascan	£9½	-1/16	37.4e	6.8	3.2
12	6 29/32	BP Canada	£9¾	..	..	..	..
13 7/16	9¾	Can Pac Ord	£10¼	+¼	47.0	4.6	7.8
16¾	9¾	El Paso	£10¾	+½	41.7	3.9	19.9
45½	27¾	Exxon Corp	£29¾	-1¼	..	..	..
35	30¾	Fluor	£23¾	-½	63 7	2.8	10.1
23½	16 9/16	Hollinger	£17¾	+¼	..	..	..
32¾	24¾	Hud Bay Oil	£27¾	+¼	28.8	1.1	51.3
24¾	14 9/16	Husky Oil	£16 9/16	+¼	..	..	..
28¾	16¾	INCO	£10¼	-¼	56.3	5.3	8.9
17¾	8½	IU Int	£7½	-¼	52 4	7.0	10.3
33¾	19¾	Kaiser Alum	£20	+¼	91.4	4.1	..
15 11/16	7¾	Massey-Ferg	£7¾	+¼	58.1	6.3	2.7
17¾	11½	Norton Simon	£12¾	+½	43.7	3.4	10.2
27¾	20	Pacific Petrol	£24¾	-¼	..	..	..
24¾	17¾	Pan Canadian	£18¾	-½	..	..	..
200	130	Steep Rock	142	+2	..	..	..
12¾	8¾	Trans Can P	£9	-½	..	..	..
42	13¾	US Steel	£21¼	+1¼	..	..	..
725	725	White Pass	725	..	15.9	2.2	21.0
17¾	7¾	Zapata Corp	£11¾	-¼	13.7	1.3	5.8

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
305	193	Alexs Discount	293	-5	22.0	7.5	53.7
395	350	Allen H & Ross	385	..	46.5	9.0	9.2
164	98½	Allied Irish	161	-2	10.6b	6.1	5.7
195	106	Arb-Latham	165	..	14.3	8.7	11.3
357	252	ANZ Grp	303	-5	11.6b	4.4	17.0
22¾	13½	Bank America	£13¾	+1½	40.0	3.1	12.4
363	203½	Bk of Ireland	330	..	20.1b	5.7	6.6
17	14	Bk Leumi Israel	16	..	1.1	5.8	4.7
200	170	Bk Leumi UK	170	..	11.2	6.6	14.9
500	370	Bk of NSW	400	+5	16.8	4.7	8.0
315	223	Bk of Scotland	315	..	18.5	5.2	8.9
34¾	21¾	Bnks Trst NY	£24	-1	175	7.3	8.7
345	227	Barclays Bank	345	+2	18.4	4.7	8.6
210	115	Brown Shipley	210	..	14.0	6.7	7.6
354	223	Cater Ryder	308	-2	26.4	8.6	..
28¾	17¾	Chase Man	£19¾	-¾	128	6.6	9.2
29¾	13¾	Citicorp	£14¾	-¾	61.7	4.2	7.8
53	23	Clive Discount	51	..	7.2	6.9	9.2
230	150	Com Bk of Aust	183	r -5	10.3	5.6	8.5
170	113	Com Bk of Syd	125	-5	8.3	6.6	..
17¾	12¾	C De France	£14 1/16	..	131	9.2	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	First Nat Fin	3½	-¼	..	..	..
12½	7	Fraser Ans	13¼	..	..	..	..
210	130	Gerrard & Nat	194	+4	12.4	6.4	5.3
53	37	Gibbs A	45	..	3.0	6.6	16.5
277	161½	Gillett Bros	250	..	22.4	9.5	11.6
124	66	Grindlays Hldgs	118	+1	4.6	3.9	6.3
250	150	Guinness Peat	206	+3	15.1	7.3	10.2
[illegible]	12	Hambros £20	£15	..	144	8.0	..
257	142	Do Ord	207	..	14.4	7.0	6.0
116	74	Hill Samuel	94	..	6.7	7.2	8.2
340½	223	Hong K & Shang	249	+7	7.7b	3.1	21.4
[illegible]	54¾	Jessel Toynbee	90	..	6.2	7.1	..
190	113	Joseph L	180	..	12.0	6.7	..
51	21	Keyser Ullmann	45	..	0.5	1.1	..
90	42	King & Shaxson	68	..	5.1	7.6	6.6
124	76	Kleinwort Ben	112	+2	5.9	5.2	9.3
298	195	Lloyds Bank	288	..	13.2	4.6	6.6
177	92	Mercury Secs	131	-1	5.1	3.9	6.5
395	242	Midland	395	+7	20.6	5.2	6.9
43	36	Minster Assets	39½	-¼	3.3b	9.0	6.7
240	163	Nat of Aust	183	+3	8.7	4.8	15.8
81	58	Nat Com Bk Grp	81	+2	4.0	4.8	4.6
298	203	Nat W'minster	292	+2	16.5	5.7	6.8
40	39	Ottoman	£30	..	250	6.4	11.6
65	42	Rea Bros	62	..	2.4	3.8	13.3
21¾	14 11/16	Royal of Can	£15 15/16	+¼	68.8	4.4	12.2
490	290	Schroders	440	..	15.7	3.6	10.3
290	189½	Seccombe Mar	250	..	18.7	7.5	7.4
100	54	Smith St Aubyn	82	+1	7.3	8.9	..
490	291	Standard Chart	423	+3	27.6	6.5	6.1
515	295	Union Discount	470	+5	32.4	6.9	10.9
74	37	Wintrust	65	..	4.6	7.0	25.9

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
96	58	Allied	87½	• -1	6.0n	6.8	11.2
161	87	Bass Charrgtn	150	-6	7.3	4.9	10.1
42	26	Belhaven Grp	40	..	..	..	..
214	79½	Bell A.	232	-4	7.4	3.2	9.3
142	82	Boddingtons	142	-2	5.9	4.2	15.1
119	64	Brown M	108	..	5.9	5.6	12.4
177	98	Bulmer H P	134	-1	4.9	3.6	7.8
160	71	Burtonwood	135	+1	4.3	3.1	10.5
68	40	C of Ldn Dfd	58	• -1	3.6	6.2	22.8
160	100	Devenish	160	-2	8.9	5.6	5.4
191½	119	Distillers	173	+8	9.9	5.7	10.9
605	150	Glenlivet Dist	500	h ..	6.4	1.3	12.5
106	54	Greenall	108	+2	4.0	3.7	10.7
240	152	Greene King	217	• -3	10.0	5.0	12.1
195	124	Guinness	187	+1	10.6	5.7	9.6
143	93	Hardys & H'sons	140	• -3	10.6	7.6	8.4
135	53	Highland	158	-7	4.4	2.9	23.5
100	35	Invergordon	97	+4	3.2	3.3	11.7
172	42	Irish Distillers	124	+1	5.4	4.3	19.4
55	31	Marston	53	-1	2.7	4.9	8.5
79½	46	Scot & New'castle	67½	-3½	4.9	7.3	14.8
19¾	11¾	Seagram	£12½	+¼	45.7	3.3	10.0
85	40	SA Breweries	60	..	6.3	10.6	4.2
107	42	Tomatin	103	+2	4.1	4.0	30.2
415	228	Vaux	393	-1	24.4	6.4	10.9
96½	58½	Whitbread 'A'	92½	+3½	5.6	6.0	10.5
99	80	Do B	92	+2	5.6	6.1	10.4
94	53	Whitbread Inv	94	..	5.7	6.8	23.1
200	114	Wolverhampton	196	..	8.7	4.4	11.6

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

1977/78 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
122	77	AAH	121	+1	8.3	6.9	8.9
142	86	AB Electronic	106	..	7.6	7.1	7.4
38	26	AC Cars	38	..	1.5	3.8	9.5
89	32	AGB Research	89	+2	3.5	3.9	14.7
229½	134	APV Hldgs	217	-2	8.1	3.8	8.6
73	43	Aaronson Bros	61	..	2.8	4.6	6.9
115	62	Acrow	114	..	3.6	3.2	13.0
98	52	Do A	87	..	3.6	4.2	9.9
41	11	Adda Int	40½	-½	0.5	1.9	..
282	150	Adwest Group	236	-1	15.2	5.9	7.1
63	34	Aeron't & Gen	57	..	3.5	6.1	10.2
62	42	Airfix Ind	51	..	4.6	9.0	6.7
131	79	Albright & W	102	..	6.5	6.4	6.6
96	69	Alcan 10½%	£90½	..	1050	11.6	..
144	71	Do 9% Cnv	£142	-8	900	6.3	..
300	205	Alginate Ind	295	..	19.7	6.7	10.9
77	44	Allen E. Balfour	60	+1	6.6	10.9	..
56½	29½	Allen W. G.	54	..	3.9	7.2	6.0
100¾	44¾	Allied Colloids	70	..	2.4	3.4	13.3
66	43	Allied Insulators	64	..	5.3	8.3	7.7
14	7½	Allied Plant	14	+1	1.1	7.6	8.4
50	19	Allied Polymer	50	h ..	3.4	6.7	24.5
195	73½	Allied Retailers	195	+10	13.2	6.8	9.4
46	19	Alpine Hldgs	42	..	2.5	5.9	26.1
282	210	Amal Metal	277	..	21.5	7.7	5.4
138	57¾	Amal Power	127	+2	8.0	6.3	7.1
41	21	Amber Day	39½	..	3.0	7.7	5.7
18	8	Amber Ind Hldgs	16	..	0.8a	4.7	2.4
96	41	Anchor Chem	70	..	6.0	8.6	7.8
57½	34	Anderson Strath	49	+1	3.8	7.8	6.6
90	48½	Anglia TV 'A'	82	..	6.3	7.7	6.1
540	390	Anglo Amer Ind	440	..	42.9	9.7	4.1
42	22	Ang Swiss Hldgs	34	+1	..e	..	..
91	49	Appleyard	91	..	6.7	7.4	8.0
39½	18½	Aquascutum 'A'	39	..	2.1	5.4	8.8
121	69	Arlington Mtr	121	r ..	11.7	9.7	9.2
75	38	Armitage Shanks	71	+1½	6.5	9.1	10.3
73	39	Armst Equip	60	-1	3.1	5.1	10.3
53	44	Asprey 9½% Pf	50	..	6.0	12.0	..
94	55¾	Ass Biscuit	84	+2	4.8	5.7	8.1
173	85	Ass Book	170	+1	6.1	3.6	7.5
76½	48	Ass Brit Food	62	• -1	3.3	5.3	6.3
142	82	Ass Engineer	121	..	7.1	5.9	6.3
68	36	Ass Fisheries	65	..	1.9	2.9	13.1
62	26½	Ass Leisure	59½	+2½	4.3	7.3	10.9
196	121	Ass News	166	-2	8.1	4.9	9.5
55½	30	Ass Paper	55½	+5	4.5	8.1	..
294	163	Ass Port Cement	260	+3	13.1	5.0	8.7
119	69½	Ass Tel 'A'	110	+1	9.9	9.0	7.6
38	23	Ass Tooling	36	..	3.5	13.3	20.2
39	23	Astbury & Madley	39	..	1.7	4.2	6.1
51	27	Atkins Bros	50	..	5.6	11.1	7.8
43	27	Audiotronic	34	..	..e	..	8.4
37	22	Ault & Wiborg	32½	..	2.9	8.8	6.9
98	56	Aurora Hldgs	98	+2	7.9	8.0	4.7
70	30	Austin E.	70	..	5.5	7.8	5.0
113½	51	Automotive Pd	100½	-½	2.8	2.8	8.1
34	14½	Avana Grp	32½	+1	1.6	4.8	8.1
174	113	Averys	153	+1	8.3	5.4	9.2
187	74	Avon Rubber	196	-3	14.1	7.2	2.9
307	235	B.A.T. Ind	277	+10	20.0	7.2	5.9
260	203	Do Dfd	238	-7	..	..	..
48	39	BBA Grp	42	..	3.4	5.5	9.1
156	87	BICC	115	+4	10.0	8.7	13.7
82	61	BOC Int	77½	-1½	4.8	6.1	5.3
278	111	BPB Ind	240	+1	11.0	4.6	7.4
50	26	BPM Hldgs 'A'	47	-1	4.3	9.2	6.3
41½	17½	BSG Int	41	-1	3.2	7.8	6.8
151	88	B&R Ltd	96	+5	7.1	7.4	4.3
202	142½	BTR Ltd	236	-1	13.8	5.8	8.2
144	70	Babcock & W	115	+1	8.0	6.9	5.0
36	21	Baggeridge Brk	34	+2	3.5	10.4	10.5
9½	3	Bailey C.H. Ord	9¼	+½	0.3	3.8	71.2
169	93	Baird W.	158	..	14.1	8.9	6.0
112	65	Baker Perkins	95	..	6.3	6.6	5.7
53	29½	Bambergers	48	+1	4.5	9.4	5.4
15	3	Barker & Dobson	13½	+½	..e	..	..
209	144	Barlow Rand	191	..	16.5	9.1	3.7
74	39	Barr & Wallace	71	..	5.1	7.2	6.9
72	37	Do A	69	..	5.1	7.4	6.7
123	56½	Barratt Devs	120	+3	12.2b	10.2	5.6
54	34	Barrow Hepbn	49	+1	5.6	11.4	6.6
53	40	Barton & Sons	52	+1	5.0	9.5	4.9
153	69	Bassett G.	162	+4	7.8	5.1	9.4
99	29	Bath & P'land	90	+3	5.0	6.2	4.5
67	37	Beales J.	57	..	4.0	6.9	4.2
193	66	Beatson Clark	172	..	7.6	4.4	6.9
51	29½	Beauford Grp	50	..	4.6	9.2	8.5
73¾	48	Beckman A.	71	..	6.8	9.5	7.9
690	372	Beecham Grp	642	+7	28.0	4.4	13.4
83	29½	Bejam Grp	75	+7	2.2	2.9	9.3
85	54	Bemrose Corp	69	-1	5.8	8.4	6.8
70	22½	Benn Bros	62	..	3.3	5.3	10.0
227	148¾	Berisf'd S & W	218	+2	12.6	5.7	3.7
58	31	Berisfords	56	..	3.4	5.9	6.1
32	16	Bem & May	32	..	4.3	8.2	9.1
166	122	Bestobell	159	..	14.3	9.0	8.2
68	25	Bett Bros	67	..	3.6	3.9	7.3
227	102	Bibby J.	227	+5	10.1	4.4	7.3
74	54	Birmid Qualcst	68	+4	6.2	9.1	8.2
77	50	Birm'gham Mint	61	..	6.6	10.8	6.6
230	148	Bishops Stores	180	..	3.7	2.1	10.1
205	57	Do A NV	147	..	3.7	2.5	8.3
123	68	Black & Edg'tn	116	..	6.4	5.6	15.3
48	15	Blackman & C	18½	..	..	..	33.0
93	49	Blackwd Hodge	81	+1	4.4	5.4	7.3
27½	15	Blackwood Mt	27	..	..	..	15.5
245	122	Blagden & N	243	-2	18.2	7.5	9.2
72	39	Blundell Perm	66	+½	4.4	6.8	8.9
13	7½	Boardman K. O.	13½	..	1.6	11.8	3.3
73	33	Bodycote	72	-1	3.4	4.7	7.0
28	17	Bonsor Eng	22	..	2.0	8.3	12.7
240	128	Booker McCon	230	+2	10.7	4.7	10.5
185	84	B'sey & H'wkes	158	..	7.3	3.9	7.7
157	97	Boot H.	132	..	12.5	9.4	5.9
242	118	Boots	218	-2	4.3	2.0	16.7
97	71	Borthwick T.	72	+1	9.4	13.0	9.9
20½	14	Boulton W.	20	..	2.1	10.4	6.5
218	160	Bowater Corp	176	..	14.7	8.4	8.3
66	34	Bowthrpe Hldgs	58	..	2.3	4.0	7.1
88	62	Braby Leslie	87	+1	8.0	9.1	5.0
76	60	Brady Ind	73	..	8.6	11.8	13.9
75	57	Do A	70	..	8.6	11.8	13.9
40	23¾	Braham Millar	37	..	2.3	6.2	5.0
43½	17	Braid Grp	43	..	2.1	4.9	6.1
157	67½	Braithwaite	145	-1	6.1	4.2	4.1
114	44½	Brammer H.	110	..	6.4	5.8	10.3
58	38	Bremner	50	..	5.8	11.6	10.1
206	90	Brent Chem Int	189	+2	3.7	1.9	15.6
47½	25	Brent Walker	47½	..	1.7a	3.6	21.6
36	22	Brickhouse Dud	35	..	3.3	9.5	6.9
172	105	Bridon	117	+2	9.6	8.2	6.3
41½	22	Bright J. Grp	38	..	3.7	9.7	6.8
48½	26	Brit Car Auctn	42	..	3.0	7.1	10.3
17	11	Brit Enkalon	13	..	..	..	..
346	187	Brit Home Strs	221	+3	8.9	4.2	17.8
25	20	Brit Leyland	20	..	..	..	1.5
120½	90	Brit Northrop	102	..	..	..	3.7
49½	31	Brit Printing	46	..	4.8	10.5	7.4
50	50	Brit Sun Spec	95	+1	7.2	8.4	9.9
490	279	Brit Sugar	465	..	29.2e	6.3	5.2
70¾	30½	Brit Syphon Ind	61	+1	4.6	7.5	8.3
60	20½	Brit Tar Prod	56½	-½	2.1	3.6	9.9
90	44	Brit Vita	89	-3	3.1	3.5	6.4
27½	13½	Brittains	27	+1	2.1	7.9	22.0
63	44	Brockhouse Ltd	63	+4	5.5	8.7	6.0
86	41	Brocks Grp	71	+1	5.1	7.2	12.5
715	383	Broken Hill	415	+15	19.3	4.7	41.5
40	30	Bronx Eng	37	..	2.4	6.4	5.7
71	35	Brook St Bur	65	..	6.4	9.8	16.8
36	38	Brooke Bond	46½	-1	4.2	9.0	3.8
18	11	Brooke Tool	19	..	..	..	10.8
121	49	Brotherhood P.	121	+8	9.6h	7.2	4.3
100	74	Brown & Tawse	100	+2	4.9	6.8	6.4
55	19	BRK	51	..	3.7	8.2	12.1
24	12	Brown Bros Cp	22½	..	1.6	7.2	13.9
261	95	Brown J.	249	+6	12.1	4.9	6.0
124	55	Bruntons	109	..	10.6	9.7	7.7
40	17	Bryant Hldgs	40	+2	3.4	8.6	9.4
132	86	Bullough Ltd	124	-2	8.6	7.0	5.6
49	28	Bulmer & Lumb	43	..	4.9	11.0	5.4
120	57	Bunzl Pulp	107	+2	7.4	6.9	4.2
64	35	Burco Dean	59	..	5.6	9.5	5.8
38	22	Burgess Prod	38	..	3.5	9.3	5.9
194	64	Burnett H'shire	172	..	4.1	2.4	8.2
184	63	Do A NV	170	..	4.1	2.4	8.1
39	16	Burns And'son	33	-½	2.3	5.8	5.5
17¾	9	Burrell & Co	14½	-¼	1.4	9.7	7.5
183	130	Burt Boulton	165	..	15.4	8.3	5.3
130	51	Burton Grp	130	-4	3.3	1.7	..
119	39	Do A	119	+3	2.3	1.9	..
75	43	Bury & Masco	73	+1	6.4	8.6	10.8
89	30	Butterfld-Harvy	82½	• ..	3.1e	5.3	5.7

C — E

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
33	13¾	CH Industrials	30	-½	2.1	7.1	5.1
59½	35½	Cadbury Sch	63	-1	4.1	7.5	10.8
107	70	Caffyns	106	..	6.7	8.2	3.6
55	41	C'bread Robey	52	..	2.3	4.4	14.5
132	48	Campari	132	..	2.8	2.1	6.5
121	64	Do B	121	..	..	..	..
82	45½	Camrex Hldgs	73	-2	6.0	8.2	6.1
64	36	Canning W.	64	+1	5.3	8.3	10.6
136	97	Cape Ind	115	..	11.5	10.0	3.9
75	37	Caplan Profile	75	• ..	7.3	9.7	4.9
90	39¾	Capper Neill	79	-2	3.2	4.6	9.1
95	35	Caravans Int	89	-1	7.0	7.9	3.4
88	36	Carelo Eng	67	-3	4.5	6.8	6.7
51	32	Carless Capel	38	+1	1.3	3.4	9.8
171	60	Carlton Ind	171	+2	8.5	4.8	7.9
76	48	Carpets Int	53	-1	6.1	11.4	5.8
49½	16½	Carr J. (Don)	44	..	1.4	3.2	8.8
41	22½	Carr'on V'iy	41	-2	3.0	7.3	11.1
110	63¾	Carroll P. J.	107	..	9.2	8.6	8.5
45	25	Casket S Hldgs	43	..	3.0	6.8	5.4
35	7	Causton Sir J.	10½	..	..	..	4.8
165	88	Cawoods	137	+1	5.3	3.9	10.1
39½	15	Celestion	35	-½	0.0	2.6	10.0
127	54½	Cement Rdstone	126	-3	6.9	5.5	10.9
54	35	Cen & Sheer	47	..	3.4	7.2	8.4
71	42	Central Man	71	+3	4.0	5.7	3.9
164	68¼	Centreway Ltd	163	• -1	16.5	9.0	5.2
42	34	Ch'mon & Hill	37	..	3.9	10.4	2.9
58½	27½	Chamberl'n Grp	58	..	4.2	7.3	7.6
33	8½	Change Wares	23	+½	..e	..	13.4
23½	17	Do Cnv Cum	23½	+1½	2.4	10.3	..
129	81	Chloride Grp	104	+2	7.3	7.0	8.5
78	67	Christies Int	75	-2	4.5	6.0	7.5
138	93	Chubb & Sons	134	..	5.5	4.1	9.9
198	57	Church & Co	195	..	4.7	2.4	9.6
78	45	Coalite & Chem	73	• ..	4.2	5.8	6.1
79	50	Coates Bros	71	-1	3.3	4.6	7.1
77	45	Do A	69	-1	3.2	4.6	7.6
83	57	Coats Patons	70	+1	4.7	6.6	5.3
130	45	Cole R. H.	128	..	5.3	4.1	9.6
82	33	Collett D'son	57	..	4.7	8.2	6.2
136	68	Collins W	139	..	7.0	5.1	6.7
136	60	Do A	139	..	7.0	5.1	6.7
39	14	Comben Grp	34	+4	2.4b	7.2	8.4
101	30	Comb Eng Strs	85	-1	4.6	5.5	9.2
113½	59	Comet Radiov'n	104	s -2	3.6	3.4	9.5
114	64	CompAir	100	• -2	5.5	5.5	9.1
30	20	Compton Webb	25	..	2.6	10.3	4.2
25	16	Cook W.	24	..	2.4	9.6	5.7
65	37	Cope Allman	59	+½	4.8	8.1	6.0
17	6	Copson F	16	..	1.1	7.1	8.7
39½	16½	Corah	39½	+1	1.7a	4.4	8.4
144	54¾	Coral Leisure	128	-2	9.1	7.1	11.6
83	34	Cosalt	73	..	4.7	6.4	6.6
332	134	Costain R.	270	+6	15.2b	5.6	9.5
40	8	Countryside	40	+1	1.8	4.5	17.8
107	73	Courts (Furn)	98	..	5.0	5.1	6.7
107	73	Do A NV	98	..	5.0	5.1	6.7
135	90	Courtaulds	123	+1	10.7	8.5	6.2
72	50	Courtney Pope	69	..	3.3	4.8	5.9
75	30½	C'wan de Groot	75	+1	3.5	4.7	4.6
44½	23	Cowie T.	44½	+½	2.6	5.8	4.2
100	21	Crane Fruehauf	99	h ..	3.6n	3.7	10.7
44	15	Crellon Hldgs	29	..	..e	..	..
76	38	Crest Nicholson	69	..	4.6	6.6	13.8
72	44	Croda Int	58	+1	3.2	5.6	8.9
43	23	Cronite Grp	40	• -1	3.7	9.3	20.0
38	23	Cropper J	37	..	1.3	3.4	..
140	94	Crosby Hse	135	..	14.2	10.5	..
37	19	Crossland R.	34	+1	1.9	5.4	11.5
70	48	Crossley Bldg	70	..	6.3	8.9	11.2
96	48	Crouch D.	95	..	5.5	5.8	13.5
73	25	Crouch Grp	70	..	4.2	5.9	12.3
53	32½	Crown House	48	-½	4.7	9.9	9.4
45	28	Crowther J.	37	..	0.9	2.5	..
147	85	Cum'ns En Cv	£95	..	375	4.4	..
160	63½	Dale Electric	147	..	4.1	2.8	14.7
17	8	Dartmouth Inv	16½	-½	1.2	7.4	10.3
129	70¾	Davies & New	118	-2	11.1	9.4	6.8
288	150	Davy Int	244	+6	15.2	6.2	8.1
88	48	Dawson J.	88	..	8.1	9.1	11.5
520	350	De Beers Ind	410	..	44.6	10.9	8.2
26	21	Deanson Hldgs	25	..	3.2	12.7	7.6
118	64¾	Debenhams	108	+2	8.0	7.4	7.4
319	139½	De La Rue	290	s +7	15.0	5.4	8.3
580	232	Decca	490	-15	16.1	3.4	13.7
555	223	Do A	470	+15	16.1	3.4	13.7
91	42	Delta Metal	69½	+3½	6.8	9.8	9.6
109	66	Denbyware	94	-1	8.3	9.9	..
178	82	De Vere Hotels	170	..	6.7	3.9	21.7
165	67	Dew G.	164	h ..	7.7	4.7	8.9
62	37	Dewhirst I. J	60	..	2.6	4.4	10.7
145	89	DRG	127	+3	9.8n	7.8	9.2
178	57	Diploma Inv	159	..	5.8	3.6	9.6
60	28	Dixon D	60	• ..	3.8	6.3	26.7
178	63	Dixons Photo	171	-12	3.3	1.9	8.4
38	30	Dixor	35	..	0.9	2.6	43.2
79	37	Dobson Park	72	• -½	3.2	4.5	5.5
68	41	Dom Hldgs	65	..	6.6	10.2	11.6
105	43¾	Douglas R. M.	102	..	4.7	4.6	7.1
24	17	Dow'd & Mills	22	..	1.6	7.4	10.1
250	105	Downing G. H.	220	..	15.7	7.1	4.7
174	93	Dowty Grp	170	+2	6.4	3.8	10.6
36	12½	Drake & Scull	35	..	..	..	..
50	28	Dreamland Elec	39	..	3.5	9.0	12.3
18½	9	Dubilier	17	..	1.5	8.8	10.1
47	34	Dufay	37	..	3.3b	9.2	8.4
123	73¾	Dunlop Hldgs	95	..	8.0	9.4	8.1
14½	5½	Duple Int	14½	+½	0.9	6.2	7.2
87½	57½	Duport	67	..	6.4	9.6	4.7
134	41	Durapipe Int	129	..	5.7	4.4	8.0
50	26	Dutton For	49½	..	4.3	9.4	7.8
37	21	Dykes J Hldgs	28	..	..e	..	10.2
263	172	E.M.I.	186	+5	14.0	7.5	7.0
185	34	ERF Hldgs	146	• +3	5.5	3.8	4.5
47	35	E Lancs Paper	44	..	4.8	10.9	..
78	46	E Mid A Press	73	..	5.5	7.0	5.8
93	22	Eastern Prod	93	-4	6.6	7.1	7.2
106	56	Eastwood J. B.	99	+2	5.9	5.9	2.7
154	105	Edbro	132	..	8.9	6.7	5.5
45	19	Elec Hldgs	45	+2	2.6	5.9	12.3
48	33	Elec & Ind Secs	43	..	4.1	9.4	7.9
360	89	Electrocomps	338	+2	7.5	2.2	15.4
24½	15	Electronic Mach	24	..	..	..	..
122	48	Electr'nic Rent	121	-1	7.6	6.3	8.7
119	59½	Elliott B.	98	+1	7.9	8.1	5.5
44	14	Elliott Grp	31	..	..e	..	6.6
97	66	Ellis & Everard	99	-1	7.7	8.0	17.7
19½	14¾	Ellis & Gold	19½	..	2.7	14.8	10.5
77	37	Elson & Robbins	76	+2	4.7	6.2	5.9
23	9	Elswick Hopper	22½	..	1.4	6.0	9.4
202	82½	Empire Stores	170	+6	7.3	4.3	15.2
14¾	4¾	Energy Serv	13	• +¼	0.3b	2.3	16.8
36	22	England J. E.	35	..	2.0	5.7	3.0
24	3½	English & O'seas	21½	-½	0.5	2.8	20.1
108	50	English Card Cl	91	..	4.2	5.1	4.5
109	69¾	Eng China Clay	77	+1	5.4	7.0	7.3
77	51	Erith & Co	77	+1	7.4	9.6	7.9
220	130	Esperanza	139	-1	8.0	5.7	5.1
78	42	Eucalyptus Pulp	67	..	7.6b	11.3	2.2
116	54	Euro Ferries	116	+1	4.2	3.7	9.2
107	52	Eva Industries	102	-1	7.3	7.1	7.2
221	121	Ever Ready	172	-1	6.1	3.5	8.8
95	42	Evode Hldgs	75	+1	3.2	4.2	8.8
27½	14½	Ewer G.	26	..	2.0n	7.6	10.0
20	7½	Excalibur	19	..	0.7	3.8	7.6
105	66	Exch Telegraph	101	..	7.7n	7.6	8.7
77¾	57	Expand Metal	65	+1	5.6	8.6	7.2

F — H

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
115	52	FMC	77	-2	3.9	5.0	3.8
25½	7	FPA Cons	25½	+1	1.7	6.7	11.3
82	28¾	Fairbairn L'son	58	..	5.5	9.5	8.9
78	37¾	Fairclough Cons	66	+2	3.6	5.4	8.7
106	29	Fairview Est	109	-1	8.8	8.1	6.4
240	81	Farnell Elect	216	..	9.9	4.6	21.6
90	44	Fed Chem Hldgs	73	h ..	5.3	7.2	7.9
49	13	Fed Lnd & Build	38	-1	3.1	8.2	11.1
38	23	Feedex Ltd	32	-3	2.0	6.2	8.1
142	111	Fenner J H.	140	-2	10.2	7.3	9.6
106	45	Ferguson Ind	97	..	9.1	9.4	10.1
48	19½	Fine Art Dev	46	..	2.8	6.2	10.7
319	150	Finlay J.	304	..	9.9	3.2	5.6
20	8	Finlay Pack	20	..	0.9	4.3	7.5
55	34	Firth G.M	39	..	..e	..	11.1
400	263	Fisons	390	+10	18.5	4.7	11.4
72	48	Fitch Lovell	60	-3	5.6	9.3	7.6
83	43¾	Fluidrive Eng	76	-7	5.0	6.5	8.2
77	50	Fodens	59	..	3.8	6.5	3.9
119	48	Fogarty E.	119	s ..	4.9	4.0	9.2
29½	15½	Folkes Hoto NV	22	..	2.1	9.5	5.7
34	20	Ford M.	33	..	3.7	11.1	13.8
259	130	Ford Mtr BDR	145	+5	9.3	6.4	15.3
137	49¾	Formimster	137	..	6.0	4.4	6.5
535	410	Fortnum & Mason	535	..	31.6	5.9	9.8
212	136	Foseco Min	143	+2	6.5	4.6	8.5
85	39	Foster Bros	85	..	4.3	5.1	11.0
33	18	Foster J.	27	..	2.5	9.3	9.5
94	69	Fothergill & H	86	+1	9.4	11.1	9.6
48	28	Francis G. R.	46	+1	5.4	11.7	8.3
70	28	Francis Ind	64	..	5.1	8.0	5.5
318	127	Freemans Ldn	286	+4	8.5	3.0	13.7
77	40	French T.	70	..	3.9	5.5	5.2
33½	14	French Kier	33	-1	2.3b	6.9	13.5
96	53	Friedland Doggt	92	..	4.4	4.8	7.2
83	48	GEI Int	82	+1	5.9	7.1	6.8
65	33½	Gallifd Brindley	66	..	4.6	7.1	7.0
104	67	Garnar Scotblair	103	..	6.6	6.6	4.8
292	183	GEC	274	+13	5.8	2.1	11.2
104½	96½	Do F Rate	£100¾	+¼	869	..	..
27	13¾	Gen Eng (Rad)	19	..	1.5	8.1	5.1
330	185	Gen Mtr BDR	300	+5	11.0g	5.5	6.8
190	134	Gestetner 'A'	170	-2	6.0	3.5	6.4
69	33	Gibbons Dudley	66	+1½	3.5	5.2	3.2
96	35	Gieves Grp	96	..	6.9	7.1	9.1
240	161¾	Gill & Duffus	227	+10	13.2	5.8	7.6
59	23	Giltspur Ltd	58½	+½	4.1	7.6	5.5
78	36	Glass & Metal	67	-2	4.2	6.3	7.2
25	13	Glass Glover	25	+1	1.7	6.9	10.0
667	409	Glaxo Hldgs	592	+12	15.5	2.6	11.9
54	19	Gleeson M. J	43	-1	2.8	6.5	6.0
37	34	Glossop & W.J.	52	..	5.5	10.5	3.6
120	74	Glynwed	106½	+2	11.4b	10.7	9.0
70	39	Goldbg. & Sons	64	..	5.7	9.9	12.7
87	41	Gomme Hldgs	79½	..	4.6	6.0	10.1
95	60	Gordon & Gotch	91	• ..	4.0	4.4	8.7
23	11	Gordon L. Grp	22	..	..	..	..
61	47	Grampian Hldgs	54	..	6.0	11.0	7.8
97	42¾	Granada 'A'	94	-1	3.0	3.1	10.3
108	63¾	Grand Met Ltd	107	-1½	6.5	6.0	12.2
349	193	Gt Univ Stores	300	• -2	11.8	3.9	13.9
346	175	Do A	298	• +8	11.9	3.9	13.8
42	17¾	Greenfield Mill	42	+1	2.7	6.4	12.3
93	65	Greens Econ	90	+1	6.4	8.0	6.2
53	26	Gripperrods	45	..	3.6	7.9	5.0
368	260	GKN	289	-2	23.6	8.6	7.3
109	71	Haden Carrier	97	-2	12.0	12.4	6.1
107	35	Haggas J	107	-5	1.0	1.0	8.3
95	62½	Hall Eng	90	..	6.4	7.1	6.1
207	99½	Hall M	194	-1	10.0n	5.2	7.8
37	13	Halma Ltd	36½	• ..	2.1	3.7	9.3
96	68	Hanimex Corp	97	..	4.1	4.7	4.9
161	100	Hanson Trust	135	-1	9.5	7.1	6.8
51	26	Hardy Furn	34	..	0.3	0.9	..
43	23	Do A	32	..	0.3	1.0	..
59	38	Hargreaves Grp	58	..	4.6	7.9	9.5
55	34½	Harris Sheldon	49	+½	4.3	8.7	9.3
102	45	Harrison T.C	102	-1	5.8	5.7	9.7
455	276¾	Harrison Cros	350	+12	19.3b	5.5	8.5
58	41	Hartwells Grp	84	..	6.7	7.9	7.2
214	113	Hawker Sidd	198	+6	5.9	3.0	7.8
72	43	Hawkins & T'son	72	+1	6.1	8.4	4.7
79	24	Hawthorn L.	70	..	..	..	..
129	57	Hays Wharf	151	..	7.5	5.0	13.6
55	12½	Headlam Sims	35	..	1.9	5.4	7.2
18½	9¾	Helene of Ldn	18½	..	0.9	5.1	5.2
31	20	Helical Bar	30	..	3.1	10.3	17.9
49	29	Hend'son Kent	58	..	3.4	5.9	5.1
144	79	Henly's	122	-2	10.0n	8.2	6.5
100	39½	Hepworth Cer	87	-1	5.0	5.7	10.1
64	29¾	Hepworth J.	63	..	3.3	5.6	10.1
13½	6½	Herman Smith	11	..	0.4	3.5	45.8
143	76	Hestair	117	..	9.1	7.8	4.1
60	17½	Hewden-Stuart	51	+1	1.9	3.8	9.5
22	11	Hewitt J.	22	..	1.4	6.5	4.3
58	[illegible]	Hicking P'cost	68	..	9.5	11.2	10.1
610	295	Hickson Welch	540	• -10	13.7	2.9	4.8
97	36	Higgs & Hill	87	-2	5.9	5.7	4.4
44	24½	Hill & Smith	36	..	3.1	8.5	4.7
150	70	Hill C. Bristol	92	..	9.9	10.7	..
300	71	Hillards	217	..	6.8	3.1	6.2
92	68	Hoffnung S.	80	..	4.4	9.2	5.1
76	35	Hollas Grp	61	..	6.4	10.5	5.6
74	34	Hollis Bros	62	• -1	6.7	9.8	6.3
148	70	Holt Lloyd	142½	..	8.5	5.9	14.3
122	68	Home Charm	122	..	5.2	4.2	12.7
410	195	Hoover	372	-3	20.5	5.5	8.1
412	195	Do A	372	-3	20.5	5.5	8.1
105	59	Hopkinsons	80	..	7.1	8.9	4.3
93	28	Horizon Mid	90	-2	4.5	4.9	6.1
157	71	House of Fraser	133	-2	6.7	5.0	13.3
70	28	Hoveringham	70	..	2.9	4.1	14.1
63	21½	Do RV	62	+1	2.9	4.7	12.5
22	11½	Howard & Wynd	21	..	..	..	11.9
21	10½	Do A	20	..	..	..	11.4
52	30	Howard Mach	34	-1	3.4	10.1	6.8
31	17	Howard Tenens	27¾	-½	2.6	9.5	..
71	39	Howden Grp	63	+1	5.6	8.9	17.5
13 11/16	9¾	Hudsons Bay	£10 9/16	+1/16	34.7	3.4	10.4
30	16	Hunt Moscrop	30	..	1.1	3.5	8.8
220	76	Hunting Assoc	215	..	4.5	2.1	9.6
132	63	Huntleigh Grp	112	-1	3.4	3.0	9.0
65	47	Hutchison W	53	-2	..	..	..

I — L

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
264	150	ICL	260	+2	11.3	4.3	4.8
117	75	IDC Grp	105	..	12.7	11.7	9.1
165	74	Ibstock Johns'n	145	..	8.8	6.1	7.8
445	332½	Imp Chem Ind	344	-6	22.9	7.0	6.3
120	75	Imp Cold Store	95	..	7.8	8.2	3.7
87½	45	Imperial Grp	80	+1½	7.8	9.8	6.8
60	46	Imp Metal Ind	55½	-½	5.0	9.4	7.0
24	17	Ingall Ind	24	..	2.6	10.8	8.9
39	27	Ingram H	33	-1	4.3	13.3	7.6
74½	47	Initial Services	72	..	6.6	9.2	12.1
70	41¾	Int Paint	62	..	3.6	5.6	6.5
135	70	Int Timber	127	-1	9.9	7.8	5.9
82	47	Inveresk Grp	77	..	7.4	9.6	13.0
9¾	6¼	Itoh BDR	£6 7/8	..	8.6	1.3	..
69	37	JB Hldgs	62	..	1.6	2.6	5.6
24	12	Jacks W	22	..	1.0	4.5	..
36	27	Jacksons B'End	33	-3	..e	..	..
11	5½	James M Ind	10¼	..	0.8	7.4	..
254	149	Jardine M'son	176	+10	6.5	3.7	..
197	96	Jarvis J.	194	..	13.1	6.8	6.3
38	16	Jessups Hldgs	36	+2	2.4	6.2	5.6
66	43¾	Johnson & F B	62	-1	7.1	11.5	4.8
62	30	Johnson Grp	57	+½	5.9	7.3	8.8
402	307	Johnson Matt	471	+2	20.2	4.3	7.6
353	144	Johnson-Richd	332	-2	10.8	3.2	9.7
59	42½	Jones Stroud	56	..	4.3n	7.2	6.7
44	21	Jourdan T	41	+1	4.0	9.7	6.3
60	27	K Shoes	59	..	3.4	5.5	5.2
135	86	Kelsey Ind	111	-1	4.9	4.4	5.1
84	49½	Kenning Mtr	81	s +1	6.3	7.8	8.0
44	21	Kent M. P.	33	+1	3.1	8.0	10.5
60	13	Kitchen Taylor	60	+8	..e	..	..
105	53¾	Kode Int	80	+1	7.2	8.0	7.8
53	16	Kwik-Fit Hldgs	51½	-½	1.2	2.3	22.5
274¾	131¾	Kwik Save Disc	210	-5	7.9	3.8	16.0
96	62	LCP Hldgs	90	..	7.3	8.1	7.9
46	29½	LRC Int	44	r -2	4.4	10.1	7.6
117	90	LWT Hldgs 'A'	117	-6	9.4	8.0	7.1
216	85	Ladbroke	212	+6	10.8	5.1	14.3
46	30½	Ladies Pride	46	..	3.3	7.2	5.7
105	27	Lafarge	93	h ..	3.0	3.3	10.3
171	70	Laing J	153	..	5.0	3.3	12.4
170	69	Do A	153	..	5.0	3.3	12.4
97	44	Laird Grp Ltd	80	-1	4.5	5.6	5.4
65	43	Lake & Elliot	62	-4	5.3	8.5	14.0
41	31	Lambert H'wth	39	-1	4.4	11.2	5.5
73	23	Lane P. Grp	62	-3	4.8	7.7	6.0
52½	21½	Lankro	52½	h ..	2.0	3.8	13.3
151	63¾	Laporte Ind	100	-1	10.3	10.3	5.5
135	84	Latham J	120	..	10.5	8.8	5.5
136	45	Laurence Scott	114	-1	7.6	6.6	6.7
106	53	Lawrence W.	95	..	9.9	10.1	7.3
65	24	Lawtex	65	..	4.4	6.7	4.3
177	128	Lead Industries	150	-1	11.2	7.4	5.9
62	36	Le-Bas E.	47	..	2.5	5.3	..
25	15¾	Lee A.	23½	-½	2.2	9.8	8.8
135	29½	Lee Cooper	116	-4	2.5	2.1	5.0
169	32½	Leigh Int	168	..	5.5	3.3	23.9
68½	16¾	Leisure & Gen	66½	h ..	2.0	2.9	16.0
113	60¾	Leisure C'van	112	..	6.7	6.0	12.0
45	29	Lennons Grp	36	+1	2.3	6.5	11.7
283	113	Lep Grp	243	..	5.2	2.1	7.2
82	57	Lesney Ord	64	-1	4.1	6.4	4.7
120	70	Letraset	105	• +1	4.6	4.2	7.5
83	38½	Lex Services	76	..	5.3	6.9	10.2
20½	5¾	Liberty Ord	20½	..	48.5	2.4	9.4
88	33	Lilley F. J. C.	75	..	3.5	4.9	8.1
61	30	Lincroft Kilg	61	+6	5.3	8.7	6.2
151	58	Lindustries	145	..	13.6	9.4	8.3
197½	100	Linfood Hldgs	157	+2	13.6	8.7	6.6
39	19	Linread	34	..	3.0	8.0	..
42	22	Lister & Co	35	+1	0.2	0.4	..
79	61	Lloyd F. H.	71	+2	7.5	10.6	6.3
16½	9	Locker T.	14¾	-¼	1.3	8.5	6.6
14½	8¾	Do A	14½	..	1.3	8.6	6.5
116	58	Lockwoods Fds	115	..	5.6	4.8	6.3
81	44	Ldn & M'land	80	+2	7.2b	9.0	7.1
43½	24	Ldn & N'thern	27½	• +½	3.0b	11.0	5.1
85	39	Ldn Brick Co	74	+1	4.6	6.2	8.3
177	94	Ldn Prov Post	177	..	13.6	7.7	5.3
73	31	Longton Trans	64	+1	5.2	8.2	3.7
87	60	Lonrho	77	+1	9.8b	12.7	2.9
80	39	Lonsdale Univ	79	..	6.6	8.3	10.0
55	26	Lookers	55	+1½	3.7	6.8	2.5
56	44	Lovell Hldgs	54	+1	5.4	8.4	8.9
175	120	Low & Bonar	172	..	16.5b	9.6	6.1
337	204	Lucas Ind	287	-3	12.5	4.7	8.6
86	35	Lyon & Lyon	80	..	9.1	11.4	6.6
129	47	Lyons J. Ord	109	+4	11.5	10.6	8.5

M — N

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
125	33	MFI W'house	122	..	6.0	4.9	15.5
214	97	MK Electric	176	-2	8.8	5.0	7.5
94	48	ML Hldgs	90	..	5.9	6.5	7.7
64	27	MY Dart	64	..	3.3	5.1	5.0
253	138	McCorquodale	247	• +2	21.6	8.7	5.7
48	16	McInerney Prop	41	..	..	..	18.1
19	11	McCleery L'Amie	11	..	..	..	..
45	28	Mackay H.	43	-1	4.9	10.9	14.4
94	60¾	McKechnie Bros	92	-5	7.5	8.2	5.2
45	31	McNeill Grp	45	..	..	..	..
63½	37	Macpherson D.	57	+½	3.8	6.6	5.9
65	17	Madame Tussds	65	h ..	3.7n	5.7	12.8
59½	29	Mallinson Denny	47½	+1	4.2	8.8	5.7
77	50	Man Agcy Music	72	..	8.5	11.8	4.8
34	11	Manch Garages	31	• ..	2.3	7.3	6.4
247	177	Man Ship Canal	210	..	21.6	10.2	6.1
[illegible]	14	Mangn Bronze	96	+3	2.9	3.0	4.2
45	27	Manordale Grp	42	..	6.2	14.8	4.0
15	9½	Maple Hldgs	14½	..	..e	..	..
292	114	Marchwiel	264	..	5.2	2.0	6.0
170	95	Marks & Spencer	153	+2	6.4	4.2	18.5
99	46	Marley Ltd	90	• +3	3.8	4.2	7.5
24	9¾	Marling Ind	19½	..	1.5	8.3	9.3
55½	31	Marshall Cav	54½	..	6.0	11.0	9.5
46	27	Marshall T Lox	34	f ..	3.5	9.3	4.9
44	26	Do A	35	..	3.5	10.1	4.8
155½	95	Marshalls Univ	142	..	9.5	6.7	4.8
97	55	Martin-Black	56	..	6.7	11.6	5.8
244	95½	Martin-News	229	..	10.2	4.5	8.4
160	91	Martonair	156	..	8.1	5.2	9.7
85	48	May & Hassell	74	..	4.4	5.9	4.9
124	60	Maynards	122	..	7.3	6.0	7.6
31	20	Mears Bros	28	..	2.8	10.2	5.2
21	10½	Medminster	21	..	2.7	13.0	13.0
75	50	Melody Mills	70	..	4.4	6.3	4.9
54	30½	Melville D & W	47	..	3.7	7.8	4.8
13½	9	Menzmore Mfg	12½	..	1.3	10.3	18.9
302	102	Menzies J.	302	..	7.1	2.4	16.3
342	246	Metal Box	310	+10	21.5	6.9	7.0
93	65	Metal Closures	93	..	5.0	7.3	8.0
41	15¾	Metalrax	40	..	1.6	4.0	8.1
35	28	Mettoy	44	+1	3.2	7.3	6.3
93	44	Meyer M. L.	82	+2	6.9	8.4	3.7
43	19½	Midland Ind	43	-1	1.5	3.6	6.3
87	28	Milbury	87	..	3.9	4.5	7.5
98	50	Mills A. J.	98	h ..	4.2	4.2	11.2
125	35	Mills & Allen	125	..	..	..	12.5
168¾	96	Min Marsters	159	..	7.8	4.9	6.3
93	28	Mining Supplies	68	..	1.7	2.5	9.7
49	30½	Mitchell Cotts	45	+½	5.2	11.4	6.0
36	24½	Mitchell Somers	62	+2	2.4	3.8	6.3
66	43	Mixconcrete	61	..	4.5	7.4	9.1
40	22¾	Modern Eng	39	..	4.0	10.2	8.2
132	97	Molins	109	+1	8.9	8.0	..
86	23¾	Monk A.	82	+1	5.4	6.6	8.6
50½	33	M'santo 5% Ln	£50	..	500	10.0	..
39½	40	Do 6¼ Ln	£56½	..	625	11.1	..
220	112	Do 5% Cnv	£112	..	500	4.5	..
60	35	Montfort Knit	60	..	4.9	8.2	9.2
85	25	More O'Ferrall	80	+2	5.2	6.4	21.6
137	86	Morgan Cruc	130	+1	7.7	5.9	11.8
46	30	Morgan Edwds	30	..	2.9	9.6	54.5
82	36	Morris & Blakey	50	..	6.2	12.5	12.0
50	33	Do A	48	..	6.2	13.0	11.5
85	44	Moss Bros	84	..	6.1b	7.0	15.6
68	46	Moss Eng	80	+3	6.3	9.1	7.4
210	101	Mothercare	178	+3	4.2	2.3	20.6
12½	5	Movitex	12½	..	..	..	..
154	46	Mowlem J.	132	+3	9.9	7.5	3.6
200	127¾	Muirhead	182	r ..	7.6	4.2	13.9
72	39	Myson Grp	59	..	..e	..	..
117	48	NSS News	108	..	3.2	3.0	9.8
51	37	Nathan B. & I.	47	..	4.6	9.7	10.2
67	38	Nat Carbon	48	+2	..e	..	..
23	12	Needlers	22	..	..e	..	..
45	30½	Neepsend	42	..	4.6	10.7	17.1
85	37	Negretti & Zam	85	+2	5.0	5.9	7.7
95	61	Neill J.	89	..	7.3	8.2	6.2
187	45	Newarthill	170	..	6.9	4.0	12.3
72½	39½	Newman Ind	71	• +1	7.6	10.7	2.8
72	33	Newman Tonks	70	+1	5.5	7.9	9.0
162	88	Newmark L.	158	..	9.3	5.9	5.6
94	51	Norcros	93	..	6.2	7.0	6.8
31	11	Norfolk C Grp	31	+2	0.9	2.9	15.3
46	28	Normand Elec	44	..	4.3	9.8	14.1
100	54	NEI	98	+3½	8.5b	8.7	..
126	64	Nthn Foods	116	+3	4.7	4.1	9.9
154	44	Norton & Wright	184	+10	6.0	3.2	17.6
38	9	Norton W. E.	37	+1	1.0	2.6	7.3
190	52	Norwest Holst	91	h +2	6.4	7.0	6.4
108	60	Notts Mfg	107	..	4.5	4.2	10.1
122	45½	Nurdin & Peacock	103	+3	2.6	2.5	14.4
26	17½	Nu-Swift Ind	25	..	2.2n	8.9	10.4

O — S

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
103	74	Ocean Wilsons	96	-1	5.4	6.3	9.0
99	55	Office & Elect	93	..	6.2	6.6	6.8
109	60	Olrex Grp	109	+1	5.0	4.6	12.7
21¾	35¾	Ogilvy & M	£22½	+¼	21.5	0.8	10.3
84	40	Osborn S	79	-6	5.4	6.9	4.3
84	43	Owen Owen	75	-2	4.0	5.4	7.5
51	7	Oxley Printing	45	..	3.8b	8.3	9.0
121	56½	Parker Knoll 'A'	109½	+½	4.9	4.5	4.3
114	60	Parker Timber	114	+2	8.8	7.2	5.1
36	14	Paterson R.	35	• ..	3.3	9.9	10.1
230	126¾	Paterson Zoch	230	..	10.6	4.6	4.3
225	117¾	Do A NV	220	..	10.6	4.8	4.1
135	62½	Pauls & Whites	134	-1	6.5	4.9	9.3
186	103	Pearson Long	177	+2	8.2	4.6	8.3
207	123	Pearson & Son	194	..	9.4	4.8	9.1
37½	29½	Do 4% Ln	£36	..	400	11.4	..
205	102	Pegler-Hatt	170	..	11.8	6.8	5.8
34	6	Pentland Ind	34	+2½	1.0	4.0	8.2
60	42	Pentos	79	+1	6.5	8.2	8.2
90	63	Perkin El 4%	£73	..	..	..	..
172	61	Perry H. Mtrs	161	..	7.5	4.8	10.2
97	39	Petrocon Grp	73	..	6.7	9.2	8.3
64	51	Philips Fin 5¾%	£57½	..	575	10.0	..
11	7½	Philips Lamps	£7¾	+¼	37.1	4.8	..
19	7	Philips Pats	18	..	..	..	41.9
165	64	Phoenix Timber	158	+1	6.8	4.1	2.2
282	130	Photo-Me Int	243	..	6.0	2.4	7.4
97	67	P'dilly Theatre	97	..	1.6	1.7	62.4
14	11	Pickles W.	12½	..	1.0	8.3	8.3
110	54	Pifco Hldgs	110	..	4.1	3.7	8.3
109	52	Do A	108	..	4.1	3.8	8.2
540	273	Pilkington Bros	445	+5	16.9	3.8	7.9
66	44	Pittard Grp	66	..	4.0	6.0	5.7
131	51	Plaxtons	131	..	10.8	8.2	5.5
74	31	Pleasurama	70	+1	3.1	4.4	6.8
117	62	Plessey	92	-3	7.3	8.0	9.3
12¾	7¾	Do ADR	£11¾	+¼	..	..	..
82	42	Plysu	52	..	2.0	2.4	10.6
42	28	Pontins	42	+½	2.5	6.0	14.7
423	126	Pork Farms	412	-2	19.8b	4.8	10.8
178	158	Portals Hldgs	240	..	11.9	4.9	12.7
127	51	Porter Chad	112	..	7.8	6.7	6.6
60	32	Portsmth News	50	..	4.3	8.6	6.2
223	119	Powell Duffryn	166	+1	16.2	8.1	9.3
72	50	Pratt F. Eng	64	+1	7.0	10.9	7.3
74	32	Preedy A.	74	r +2	5.2	5.8	9.6
32	13¾	Press W.	29½	+1	1.3	4.5	6.6
185	107	Prestige Grp	180	+1	7.7	4.3	11.5
46	27	Prestwich Par	34	..	4.6	13.6	9.0
165	135	Pretoria P Cem	165	..	17.6n	10.7	3.3
222	104	Pride & Clarke	222	h +6	16.9	3.2	44.8
79	45	Priest B.	79	..	7.7	9.7	7.2
33½	18¾	Pritchard Serv	33½	+1	2.3	6.7	9.4
113	37	Pye Hldgs	100	..	4.4e	4.0	8.1
36	23	Pyke W. J.	33	• ..	1.0	3.6	51.6
42	23	Pyramid Grp	40	..	3.3	8.3	8.1
35¾	14½	Quaker Oats	£15¾	+¼	39.7	3.9	9.3
20½	6½	Queens Moat	29	..	..	..	49.2
38	21	Quick H. J	38	..	2.5	6.6	6.7
77	31	R.F.D.Group	63	• ..	2.4	3.8	5.8
80	27	RKT Textiles	78	-2	6.6	8.4	9.2
258	137	Racal Elect	230	+6	5.9	2.7	11.5
18	12	Raine Eng	16	..	1.3	8.3	7.0
20	9	Rakusen Grp	19	+1	..	..	36.3
378	140	Rank Org Ord	258	..	10.9	4.2	17.0
53½	39½	RHM	47½	+1	5.0	10.5	7.5
67	50	RHP	64	+2	5.6	9.1	8.4
152	96	Ransomes Sims	135	..	12.0	8.9	7.7
80	30½	Ratcliffe F. S.	73	• ..	7.1	9.8	7.2
97	18¾	Ratners	97	+2	1.0	1.0	8.9
71	35	Raybeck Ltd	69	• +1	3.0	7.3	12.1
36½	22¾	Readicut Int	34½	..	2.2	6.5	7.8
143	72	RMC	134	+3	8.2	6.5	9.3
510	330	Reckitt & Colmn	418	+10	15.2	3.7	9.0
90	50	Record Ridgway	80	..	6.8n	8.0	7.1
328	76	Redfearn Nat	307	-4	24.0	7.8	4.1
93	64	Rediffusion	91	..	6.5	7.1	11.5
161	86	Redland	147	+3	6.3	4.3	10.2
62	16	Redman Heenan	59½	+1	2.8	4.6	4.2
83	23	Reed & Smith	82	h ..	3.2	5.7	..
100	32	Reed A.	88	..	4.1	4.7	10.4
97	32	Do A NV	87	..	3.8	4.6	10.3
47	15	Reed Exec	47	..	4.2	8.9	..
236	119	Reed Int	143	..	19.7	13.8	3.8
21¾	14¾	Reliance Grp	£16¾	+½	..	..	9.0
41	12½	Reliance Knit	41	..	4.4	10.6	3.6
58	44	Rennies Cons	46	..	9.7	21.0	2.2
164	112	Renold Ltd	123	+2	13.1	10.5	5.4
60	35	Rentokil Grp	57½	-½	2.8	4.1	12.9
46	17	Renwick Grp	45	..	e	..	31.2
94	65	Revertex	93	-1	5.4	5.9	3.2
65	37	Rexmore	32	..	6.3	11.1	4.5
140	35¾	Ricardo Eng	137	..	4.0	3.0	6.7
77	37	Richards & Wall	73	-4	6.2	8.2	8.2
22	14½	Rich'n-Merrell	£14¾	-¼	51.5	3.5	10.7
64	35	Richardsons W.	54	-1	6.2	11.5	6.5
144	73½	Rockware Grp	142	-2	5.0	3.6	8.4
75	55	Rolls-R Motors	70½	-1	6.5	9.2	7.2
72½	25	Ropner Hldgs	45½	..	2.2	7.1	5.4
49	24½	Do A	39	..	2.2	7.6	5.9
13½	4½	Rosgill Hldgs	7½	..	e	..	..
35	29	Rotaflex	34	..	2.5	4.6	10.2
32	22	Rotaprint	30	-1	4.2	7.4	2.3
56	32	Rothmns Int 'B'	54½	-½	5.1	[illegible]	5.1
107	69	Rotork Ltd	114	-4	7.4	2.9	5.9
172	65	Routledge & K	132	..	5.6	3.7	[illegible]
102	40	Rowlinson Con	100	..	7.4	5.1	5.1
430	292	Rowntree Mac	399	..	11.5	2.9	10.9
164	98	Rowton Hotels	161	..	5.0	3.6	17.3
142	54	Royal Works	125	-2	9.0	7.2	9.6
35	24	Royco Grp	33½	-1	0.8	2.3	..
40	19	Ruberoid	23	..	3.1	9.4	10.3
90	46	Rugby Cement	76	-2	5.0	5.7	10.7
61	33	Do NV	54	-2	4.2	7.3	16.4
154	58	SGB Grp	148	-2	5.0	5.3	3.7
19	7¾	SKF 'B'	£19½	-¼	47.9	4.6	6.2
102	52	Saatchi	101	-1	6.3	6.2	5.4
37½	26½	Sabah Timber	34½	..	2.3	6.7	3.4
235	130	Sainsbury J	159	-2	6.6	4.9	11.4
20¾	15½	St Gobain	£19¾	-¼	53.7	3.5	7.9
230	113¾	Sale Tilney	215	-5	15.5	7.2	7.2
275	116	Samuel H	275	• ..	12.0	4.3	13.7
272	115	Do A	272	• -2	12.0	4.4	13.4
85	41	Sanderson Kay	65	..	6.2	9.5	9.5
39	20	Sanderson Mur	37	..	4.7	12.7	3.9
56	40	Sanger J E	47	+2	6.9	15.5	9.6
119	77	Sangers	79	..	9.9	12.1	6.1
72	33	Savoy Hotel 'A'	68	+1	1.5	2.4	15.5
116	49	Scapa Grp	104	-1	5.3n	7.2	4.4
297	193	Scholes G. H.	284	..	23.1	5.5	13.9
92	42	Scotcros	89	+1	4.6	5.1	5.7
62	14	S.E.E.T	60	..	2.5	4.1	3.9
56	19½	Scot Heritable	39	-1	2.0n	5.1	4.6
53	23	Scottish TV 'A'	77	..	3.4	5.9	4.7
89	55	Scot Univ Inv	69	+1	7.9	7.5	15.3
70½	35½	Sears Hldgs	42	..	3.6	5.6	15.9
69	48	Securicor Grp	49	..	1.4	3.0	10.9
65	40	Do NV	55	..	1.5	3.1	10.5
66	46	Security Serv	67	..	2.9	4.2	10.2
63	40	Do A	59	..	2.9	4.2	10.2
30	11½	Selers Int	14	..	2.1b	11.7	10.1
23	10¾	Selincourt	22	-1½	1.9	6.6	5.2
27	18	Senior Eng	25	-1	1.8	7.1	8.5
120	44	Serck	95½	+2	5.0	9.4	7.9
39½	25	Shakespeare J.	29½	..	2.7	6.9	6.9
27½	13	Shaw Carpets	22	..	..e	..	..
101	55	Sheepbridge	90	..	6.4	9.1	10.2
10	3½	Sherman S.	10	..	..	..	..
106	62	Sidlaw Ind	97	..	9.1	9.4	9.1
156	113	Siebe Gorman	146	-2	5.0	4.3	10.4
66	30	Siemssen Hunt	62	-1	4.2	6.7	9.5
175	152	Signode 7% Cn	£159	..	700	4.4	..
250	129	Simon Eng	206	-1	21.1	5.4	6.7
98	36	Simpson S.	99	+2	5.8	6.6	7.1
92	36	Do A	85	-1	5.8	6.8	6.9
59	31	Sirdar	56	..	4.2	7.6	4.3
83	54	600 Group	74½	-1	5.9	7.9	7.5
103	35	Sketchley	104	..	7.0	6.9	12.4
27	19	Small & Tidmas	22	..	3.1	13.4	..
30	10	Smallshaw R	20	+2	1.5	7.7	5.6
48	21½	Smart J	44	..	5.5	12.5	5.3
99	28	Smith D. S.	93	..	3.6	3.9	5.0
67½	29½	Smith & Neph	67½	+1½	3.5	5.2	14.3
148	67¾	Smith W. H. 'A'	166	-2	3.1	1.9	19.7
182	120	Smiths Ind	171	-2	10.0	6.4	7.8
210	54½	Smurfit	202	..	9.2	4.5	17.3
26	15	Sobranie	25	-1	2.5	10.2	10.2
26	15	Do NV	25	-2	2.5	10.2	10.2
60	42	Solicitors Law	56	-1	5.8	10.3	10.9
216	156	Sotheby P. B.	216	-1	12.7	5.9	9.1
172	113	Spear & Jackson	115	..	14.2	12.3	11.5
245	100	Spear J. W.	245	..	2.8	1.2	8.5
30	14	Spencer Gears	30	..	1.7	5.5	8.2
49	21¾	Spencer G.	46	..	3.4	7.5	15.5
39½	26½	Spillers	31½	+½	4.2	13.5	6.8
290	148	Spirax-Sarco	256	-4	13.5	5.3	10.2
59	27	Spooner Ind	52	..	4.0	7.7	5.2
158	66	Staffs Potts	158	+2	5.4	3.4	7.7
49	12	Staflex Int	17	..	..e	..	2.4
100	40¾	Stag Furniture	99	-1	7.3	7.4	5.4
142	64	Stanley A. G.	136	..	9.0	5.9	17.2
240	163	Staveley Ind	232	-1	13.2	5.7	7.6
360	204¾	Steel Bros	360	..	17.8h	5.0	10.3
254	138	Steetley Co	192	..	9.3	4.8	8.6
15	9	Steinberg	14	..	1.3	9.4	16.1
30	35	Stew't & Ld 6%	35	..	..	..	..
79	23	Stocklake Hldgs	74	..	3.9	5.3	4.0
175	83	Stocks J. & Son	175	..	5.9	3.3	6.5
94	60¾	Stonehill	90	-1	9.1b	10.1	8.5
146	93	Stone Platt	121	+1	5.5	5.0	..
174	98	Stothert & Pitt	152	+2	14.3	9.5	6.8
43½	28	Streeters	33	+1	2.6	7.8	5.9
87	56	Strong & Fisher	80	..	6.4	9.4	4.0
27	11	Sunbeam W'sey	26	..	2.6	10.0	6.5
47	28	Sutcliffe S'man	40	-2	3.6	9.0	6.3
161	40	Swan Hunter	154	+1	10.3	6.6	12.9
150	70	Swire Pacific 'A'	81	-4	..	..	..
20	9	Symonds Eng	17	..	2.0	11.9	10.1

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High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
28	9	Tace	23½	..	0.8n	3.3	6.9
812	620	Takeda Bdr	770	..	16.8	2.2	24.6
250	129	Tarmac Ltd	146	+6	13.4	9.2	8.2
280	168	Tate & Lyle	212	+2	19.5	9.2	4.1
139	93	Tavener R'tlge	112	-4	8.8	7.9	7.1
80	43	Taylor Pallis	60	..	6.8	8.3	7.6
504	244	Taylor Woodrow	403	+7	10.7	2.7	9.7
130	45	Tecalemit	115	..	5.5	4.7	8.7
42	18	Telefusion	41	-1	1.8	4.3	6.8
41	17	Do A	40	+1	1.8	4.4	7.0
142	84	Telephone Rent	132	..	8.3	6.3	11.6
53½	33	Tesco	43	• -1	2.3	5.4	9.7
28	11	Textured Jersey	27½	..	..	..	55.0
139	31	Thermal Synd	134	..	10.3	7.7	10.2
763	365	Thomson Org	640	-30	9.0	1.4	69.3
450	196¾	Thorn Electric	358	+6	10.4	2.8	10.0
12½	6	Thurgar Bardex	12½	..	0.9	7.4	16.7
550	405	Tiger Oats	470	..	31.7	6.7	4.2
251	184	Tilbury Cont	252	..	27.2	10.7	3.5
122	64½	Tilling T.	109	+2	6.5	6.1	9.5
128	42	Time Products	116	+2	2.4	2.0	9.9
20	6	Titaghur Jute	12	..	..	..	..
16½	10	Tomkins F. H.	19	..	1.5	7.6	6.9
51½	31	Tootal	49½	+1½	3.8	7.6	11.2
44	16	Toye	44	-2	1.3	2.9	26.2
50	32½	Tozer Kemsley	44	..	4.6	10.0	5.6
168	95	Trafalgar H Ltd	153	+2	7.8	5.0	9.6
82	49	Trans Paper	74	..	6.7	9.1	5.9
73	48	Transport Dev	69	+½	4.5	6.5	10.5
5	2	Tranwood Grp	4½	..	2.5	55.6	1.1
148	77	Travis & Arnold	139	..	5.3	3.9	5.7
53	25	Tricoville	51	..	2.8	5.4	4.7
58	31½	Trident TV 'A'	58	-1	4.3	7.7	7.1
99	50	Triplex Found	78	+1	6.6	8.3	6.1
201	114	Trust Hse Forte	186	-3	12.1	6.5	16.0
431	311½	Tube Invest	396	+12	31.3	8.0	8.3
267	137	Tunnel Hldgs 'B'	273	-5	15.5	5.7	10.2
11¾	7	Turner Curzon	11	..	1.1	9.8	6.6
233	130	Turner Newall	209	+6	14.4	6.9	10.2
128	53	Turner Mfg	110	-3	6.1	5.5	4.2
72	37	Turriff	65	..	3.2	4.9	7.5
79	34	UBM Grp	73	+½	6.4	8.5	20.1
99	34	UDS Grp	91	+2	7.2	8.0	14.9
192	143	UKO Int	168	..	12.5	7.5	9.1
103	65	Unicorn Ind	95	+1	9.2	8.7	8.6
57½	42	Unigate	55	+1½	4.8	8.8	7.8
608	412	Unilever	510	..	18.9	3.7	6.3
38¾	20½	Do NV	£21	..	116	5.5	3.2
102	53	Unitech	92	-1	5.6	6.0	12.5
177	130½	Utd Biscuit	162	+4	8.2	5.0	9.2
54	23¾	Utd City Merc	51	..	1.1	2.2	6.3
32	20	Utd Eng	30	..	3.4	11.2	8.3
63	31¾	Utd Gas Ind	54	+1	3.5	9.8	9.1
332	169	Utd News	232	..	19.7	5.9	10.5
292	61¾	Utd Scientific	288	-1	9.1	3.4	11.3
42	19	Valor	37	..	1.0	8.0	6.5
131	78	Vantona	121	-5	7.5	5.7	6.8
105	95	Vereeniging Ref	95	..	17.8	18.8	2.1
19¾	9¾	Vetco	£17¾	f ..	11.6	0.7	..
165	94	Vibroplant	163	..	14.6	8.9	12.0
242	144	Vickers	198	+2	13.8	7.0	4.9
49½	26	Vita-Tex	45	..	4.9	10.9	6.6
181	71	Vosper	181	-14	6.9b	3.8	3.0
76	37	W Ribbons	76	..	5.0	6.6	7.2
92	70	Wail	90	..	9.8	10.5	18.0
262	111	Waddington J	222	..	3.6	1.6	7.9
29	18	Wade Potteries	28	..	2.0	7.0	5.9
117	70	Wadkin	114	..	8.0	7.1	6.3
125	63	Wagn Ind	122	+1	11.2b	9.2	9.0
17½	10	Walker & Homer	13½	..	1.4	10.1	3.9
130	76½	Walker C & W	118	-1	9.1	7.6	6.4
103	32	Walker J. Gold	92	-1	3.2	3.5	7.3
102	32	Do NV	89	-2	3.2	3.6	7.0
117	89½	Ward & Gold	103	..	6.2	6.0	7.3
64	39¾	Ward T. W.	64	+1	6.2	9.7	8.7
20½	13	Wardle B.	19	..	1.9	9.7	10.1
90	44½	Waring & Gillow	88½	..	4.9	5.5	9.1
48	29¾	Warne Wright	42	..	4.0	9.5	5.3
90	44	Warren J.	85	f ..	..e	..	..
39	18½	Warrington T.	38	..	4.7	12.5	20.3
81	21¾	Waterford Glass	46	..	1.8	3.9	14.9
91	30	Weamoughs	86	-1	3.8	4.4	8.3
70	36	Watson & Philip	63	..	3.5	5.5	12.0
173	103½	Watts Blake	157	..	6.4b	4.1	7.9
20	10¾	Wearwell	20	+½	..e	..	4.6
160	71½	Weir Grp	116	+2	8.0	6.9	5.8
24	9	Wellco Hldgs	23½	..	0.8	3.2	3.9
50	31	Wellman Eng	49	..	3.3	6.7	8.8
44	22	Westbrick Pds	34	..	2.2	6.3	7.8
57	29	Westinghse Brke	47	-2	2.1a	8.5	8.4
69½	41	Westland Air	48	• +1½	4.8	10.0	8.3
9	8	Westminster Inv	9	f ..	..e	..	..
36	15	Wharf Mill	22	-1	2.3	9.3	10.7
54	25	Whatlings	46	..	3.7	8.0	6.1
240	139	W'sheaf Dist	147	-2	11.4	7.7	7.9
50½	28	Wh'lock Mar	31	-1	..	..	..
107	51	Whessoe	97	-1	7.0	7.5	5.1
17	8	Wheway Watson	17	..	1.3	7.8	10.2
84	41	White Child	80	..	6.5	8.5	5.8
195	128	Whitecroft	158	..	20.0	10.6	4.2
84	18	Whiteley BSW	44	-1	0.8e	1.7	18.4
135	58	Wholesale Fit	125	..	8.0	6.2	7.5
282	95	Wigfall H.	262	h +8	7.5	2.8	..
25	11	Wiggins Constr	25	..	2.4	9.5	6.0
116	55	Wight Cons	110	-2	10.2	8.8	9.2
214	129	Wilkins'n Match	207	-5	13.2	6.4	11.3
109½	79	Do 10% Conv	£103¾	+½	1000	9.7	..
43	25¾	Wms J. Cardiff	43	+1	4.2	9.7	6.6
63	26	Wills G. & Sons	53	..	2.2	4.2	5.5
91½	51	Wilmot Breeden	88	..	4.5	5.8	4.7
88	17¾	Wilson Bros	37	..	2.1	5.8	9.0
91	38	Wimpey G	77½	-1	0.9	1.2	10.3
49	24	Winn Ind	49	+½	4.9	10.3	8.2
44	28½	Witter T.	40	..	4.4	10.9	7.2
200	82	W'sley Hughes	200	+2	10.2	5.1	9.4
30	12	Wood & Sons	29	..	0.9	3.1	6.1
47	30	Wood S W.	43	..	5.9	13.0	..
98	63	Wood Hall Tst	98	..	7.3	7.5	9.0
127	48½	Woodhead J.	105	s +3	5.4	5.2	6.8
52	26	W'dh'se Rixson	30½	-½	3.3	10.9	8.4
68	49	Woolworth	67	+1	6.0	9.9	13.6
27	15	Wrighton F.	21½	..	1.7	7.8	..
290	140	Yarrow & Co	265	..	7.0	2.3	9.7
75	29¾	York Trailer	66	+2	3.3	4.9	6.9
80	42	Youghal Cpts	66	-1	4.2	12.8	5.7
50	21	Zetters	48	..	1.8	3.7	11.5

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

1977/78 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
235	175	Akroyd & Sm	232	..	25.4	10.9	2.4
340	290	Assam Trdng 'B'	320	-15	3.5	1.1	3.6
30	17	Boustead	26	..	1.3	9.7	7.2
25	6	Brit Arrow	23½	+2	..	..	..
114	77	BET Dfd	107	+6	7.8	7.3	5.0
163	102	Challenge Corp	107	+2	7.0	6.5	5.7
66	42	Charterhse Grp	61	• ..	5.1	8.3	10.5
27½	27¾	C Fin de Suez	£29¾	-¼	..	..	..
348	215	Daily Mail Tst	333	+3	18.2	5.5	20.8
345	210	Do A	330	+5	18.2	5.5	20.7
243	195	Dalgety	229	+1	17.7	7.7	8.0
31	13	Dawnay Day	29	..	1.5	5.2	11.3
23	13	Edin'Ind Hldgs	15½	..	0.2n	1.0	36.2
113	79	Electra Inv	96	-1	6.5	6.7	20.9
27	15	Exploration	25	..	0.8	3.0	10.5
55	27	FC Finance	75	..	2.3	3.0	20.7
32	14	Goode D & M Grp	28½	+1	1.2	4.2	..
427	253¾	Inchcape	365	+3	22.7b	6.2	8.4
129	60	Lloyds & Scot	109	..	6.0	5.5	14.4
27	6	Ldn & Euro Grp	16	..	..	..	..
120	61	M&G Grp (Hldgs)	107	• ..	5.2	4.9	11.3
54	26	Manson Fin	45	..	4.2	8.9	17.0
76	42	Martin R P	66	..	9.1	13.8	10.0
99	40	Prop Ins & Fin	82	+1	6.1b	7.4	19.3
119	62	Prov Fin Grp	100	+1	6.9	6.9	11.4
136	57	Sime Darby	90	+1	4.2	4.7	9.1
61	37	Smith Bros	59	..	6.8	11.6	12.5
750	651	Tyndall O'seas	677	..	46.4	6.9	..
35	14	Utd Dom Tst	47	..	e	..	34.3
117	43½	Wagon Fin	92	..	6.3b	6.9	12.1
79	32	Yule Catto	73	-½	2.0	2.8	13.7

INSURANCE

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
121	65	Bowring	111	-1	4.2	3.8	..
56	30	Brentnall Beard	50	..	1.9	3.9	15.4
184	122	Britannic	172	-2	12.5	7.3	..
172	102½	Com Union	153	-3	11.6	7.6	..
180	207	Eagle Star	158	-2	9.3	5.9	..
194	114	Equity & Law	174	-4	9.4	5.4	..
284	162	Gen Accident	236	+4	12.5b	5.3	..
294	175	Guardian Royal	252	-6	14.5	5.8	..
300	255	Hambro Life	295	-5	24.1	8.2	..
270	136¾	Heath C E	260	-10	7.5	2.9	12.0
201	125	Hogg Robinson	172	+1	9.0	5.2	9.6
201	127	Howden A	160	..	5.6	3.5	9.9
184	104	Legal & Gen	171	+2	8.0	4.7	..
117	90	Leslie & Godwin	92	+2	6.4	7.0	10.4
150	90	London & Man	127	-1	8.2	6.5	..
150	57	Ldn Utd Inv	110	-2	3.8	4.1	11.7
256	157	Matthews W'son	211	-4	13.9	6.6	9.4
193	100	Minet Hldgs	160	-1	4.9	3.0	13.3
79	43	Moran C.	65	+2	5.0n	7.7	7.2
292	182	Pearl	254	..	17.3	6.8	..
322	198	Phoenix	260	+4	14.9	5.3	..
150	100	Prov Life 'A'	130	..	11.8	9.1	..
120	100	Do A Br	130	..	11.8	9.1	..
130	100	Do B	130	..	11.6	9.1	..
130	100	Do B Br	130	..	11.8	9.1	..
180	116	Prudential	164	+4	9.5	5.8	..
152	94	Refuge	142	..	10.5	7.4	..
490	290	Royal	410	+3	23.6	5.7	..
396	224	Sedg. Forbes	335	-3	14.5	4.3	14.4
111	99	Stenhouse	102	-2	8.1	6.0	7.8
662	365	Sun Alliance	580	+5	30.5	5.3	..
117	65	Sun Life	104	..	4.7	4.5	..
175	112	Trade Indem'ty	163	..	12.0	7.3	..
310	195	Willis Faber	275	+3	11.9	4.3	14.2

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
142	104	Aberdeen Trst	130	+1	7.1	5.4	25.2
224	166	Alliance Trust	203	..	9.6n	4.7	27.8
49	31½	Amer Trust	40½	+1	1.8b	4.5	37.2
100	75	Anz-Amer Secs	89	-½	4.1	4.6	30.6
52	32	Anglo Int Inv	49	-½	4.4	9.0	17.2
137	87	Do Ass	129	..	..	..	..
44½	31	Anglo Scot	39½	+½	2.4	6.1	23.6
132½	92½	Ashdown Inv	120½	+1	5.5	4.6	33.8
53	35	ABC Regional	50	..	0.8	1.5	51.0
98½	48	Atlantic Assets	76½	+2½	0.6	0.8	..
62	40	Atlas Electric	55	..	2.4	4.4	32.7
61½	39¾	Bankers Inv	58½	+1	3.5b	6.5	22.1
56	40	Berry Trust	53	..	1.3	2.5	58.2
298½	208½	Border & Sthrn	263½	..	11.4	4.3	32.7
41½	30	Brit Am & Gen	37½	+½	2.3	6.2	25.3
71½	49	Brit Assets Tst	64½	+½	3.3	5.2	27.6
12	7½	Brit Emp Sec	11½	-½	0.9	7.9	16.4
165	116	Brit Invest	145	h +2	6.8	4.7	33.3
149	103½	Broadstone	143½	e +1	7.2	5.0	30.5
98½	63	Brunner	90½	..	5.4	5.9	25.3
76	42	Brycourt Inv	74	..	3.3	4.4	23.4
68	43	CLRP Inv	65	..	2.9	4.4	27.4
280	197	Caledonia Inv	252	+2	12.8	5.1	27.8
79½	56	Caledonian Tst	63½	..	2.6	4.1	41.5
69½	52	Do B	60½	..	..	..	..
134½	91	Capital & Natl	112½	+1	6.1	5.4	..
117½	84½	Do B	107½	..	..	..	..
107½	73	Cardinal 'Dfd'	100½	..	3.1	5.0	..
113½	83½	Carliol Inv	103½	..	5.7	5.5	27.4
67	46	Cedar Inv	64	..	3.6	5.9	24.2
59	40	Charter Trust	52	• +1	3.3	6.3	23.4
68½	54	Clydesdale Inv	60	..	2.7	4.3	38.7
68	49	Do B	60	..	..	..	..
11½	8½	Common Mkt	£11	..	20.6g	1.9	..
209½	152½	Cont & Ind	182½	+2	9.1	5.0	31.4
126½	102	Crescent Japan	119	-½	..	..	..
82	45	Crossfriars	76	-3	5.1	6.7	22.1
26½	14½	Cumulus	26½	..	1.2	4.2	35.6
100	80	Delta Inv	90	..	..	..	..
205	132	Derby Tst 'Inc'	205	..	20.0	9.8	20.0
170	86	Do Cap	162	..	..	..	..
135	100	Drayton Com	117	..	6.2	5.3	22.0
146	115	Drayton Cons	134	..	7.1	5.3	26.3
196	150	Do Premier	178	..	9.2	5.3	27.2
65	40½	Dundee & Ldn	58½	..	3.5	5.9	24.7
165	115	Edin & Dundee	165	h +1½	5.3b	3.2	..
98½	65	Edin Amer Ass	89½	+1½	1.4	1.6	75.0
229	164	Edinburgh Inv	216½	-½	9.6b	4.4	37.5
72½	50	Elec & Gen	61½	..	2.2b	3.6	38.2
92½	69½	Eng & Int	82½	..	5.3	6.4	22.2
76	54½	Eng & N York	68	..	3.8b	5.6	29.3
237	177¾	Estate Duties	275	+2	11.2	4.1	32.7
93	69	First Scot Am	81	..	4.3	5.3	32.0
118	77	Foreign & Colnl	138	..	4.4	3.2	47.1
137	99½	Gt Japan Inv	100	+½	1.5	1.5	48.3
148½	100	Gen Funds 'Ord'	134½	+3	6.3	4.7	41.1
117½	78	Do Conv	104	-2½	..	..	..
106	74½	Gen, Inv & Tsts	97	+½	5.2	5.3	28.4
84	65	Gen Scottish	76	+½	4.6	6.1	24.7
97½	64	Glenderon	78	..	2.6	3.3	54.9
127½	71	Globe Trust	105½	+1	6.2b	5.9	13.7
76	49	Grange Trust	72	..	3.2	4.4	30.0
110	75	Great Northern	102½	+½	5.9	5.7	25.9
86	61½	Greenfriar	73½	..	1.8b	2.5	42.2
49	27	Gresham Hse	48	• -1	4.6	9.5	11.4
84½	57	Guardian	74	..	3.6	4.8	31.0
94	61	Hambros	85	+1	5.1	6.0	26.1
85	38	Harcros	85	h ..	2.9	3.4	48.9
196½	122	Hill P. Inv	174½	+½	10.5b	6.0	24.8
79	42	Hume Hldgs A	73½	+½	5.6	7.6	18.6
53½	39½	Indus & General	47½	+½	2.2	4.6	30.7
76	52	Internat Inv	70	..	3.6b	5.1	26.8
122	80½	Invest in Suc	111½	+1	4.0b	3.6	34.7
206	162	Inv Tst Corp	185	..	9.2	5.0	29.9
75	59½	Inv Cap Trst	66	• ..	2.5	3.8	38.5
133½	109	Jardine Japan	109	..	1.1	1.0	..
143	107	Jersey Ext	112	..	..	..	..
90	66	Lake View Inv	84	..	3.3	4.0	35.4
101	68	Law Deb Corp	96	..	6.2	6.3	23.6
131	84	Ldn & Holyrood	101	-1	5.0	5.0	31.4
181	139	Ldn & Montrose	170	..	8.0	4.7	31.5
109	84	Ldn & Prov Tst	98	+1	4.7	4.8	31.6
96	34	Ldn Merch Sec	97½	-2½	2.1	2.4	..
94½	31	Do Cap	94	-3	..	..	..
71	44	Ldn Pru Invest	68	..	4.2b	6.1	28.6
103	125	Ldn Trust	198	..	12.1b	6.4	24.5
39¼	26	Mercantile Inv	36	+½	1.5	4.3	37.1
73½	35	Merchants Trust	66½	..	3.9b	5.9	28.9
50	40½	Monks Inv	44½	..	2.1	4.8	30.5
83	47	Moorgate Inv	79	..	4.6	5.9	24.4
22	11½	New Throg 'Inc'	21	..	2.4	11.3	15.8
123	54	Do Cap	100	..	..	..	..
94	74½	North Atlantic	83	..	4.1	4.9	28.8
100	71	Northern Amer	86	+1	4.3	5.0	30.3
101	64	Northern Sec	99	..	5.0b	5.1	23.1
64	48	Oil & Associated	61	+1	3.0	4.9	29.6
118	88	Pentland	110	..	5.2	4.7	28.8
75	60	Progressive Sec	68	..	4.0	5.9	25.0
123	98	Raeburn	111	..	5.2	4.7	30.1
177	105	River & Merc	165	..	11.5	7.0	21.1
144	95½	River Plate	137	..	8.2	5.9	..
88	69	Romney Trust	79	..	3.8	4.8	32.6
181	104½	Rothschild	165	..	8.5	5.2	25.0
71	44	Safeguard	66	..	5.5	8.0	18.0
68	57½	Scot Amer	64	..	3.8	4.7	..
49½	32½	Scot&Cont'l Inv	43	..	1.8	4.2	33.9
131	82	Scot & Merc 'A'	126½	..	4.6	3.6	27.7
132	102	Scot Eastern	120	+2½	5.7b	4.7	32.5
39½	25	Scot European	35	..	2.3b	6.5	25.5
99½	73	Scot Invest	90	+2	3.9	4.3	33.7
119½	91½	Scot Mortgage	103	+½	4.6b	4.4	32.4
148½	111	Scot National	131½	..	5.2	4.0	34.4
100	70	Scot Northern	93	..	4.2	4.6	31.2
87½	72	Scot United	76	..	3.0	4.0	49.0
89½	70	Scot Western	79½	+½	3.2	4.0	44.4
98½	64½	Do B	75	+1	..	..	..
191½	143	Sec Alliance	173½	..	8.6	4.9	29.7
78½	61½	Sec Gt Northern	70½	..	2.8	4.0	42.2
72½	58	Do B	65	..	..	..	41.3
174	132	Sterling Trust	158	..	7.6	4.8	32.0
84½	67½	Stockholders	83	..	3.1	3.7	38.6
104	62	Throg Sec 'Cap'	92	-2	..	..	..
73	49½	Throgmtn Trust	71	..	6.2	8.7	18.0
676	583	Tribune Inv	565	..	19.3b	3.1	38.1
87½	47½	Triplevest 'Inc'	68	+½	6.4	9.7	16.8
179	94	Do Cap	151	-2	..	..	..
139	92	Trustees Corp	125	..	6.4	5.1	29.2
111	87½	Tyneside Inv	101	h ..	5.7b	5.8	18.4
128	95	Utd Brit Secs	113	..	8.4	5.7	28.4
95	74½	Utd States Deb	83½	-½	4.6b	5.6	24.8
190	142	Utd States Gen	177	..	6.0	3.4	44.5
104	60½	Viking Res	90½	..	1.4	1.5	73.4
134	148	W'bottom Trust	180	+1	7.0	3.9	38.2
86	65	Witan Inv	75½	• +½	3.2b	4.2	..
83	61	Do B	69	..	0.1	0.1	..
171	111	Yeoman Tst	165	..	10.5b	6.4	24.1
29	17	Yorks & Lancs	29	-1	2.1b	7.3	20.3
80	50	Young Co Inv	74	..	5.0b	6.8	21.6

SHIPPING

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
321	215	Brit & Comm	292	+1	13.0	4.5	10.0
152	54	Fisher J	117	..	2.2	1.9	11.5
355	297	Furness Withy	345	..	11.9	3.4	6.9
305	140	Hunting Gibson	230	..	16.4	7.1	3.1
40½	24¾	Jacobs J. I	40½	+½	2.8	7.0	11.9
57¾	33½	Ldn & O'seas Fr	57	..	5.1	13.8	..
270	215	Manch Liners	255	..	7.6	3.0	30.3
179	120½	Ocean Trans	133	-2	11.8	8.8	3.6
172	110	P & O 'Dfd'	115	+1	9.6	8.4	7.9
128	109	Runciman W	115	..	12.6	11.1	8.2

MINES

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
520	370	Anglo Am Coal	447	-7	27.0	6.0	..
322	185	Anglo Am Corp	289	-6	20.9g	8.0	..
17½	11¾	Ang Am Gold	£13¾	+¼	107	7.1	..
33½	19	Anglo Am Inv	£30¾	..	303	10.0	..
9½	6¾	Anglo Transvl	£6½	..	66.1	10.2	..
9¾	6¾	Do A	£6½	..	66.1	10.2	..
11½	8¾	Asarco	£10¾	-¼	22.0	2.2	..
307	235	Aver Hitam	255	-8	97.1	38.1	..
58	26	Beralt Tin	46	..	6.2	13.4	..
417	240	Blyvoors	303	-3	33.5	11.1	..
46	16	Botswana RST	16	..	..	..	..
95	53	Bracken Mines	71	-3½	16.5	23.2	..
127	87	Bll South	75	+2	..e	..	..
10 15/16	5¾	Buffelsfontein	£8 3/16	+¼	94.5	10.6	..
154	108	Charter Cons	132	+1	11.4	8.9	..
220½	136	Cons Gold Fields	201	+7	11.7	5.8	..
311	152	De Beers 'Dfd'	295	+8	28.4	9.0	..
228	145	Doornfontein	207	+8	18.7	7.1	..
344	132	Durban Rood	239	-4	..e	..	..
35	9	East Daggs	19	-1	..	..	..
735	425	E Driefontein	630	-20	48.5	7.6	..
477	177	E Rand Prop	334	-3	..e	..	..
59	29	El Oro M & Ex	53	..	1.5	2.8	..
140	61	Elsburg Gold	135	+10	5.4	4.0	..
14¾	9¾	F S Geduld	£13¾	+¼	158	12.0	..
570	217	Geevor Tin	470	..	30.3	6.4	..
17½	12	Gen Mining	£15	-¼	139	9.2	..
225	165	Gopeng Cons	220	-5	21.2	9.2	..
136	92	Grootvlei	125	-4	11.9	9.5	..
310	160	Hamersley	170	-3	..	..	..
112	77	Hampton Gold	96	-3	2.2	2.6	..
490	235	Harmony	361	-7	33.0	9.1	..
13½	7¾	Hartebeest	£9 15/16	-1/16	91.2	9.2	..
15	10¾	Joburg Cons	£11	-½	104	9.4	..
392	290	Kinross	317	-10	22.4	7.1	..
375	290	Kloof	460	-11	35.7	4.1	..
47	30	Leslie	47	-2	2.0	4.2	..
544	175	Libanon	457	-8	49.7	10.6	..
76	42	Lydenburg Plat	56	..	1.7	3.1	..
242	123	MIM Hldgs	187	-2	5.7	4.2	..
55	43	MTD (Mangula)	46	-1	12.8	27.8	..
410	250	Malayan Tin	250	-5	..	..	..
121	46	Marievale Con	83	-5	28.5	34.7	..
195	83	Messina Trans	96	..	19.0	21.5	..
36	10	Metals Explor	14	..	..	..	..
230	135	Middle Wits	165	-5	14.2	8.6	..
164	135	Minorco	132	-4	6.9	5.2	..
490	250	Nthgate Explor	267	-5	58.3	20.0	..
45	25	Pahang Cons	45	+1	3.5	8.3	..
585	345	Peko Wallsend	415	+10	..	..	..
10¾	6¾	Pres Brand	£8½	-¼	85.8	10.1	..
7¼	4¾	Pres Steyn	£6 7/16	-1/16	13.2	2.0	..
160	80	Rand Mine Prop	115	-5	8.9	7.8	..
32	19	Randfontein	£32 9/16	-9/16	221	6.9	..
246	172	Rio Tinto Zinc	186	+9	12.9b	6.9	..
165	52	Roan Cons 'B'	55	-3	..	..	..
96	60	Rustenburg	79	..	..	..	..
90	35	Saint Piran	55	-1	3.0	5.2	..
12¾	6	St Helena	£11 1/16	-¼	75.9	9.7	..
509	370	Selection Tst	385	-3	25.3	6.4	..
231	118	Sentrust	184	-2	17.0	10.3	..
97	29	SA Land	54	-1	..e	..	..
78	55	South Crofty	59	-1	6.3	10.8	..
510	335	Southvaal	494	-8	13.1	2.7	..
305	150	Sthn Malayan	247	..	18.2	7.3	..
160	37	Sungei Besi	140	..	..	..	..
164	116	Tang Cons	134	..	11.0	8.2	..
103	42	Tanjong Tin	100	..	9.5	9.5	..
260	207¾	Tharsis Sulph	250	..	..	..	..
17¾	9¾	Transvaal Cons	£11¾	..	61.4	5.2	..
200	93	Tronoh Mines	135	-5	7.0	4.5	..
230	117	UC Invest	210	-5	20.1	9.5	..
294	165	Union Corp	240	..	23.8	9.9	..
14 13/16	8	Vaal Reefs	£11¾	+¼	77.0	6.7	..
293	70	Ventersport	269	-6	71.5	26.6	..
42	27	Wankie Colliery	37	..	7.0	18.9	..
233	116	Welkom	229	-12	23.1	10.1	..
23	13¾	W Driefontein	£17 11/16	-¼	174	9.8	..
209	113	W Rand Cons	160	+5	8.2	5.1	..
221	110	Western Areas	208	+14	8.2	4.0	..
8½	5¾	Western Deep	£6½	+¼	51.3	7.9	..
17	10½	Western Hldgs	£14 1/16	-¼	185	12.7	..
164	85	Western Mining	94	-2	3.8	4.0	..
677	380	Winkelhaak	603	-12	56.7	9.4	..
23½	11½	Zambia Copper	13½	..	..	..	..

OIL

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
68	44	Ampol Pet	59	-2	3.4	5.8	14.4
120	47	Attock	112	..	6.5	5.9	25.7
186	125	Brit Borneo	154	..	9.3	6.0	68.5
960	778	BP	808	-4	33.5	4.1	28.8
93	41	Burmah Oil	56	-3	..e	..	..
69½	44½	Century Oils	51	-1	3.7	7.3	3.5
34½	18½	Charterhall	27½	+½	..	..	70.5
18¾	12¾	C F Petroles	£13½	..	156	11.5	3.2
44	24	KCA Int	34	-2	0.2	0.4	..
195	162	Lasmo	128	..	..	..	..
415	265	Do Ops	398	-2	..	..	..
109½	84½	Do 14% Ln	£103	• +¾	1400	13.6	..
322	77	Oil Exploration	266	-6	2.9	1.1	49.5
23½	8	Premier Cons	15½	..	..	..	..
23¾	14¾	Ranger Oil	£16½	-¼	..	..	..
3¼	1½	Reynolds Div	1½	..	..	..	..
50¾	35½	Royal Dutch	£38	+¾	147	3.9	6.7
632	458	Shell Trans	515	-8	23.8	4.6	6.3
202	104	Tricentrol	166	-2	1.7	1.0	24.7
266	124	Ultramar	234	-6	..	..	11.0
156	84	Do 7% Cnv	137	-3	10.0	7.7	..

PROPERTY

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
60¾	29¾	Allied Ldn	52	-1	2.8	5.4	11.7
230	127	Allnatt Ldn	225	..	5.9	2.6	30.4
240	114	Apex Props	233	-2	5.3	2.3	40.2
18½	11	Aquis Secs	17½	..	0.9	5.3	21.6
101	46½	Beaumont Prop	95	..	4.9	5.1	31.1
57	23¾	Bellway Hldgs	55	..	4.0	7.3	..
127	58	Berkeley Hmbro	109	-1	4.0	3.8	..
186	130	Bilton Percy	177	+1	9.4	5.3	22.1
183	116	Do Accum	173	..	0.3	0.2	..
232	118	Bradford Prop	227	..	9.9	4.3	9.8
47½	22	British Land	37	..	..e	..	..
116	56½	Brixton Estate	111	-1	2.9b	2.6	35.1
30½	10	Cap & Counties	48½	..	1.5b	3.1	..
315	141	Chesterfield	310	..	5.5	1.8	45.3
14½	6½	Chown Secs	12	-1	..	..	..
268	145	Churchbury Est	260	-2	6.6	2.5	36.7
64	37½	City Offices	60	..	2.5	4.1	38.2
172	114	Corn Exchange	166	-2	2.9	1.7	26.1
27½	17	Country & New T	24	+½	1.0	4.2	..
91	35	County & Dist	87	..	1.2	1.4	31.1
69	33½	Daejan Hldgs	64½	..	4.5	7.0	..
51½	34	Eng Prop	43	..	3.5	8.1	15.0
20½	11	Estates & Gen	20	..	1.2	6.1	18.5
83	35	Estates Prop	78	+1	1.5	1.9	30.7
100	32	Evans of Leeds	96	s -1	2.0	2.1	34.8
330	200	Gt Portland	320	+2	6.0	1.9	58.3
87	52	Guildhall	83	..	3.7	4.4	19.2
565	310	Hammerson 'A'	573	+10	7.7	1.3	97.6
260	132	Haslemere Ests	254	+1	4.6	1.8	40.8
231	142	Land Secs	223	+3	7.3	3.3	65.6
56	33½	Law Land	50	+1½	1.5b	3.0	87.7
93	46½	Ldn & Prov Sh	88	..	1.1	1.3	46.8
74	40	Ldn Shop	70	..	4.5	6.5	52.2
129	69	Lynton Hldgs	129	+2	3.5	2.7	22.3
133	46	MEPC	128	+2	2.6	2.0	40.0
22	8½	Marler Estates	20	..	..	..	..
38	15	Midhurst Whites	35½	..	..	..	..
123	46	Mucklow A & J.	117	+2	3.4	2.9	28.7
160	109	Municipal	160	..	7.0	4.4	9.0
83	28	Peachey Prop	80	+1	1.5	1.9	..
315	180	Prop & Rever	307	..	7.1	2.3	41.8
315	178	Do A	307	..	7.1	2.3	42.8
347	216	Prop Hldgs	338	-5	9.9	2.9	46.4
156	44	Prop Sec	145	-1	3.1	2.2	..
8¾	2	Raglan Prop	6½	-½	..	..	..
85	31	Regional	80	..	1.0	1.3	..
77	30	Do A	69	..	1.0	1.4	..
114	29	Rush & Tompkins	115	+5	3.9	3.5	19.0
118	58¾	Scot Met Props	111	..	2.9	2.6	45.5
129	77	Slough Ests	124	-1	3.4	2.8	42.1
286	158	Stock Conv	282	+2	3.0a	1.2	36.3
222	90	Sunley B.	220	..	6.1	2.8	..
16	5	Town & City	16	+½	0.0	0.1	..
97	41	Trafford Park	94	..	5.5	5.9	18.6
34	10¾	UK Props	29½	..	..e	..	17.9
20	7¾	Webb J.	19	..	0.7	3.8	18.1
19	10½	W'mster & C'ty	18½	..	..e	..	..

RUBBER

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
82	34	Anglo-Indonesia	81	..	3.9	4.8	..
32	18	Bradwall FMS	31	..	1.9	6.2	..
197	82	Castlefield	172	+2	5.0	2.9	..
58	25	Chersonese	59½	-½	2.8	5.7	..
106	74½	Cons Plant	105	+1	12.0	11.4	..
44	13	Doranakande	44	..	2.2a	5.0	..
52	27½	Gadek Malaysia	53	-2	1.0	1.8	..
9½	5½	Grand Central	9	+¼	0.8	9.2	..
230	155	Guthrie Corp	212	..	18.2	8.6	..
69½	48	Harrisons Malay	66½	+1	4.6	6.9	..
66	38½	Highlds & Low	63½	+1½	4.7	7.3	..
140	67	Hongkong	140	..	8.4	6.0	..
300	125	Killinghall	200	..	17.5	8.8	..
34½	22	Kulim Malaysia	33	+1	2.1	6.3	..
94½	44	Ldn Sumatra	94½	+½	3.1	3.3	..
40	23½	Majedie	40	..	1.0	2.6	..
31	10½	Malayalam	30½	h ..	1.7	5.7	..
33	12½	Muar River	30½	..	0.7	2.3	..
58	34	Plant Hldgs	58	+½	3.3	5.7	..
20¾	10½	Sungei Krian	£20	..	78.9	3.8	..

TEA

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
390	147	Assam Frontier	333	h -7	24.8	7.4	..
116	52	Assam Inv	106	..	10.6	10.0	..
240	95	Camellia Inv	195	..	2.8	1.4	..
140	22	Deundi	132	h ..	4.9	3.7	..
250	123	Jokai	217	..	18.5a	8.5	..
225	130	McLeod Russel	220	+5	15.2	6.9	..
410	124	Moran	400	..	0.4	1.4	..
90	15	Surmah Valley	90	..	10.0	11.1	..
201	102	Warren Plant	198	+3	20.0	10.1	..

MISCELLANEOUS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
10½	7 15/16	Algoma Cen Rly	£9 13/16	+¼	38.0	2.7	25.4
71	40	Calcutta Elec	64	..	13.0	20.3	..
49	42	E Surr Wtr 4.9%	£49	..	490	10.0	..
39½	31½	Essex Wtr 3.5%	38½	..	530	13.8	..
64	47	Gt Nthn Tele	£49	..	193	3.9	11.0
450	342	Imp Cont Gas	387	+3	14.2	3.9	18.8
38	32	Mid Kent Wtr	£37½	..	500	13.3	..
92	46	Milford Docks	81	..	4.1	5.1	5.9
230	140	Nigerian Elec	230	..	17.2	7.5	..
38	31½	Sunderland Wtr	£38	..	538	14.2	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

THE TIMES SHARE INDICES

The Times Share Indices for 19.01.78 (base date June 2, 1964 original base date June 2, 1959):—

	Index No. Latest	Div. Yield %	Earnings Yield %	Index No. Previous
The Times Industrial Share Index	203.53	6.36	11.56	199.46
Largest Coys.	205.20	6.19	11.28	201.11
Smaller Coys.	196.13	6.92	13.73	194.11
Capital Goods	239.92	6.55	13.56	232.11
Consumer Goods	217.63	6.70	11.48	213.95
Store Shares	179.87	3.99	7.59	176.86
Largest financial shares	232.75	5.34	—	230.31
Largest financial and industrial shares	210.44	6.03	—	208.67
Commodity shares	204.90	5.91	12.11	199.82
Gold Mining shares	275.11	9.23	18.34	271.26
Industrial debenture stocks	95.69	6.18*	—	95.62
Industrial preference stocks	63.18	11.06*	—	63.18
3½% War Loan	36¾	9.76*	—	36½

A record of The Times Industrial Share Indices is given below:—

	High	Low
All-time	222.98 (14.09.77)	60.18 (13.12.74)
1978	208.18 (06.01.78)	198.49 (17.01.78)
1977	222.98 (14.09.77)	151.29 (12.01.77)
1976	171.83 (05.05.76)	115.53 (27.10.76)
1975	156.92 (19.11.75)	61.42 (08.01.75)
1974	136.18 (28.02.74)	60.18 (13.12.74)
1973	189.23 (12.01.73)	120.99 (14.12.73)

* Flat interest yield.

مكتبة الأهل

هكذا من الأصل

Time for Spain to stop living beyond its means, page 21

THE TIMES
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Growth figures for money stock edge closer to Chancellor's 13pc target

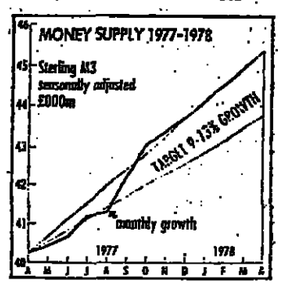
By John Whitmore

After the first eight months of the financial year the annual rate of growth in the money supply remains above the government's 13 per cent ceiling. But the overshoot at the end of the December banking month is no more than 0.2 per cent.

This news was well received in financial markets yesterday, the latest figures suggesting that the Government is well on its way to finishing the financial year close to the 13 per cent ceiling, or even slightly beneath it.

At the end of the October banking month the annual rate of growth had risen to 14¼ per cent, and it was this apparent upsurge in monetary growth that was responsible for the sharp upward movement in interest rates in November.

The latest figures show a 1 per cent (or £420m seasonally adjusted) rise in sterling M3 in the four weeks to December 14. However, while they are encouraging in terms of money supply targets, they continue to point to a low level of activity in the economy.



The rise in bank lending to the domestic private sector in the period was running at £223m, some way below the monthly average of £375m from April-November.

The contribution of the public sector to monetary growth remained negative over the month at minus £222m on a seasonally adjusted basis.

In part this reflected the reduction in the general government borrowing requirement as a result of the £290m "call" due on last summer's BP share sale. But it also reflected the high level of gilt edged sales that followed the rise in the Bank of England minimum lending rate.

In the January banking month the Government's borrowing requirement will be significantly higher with the effect of the November tax rebates, initially financed by employers, coming through in the form of significantly lower PAYE receipts from the corporate sector.

On the other hand, it may well be that employers took out temporary borrowings to finance these tax rebates and may be repaying them in the January banking month. In this context, the relatively small rise in bank lending in the December banking month has been something of a puzzle to the authorities.

Other main features of the latest figures include a sharp drop in the rate of expansion of M1, though not in the current account element, a larger decrease (£167m) in non-deposit liabilities, reflecting redeployment of the "missing" public sector funds, and a considerable reshuffling in the form of bank lending to the discount market.

Inflation pace accelerates in US

From Frank Vogl
Washington, Jan 19

Real economic growth in the United States slowed in the final quarter of last year while the pace of inflation accelerated, according to preliminary figures released today by the Commerce Department.

The new figures serve to some extent to explain the decline in share prices and the weakening in general business confidence which was seen throughout the last year and which appears to be continuing still.

As the year drew to a close the pace of inflation started to accelerate once again, while the economy's real growth-rate slowed in each successive quarter of 1977, and the nation's overall economic performance last year was disappointing compared to 1976.

Preliminary statistics show that real gross national product rose at an annual rate of 4.2 per cent in the final quarter, following growth rates of 5.1 per cent in the third quarter, 6.2 per cent in the second, and 7.5 per cent in the first.

The economy grew in real terms by 4.9 per cent last year, compared to 6 per cent in 1976.

The Commerce Department considers its chain price index a better guide than the more commonly used implicit price deflator as a measure of inflation in the GNP accounts.

This index rose by 6 per cent in the final quarter, after rising at rates of 4.3 per cent in the third, by 7 per cent in the second and by 6.9 per cent in the first.

For all of last year the chain price index registered a gain of 6 per cent, compared to a 5.6 per cent advance in 1976.

In nominal terms the GNP amounted to $1,890,400m (about £984,660m last year) showing a gain of 10.8 per cent.

The slow-down in the growth rate in the final three months is mainly attributed by the Commerce Department to a reduction in the rate of business stocks accumulation.

The GNP accounts show that there were several favourable developments in the final quarter, and it is largely on the basis of these that administration economists are now predicting a faster rate of growth for the current quarter.

Money supply (M1) fell to a seasonally adjusted average of $336,600m in the week ended January 11 from $340,000m the previous week. The broader money supply (M2) declined to an average of $810,600m from $812,600m.

Wall St lower: On the New York stock market the Dow Jones industrial average fell by 7.63 points to 778.67.

Government steers GEC group to £100m Hongkong power order

By Roger Vielvoye
Energy Correspondent

A group of British companies, led by GEC and helped by the Prime Minister, a junior minister and civil servants at the Department of Industry, have signed a letter of intent for the £100m first stage of a power station in Hongkong.

Work on equipment for the station should guarantee the jobs of about 2,000 in the power generation industry over the next three years, and there is an excellent chance that Britain will secure a contract for the second stage of the power station.

The 700-megawatt first stage is the biggest overseas contract ever won by the British industry and follows GEC's success earlier this month in landing a £31m power generation order from Iran. It is also the first time ministers and civil servants have played such an integral part in obtaining a major foreign order for British companies.

The contract for the dual-fired, oil and oil burning station is with China Light and Power a publicly quoted Hongkong company and Eastern Energy, a subsidiary of the Exxon Corporation.

The British Government became involved in March last year when Sir Lawrence Kadoorie, CLP's chairman met Mr Callaghan and Mr Alan Williams, the Minister of State for Industry, during a visit to London.


Mr Williams: Project shows what can be achieved.

He told the Prime Minister that, if Britain could offer internationally competitive prices, CLP and Eastern Energy would like to continue buying British equipment through a negotiated contract without going to tender. The Department of Industry chose GEC to be the lead contractor.

Lazards were appointed as financial advisers, and in the negotiations that followed Mr John Lippitt, deputy secretary at the Department of Industry and Mr Alastair Macdonald, an assistant secretary, played a leading part. There was close liaison with the Export Credits Guarantee Department.

Mr Williams said yesterday the project demonstrated what could be achieved when the Government, industry and the City pooled their expertise to deal with a major export opportunity.

It is a fixed price contract with provision for limited price escalation. Finance will be provided by a $350m loan raised through an international syndicate led by the London clearing banks. This will be for 8½ years at 7¼ per cent.

The letter of intent with GEC is for two 350 megawatt turbine generators and associated coal or oil boilers to be provided by Babcock & Wilcox. L. G. Mouchel & Partners will be responsible for civil engineering design and there will also be work for a wide range of engineering sub-contractors. Balfour Beatty is likely to win the order for a transmission line to link the new station with the Hongkong grid.

Mr Bob Davidson, managing director of GEC Turbine Generators, said the GEC factory at Larne in Northern Ireland would receive about 15 per cent of the company's share of the work. The remainder could be divided almost equally between Rugby, Stafford and Trafford Park, Manchester.

He said that without the contract there would have been difficulty in retaining the jobs of about 1,300 people at GEC. The Babcock & Wilcox share of the work is worth about £50m and will provide insurance for about 350 jobs at the company's Renfrew, Dumbarton, Gloucester and Croydon factories.

Treasury may alter lending rate formula

By Caroline Atkinson

The government may decide soon to change the method of calculating minimum lending rate, which is the key to the general level of interest rates in the economy, as concern has mounted over the political implications of frequent changes in interest rates.

Serious consideration is now being given by the Bank of England and the Treasury to finding a new formula for MLR, the rate charged by the Bank of England in its role as lender of last resort.

At present the rate is fixed each Friday based on the level of interest rates in the market for Treasury bills. In theory this market-related formula should remove the fixing of interest rates from the political arena.

It was devised in 1972 as part of the changes in the banking system under "Competition and Credit Control" with this aim in mind.

In practice however the Bank is nearly always able to influence the market so as to trigger the minimum lending rate which it thinks is most suitable—within a range set by other money rates. When the market does move away from the level desired it is open to the Bank to suspend the market-related formula and set its own level for MLR.

This happened several times last year when the Bank wished to restrain the sharp fall in interest rates.

More recently when the Government decided to raise the level of interest rates from 5 per cent to 7 per cent last November in the interests of domestic money control it was able to do this merely by making it known to the market that it thought rates should go up by 2 per cent.

Changes in interest rates are particularly sensitive for the Government because of their effect on mortgage rates. The Chancellor and the Prime Minister are now usually closely involved in the decision on MLR whenever a change is likely.

There was fierce debate between the Bank of England and the Treasury over the recent ½ point cut in MLR to 6½ per cent.

Mr Healey and Mr Callaghan were keen that there should be a fall in order to push the Building Societies into a large cut in the mortgage rate, while the Bank was more keen on maintaining a cautious stance for money control.

It is not easy to see how the present formula could be changed to ease the decision making. A move back to the old Bank rate, which was an openly administered rate, would make the weekly rate setting more rather than less political.

Another possibility would be to relax the present formula so that MLR did not have to move precisely in line with Treasury Bill rates. This would give a margin of discretion for the setting of MLR.

Another possibility, floated by Mr Gordon Pepper of Greenwells, would be for the Bank to intervene in the markets to influence rates on a daily basis in the way the American Fed does.

Whatever is decided the problem will remain of how much freedom the Bank of England can have to adjust interest rates, in order to control the money supply, when such changes have political repercussions.

Consumer spending on an upward curve

By Melvyn Westlake

Spending by private individuals, which is by far the largest element of demand for goods and services within the economy, rose in the last three months of 1977, for the second consecutive quarter. As a result, consumer spending is now nearly back, in real terms, to its level a year ago, following the drop that took place in the first half of the year.

Although the latest rise is comparatively modest—about 2 per cent at an annual rate—it is in marked contrast to the depressed spending trend seen last winter and spring, when consumers were cutting back their expenditure at an annual rate of over 5 per cent.

The indications now are that private consumption will increase in coming months at a relatively fast pace. But, after being depressed for four years, will have to rise by almost 3 per cent just to get back to the previous peak, during the 1973 boom.

This now seems possible. Indeed, most private economic forecasters now predict that consumer spending will rise by around 5 per cent this year. Consumer spending represents, in effect, what is popularly known as the "standard of living".

Government figures published earlier this week for the volume of retail sales—which constitute about half of total consumer expenditure—showed a striking rise in December, and anecdotal evidence suggests that this will be repeated in January.

However, retail sales exclude items of consumption like the purchase of houses and cars, as well as fuel and light, alcohol bought in public houses, travel, and services like communications, catering and entertainment. Government statisticians are still guessing at what happened in some of these sectors in the final months of 1977, and therefore yesterday's figures remain provisional.

What they show is that consumer spending was around £8,840m in the fourth quarter, and at £35,062m for 1977 as a whole, compared with £35,405m for all of 1976. There was thus a drop of about 1 per cent overall during the last year, following a minimal rise in 1976 and falls of about 1 per cent in both 1974 and 1975.

The figures given by the Central Statistical Office are adjusted to 1970 prices and therefore allow for inflation. They are also seasonally adjusted.

As other figures published this week have shown, average earnings from employment are now beginning to rise somewhat faster than in earlier months last year, and this seems certain to lead to a higher level of consumer spending.

However, other elements of demand in the economy are likely to be contributing proportionately less than consumer spending. Public sector investment and consumption is an example. Moreover, exports could rise less than officially hoped.

Thus, as consumer spending accounts for about half of all final expenditure on goods and services, total national output is likely to grow this year by a good deal less than the rise in private consumption.

CONSUMER SPENDING

The following are the first estimated figures for consumer expenditure seasonally adjusted at constant 1970 prices, released by the Central Statistical Office yesterday:

		£m	Percentage change between years and annual rate of change over previous quarter
1973		36,062	4.4
1974		35,631	−1.2
1975		35,257	−1.0
1976		35,405	0.4
1977		35,062	−1.0
1976	Q1	8,829	8.6
	Q2	8,797	−1.5
	Q3	8,880	3.8
	Q4	8,899	0.9
1977	Q1	8,761	−6.3
	Q2	8,665	−4.5
	Q3	8,796	6.2
	Q4 p	8,840	2.0

Linwood stewards say 'no' to bonus scheme

By Clifford Webb

Shop stewards representing 7,000 employees at Chrysler's Linwood, Renfrewshire, plant are expected to reject a companywide bonus scheme which has taken 15 months to draw up.

The scheme based on individual plant performance and the company's annual financial returns would have given all 23,000 employees an extra £300 to £400 a year for a 5 per cent increase in estimated sales.

So confident were management that the scheme would be a winner they produced a 15-minute explanatory film for showing to employees. But they also emphasized that details were not open to negotiation. "Employees must accept it or reject it", a spokesman said.

Despite this condition the Linwood stewards are trying to renegotiate the terms. Mr John Carty, the Linwood convener, said: "We are preparing alternative proposals and hope they will lead to a bonus productivity deal which will be mutually acceptable."

Chrysler's proposals base the individual plant bonus on actual hours taken to produce a component or assemble a car compared with a projected norm. Payments would increase pro rata from the time Chrysler breaks even. Both schemes are expressed as percentage increases on basic pay.

Leyland Cars' shop stewards have been pressing for similar incentive payments.

Leyland jobs must stay, unions tell Mr Varley

By Christopher Thomas

British Leyland unions left Mr Varley, the Secretary of State for Industry in no doubt that whatever arrangements finally emerges to hoist Leyland Cars out of its crisis, it must not be achieved at the expense of jobs.

They were not openly hostile in resisting the ideas of Mr Michael Edwardes, British Leyland chairman, to split Leyland Cars into smaller groups, one for specialised and executive cars, one for volume cars, a parts section, and a separate organization for the lucrative Range-Rover, Land Rover, side of the business.

Mr Varley, who met the unions at the Commons, gave no concrete undertakings.

The unions said they would be against Mr Edwardes's apparent desire to see Leyland Cars drop 12,000 workers by the end of the year, a figure that some union leaders believe would in reality be more like 30,000 to 40,000 to accommodate his plans completely.

Mr Grenville Hawley, TGWU national officer for the motor industry, said the unions wanted Mr Varley "to understand our self-centred view" about the British car industry.

A statement from the Department of Industry said Mr Varley reiterated his desire to see the company succeed.

Scanlon pay rebuff, page 20

BSC papers sent to Parliament

By Peter Hill
Industrial Correspondent

Financial forecasts made by the British Steel Corporation over the past two years will be delivered to Parliament this morning.

The Select Committee on Nationalised Industries whose report on the activities of the BSC was highly critical of the corporation's financial forecasting obtained the papers through an order delivered to Sir Charles Villiers, BSC chairman, by Parliament's Serjeant-at-Arms.

The documents sought by the committee are quarterly forecasts made by the corporation and submitted to the Department of Industry and ministers between January, 1976 and September last year. They concern the source and application of funds for the current financial year.

Members of the committee expect that the documents will vindicate their comments about the BSC's financial forecasting. The corporation said last night that the papers may contain some commercially confidential information, publication of which could be of interest to its overseas competitors. Final decisions on confidentiality however, will rest with the committee.

On their arrival at Westminster the papers will be lodged with the clerk to the committee and will be examined formally by members of the committee on Tuesday of next week. Sir Charles is expected to appear before the committee on January 30 to answer questions on the documents but the indications are that the hearing will be held in private.

uyers return the ock markets

With fears over money supply with allayed and some reasonably healthy retail price ex figures for December ected today, the buyers came k into the stock market, sting the *FT* ordinary share ex 9.7 points to 486.

Although the number of bar- is marked was down on the rious few days, dealers were ing of a better quality mar-

stitutional fund managers thought to be dipping into urces to snap up shares h are beginning to look p, and much of the interest second line stocks.

id speculation and denial the foods group Bejam t ahead, while of the "30 e" index stocks, GEC and llers both went ahead on rcible news.

erling rose sharply in effect- trade weighted terms on foreign exchange markets rday. The effective ex- ge rate index rose by 0.3 .1 in the middle of the day stayed there to the close.

ainst the pound the dollar ped 90 points to close at 5.

Financial Editor, page 21

Equity Capital gives £3.8m backing for tool company

By Nicholas Hirst

Equity Capital for Industry—the bank set up by City institutions to improve the supply of equity finance—is making its fourth investment by underwriting a £3.76m issue for Sheffield toolmaker, James Neill.

Since it was set up in May 1976, ECI has made successful investments in Renwick Group and UBM, but came in for strong criticism after Bond Worth, the carpet group, in which it made its first investment, went into receivership.

James Neill is a financially strong group. A market leader in the tool industry, whose borrowings of under £15m are more than matched by shareholders' funds, it has had a conservative accounting policy, reducing profits every year by an additional depreciation charge to reflect the impact of inflation.

Although Neill expects profits last year to have fallen below hopes of £4m expressed at the interim stage largely because of the effects of currency changes in the second half, they should still have increased from £2.1m to £3.7m.

Neill has turned to ECI because two-thirds of its shares were controlled by directors, their families, trusts and the company's pension fund, who would have been unlikely to have been able to subscribe for a rights issue in the ordinary way.

ECI is underwriting the one-for-three rights issue at a 1 per cent commission at 84p against a market price of 89p yesterday, down 2p from when the deal was agreed. Members of the board and families, trusts and the Neill pension fund have assigned their rights, amounting to 47 per cent of the total, to ECI.

ECI will end up with a minimum 11.8 per cent, but has agreed to place through Neill's advisers, Hill Samuel, anything over 15 per cent.

Normally a discount on a rights issue would need to be much wider than that being offered by Neill.

Dividends for last year are being raised 19.9 per cent with Treasury permission to give a total equal to 8.79p gross and are forecast to rise another 10 per cent to 9.67p gross this year to give a prospective yield on the ex-rights price of 11 per cent.

Financial Editor, page 21

Barclays Bank joins option trading group

By Richard Allen

Barclays Bank yesterday became the first of the big four United Kingdom clearers to declare an interest in traded stock options.

Providing a further fillip for the Amsterdam Stock Exchange's plans to launch a Chicago-style option market this April, the bank announced it has joined a multinational consortium to operate a Holland-based option clearing firm.

The new firm, which will execute and clear options traded on Amsterdam's European Options Exchange links Barclays with London stockbrokers, W. I. Carr and Sons and First Options of Chicago, the United States firm which claims to be the largest clearing member of the Chicago Board Options Exchange.

Barclays' one third stake in the new clearing firm is held through Barclays Kol & Co, an 80 per cent owned Dutch subsidiary of Barclays Bank International. Barclays Kol & Co is a long-time member of the Amsterdam stock exchange and a leading arbitage and block dealing house.

Several European banks including Dutch clearers are known to have made applications in principal for clearing seats on the new Dutch exchange, but this is believed to be the first multinational application.

The move is given greater significance by the fact that Amsterdam intends to become the first options exchange to deal in international options only in the currencies in which the underlying securities are normally traded.

Consortium puts in £17.5m bid for London Sumatra

By Desmond Quigley

A third company in the Harrisons & Crosfield empire—London Sumatra—became the subject of a takeover bid last night. A consortium of McLeod Russel, Rothschild Investment Trust and Sipef SA are offering 110p a share cash, valuing the company at £17.5m, compared with a market price of 94p.

H&C itself is already bidding for Malayalam, for which McLeod has dropped its own offer, and Harcros, in which RIT and McLeod have been building up a stake.

H&C has a direct stake of 21.2 per cent in London Sumatra, but associates' holdings bring that up to 43.3 per cent. By contrast the McLeod camp control 26.5 per cent.

The bid is being made by a new company—NPC—in which McLeod, which has plantation estates in India, and Sipef, a Belgian plantation company, will each have a stake of 45 per cent, with RIT owning the remaining 10 per cent.

NPC will finance the bid through shareholders' loans.

Financial Editor, page 21

Dearer overseas whisky and some home beers to go up

Distillers 10pc on export Scotch

By Patricia Tisdall

Distillers, in line with its tougher approach to pricing generally, announced last night that it was raising the export prices of Scotch whisky, including deliveries to the United States by 10 per cent from February 1.

The company also has a notification in front of the Price Commission to raise some whisky prices on the domestic market.

By far the most important component is the increase in American export prices. Distillers has not raised these—which, unlike sales in other markets, are invoiced in dollars—since January 1974.

Higher prices in the EEC and other markets were largely expected to follow Scotch Whisky Association recommendations on pricing announced last week.

The United States, however is by far the biggest single market for Scotch, taking 35 per cent of all exports, which account for over 80 per cent of production. Although sale increases in other parts of the world have helped to cushion the effect, the sharp decline in all spirit sales in the United States since late 1974 hit Distillers, as well as other Scotch whisky makers, hardest, and is one of the reasons for prices being held for so long.

Shipments to the United States—which in 1974 totalled over 37 million proof gallons—dropped to 32.5 million in 1976.

Financial Editor, page 21

Allied granted 2p more on a pint

Allied Breweries, the first of the beer producers to have its price plans investigated by the Price Commission has won the 2p a pint increase it sought. It has been allowed under the safeguard clauses of the Price Code which are outside the discretionary control of the Commission.

Once granted, the increase cannot be rolled back whatever the outcome of the investigation, but the Commission can recommend that it stand for up to 12 months.

The company, which intends to implement the increase on Wednesday, has said that it will keep the rise down to 1p on at least one beer in each of the regions it operates.

The interim increase, on an overall weighted basis, gives an average 7.42 per cent increase in respect of beer sold through tied and free trade outlets. The rise on food, drink and accommodation in public houses and hotels managed by the company has been kept down to 6.85 per cent, which is understood to be less than that applied for.

All the other large brewers have said that they intend to apply for price increases. Scottish & Newcastle and Courage have already submitted their notifications but have not yet been told whether they too will be subjected to the same investigation procedures as Allied. But Bass Charrington which has not yet sent in its notification, is tipped by stockbrokers de Zoete & Bevan as most likely to be next.

ow the markets moved

The Times index: 203.53+4.07
The FT index: 486.0+9.7

ES

l	4p to 87½p
ıam	7p to 642p
a	7p to 75p
ı	15p to 480p
	5p to 186p
s	10p to 390p
	13p to 274p
er Sidd	6p to 198p
hem Ind	8p to 344p
oft Kilg	6p to 61p

S

ı Frontier	7p to 333p
ive	7p to 76p
ons B End	3p to 53p
an Tin	5p to 280p

es were strong.
ged securities held early

premium 77.75 per cent
ive rate 31.94 per cent).
g gained 90 points to
5. The effective exchange
ndex was at 66.1.

Norfolk C Group	2p to 31p
Pentland Ind	2½p to 24p
Rio Tinto	9p to 185p
Smallshaw R	2p to 20p
Thomson Org	30p to 640p
Tube Invest	12p to 396p
Vosper	14p to 181p
Welkom	12p to 228p
Western Areas	14p to 208p
Winkelhaak	12p to 603p

Prop Hldgs	5p to 338p
Rand Mine Prop	5p to 115p
Tavener R'tige	4p to 112p
Turner Mfg	3p to 110p

Gold gained $1.50 to $173,375 per ounce.

SDR-$ was 1.21079 on Thursday, while SDR-£ was 0.626865.

Commodities: Reuter's index was at 1410.4 (previous 1415.7).

Reports, pages 22 and 23

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.74	1.69
Austria Sch	30.75	28.75
Belgium Fr	65.75	62.75
Canada $	2.16	2.10
Denmark Kr	11.46	11.06
Finland Mkk	7.98	7.73
France Fr	9.37	9.05
Germany Dm	4.28	4.06
Greece Dr	79.50	75.00
Hongkong $	9.15	8.70
Italy Lr	1715.00	1649.00
Japan Yn	485.00	460.00
Netherlands Gld	4.56	4.34
Norway Kr	10.23	9.87
Portugal Esc	91.00	85.00
S Africa Rd	2.25	2.10
Spain Pes	164.00	158.00
Sweden Kr	9.27	8.92
Switzerland Fr	4.05	3.83
US $	1.97	1.91
Yugoslavia Dnr	39.50	37.25

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

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ICI seeks $175m on American market

By Our Financial Staff

Imperial Chemical Industries has estimated that the cost to it of translating overseas subsidiaries' net current assets into sterling in the final quarter of 1976 will be £19m.

In a statement filed in the United States in connexion with a $175m debenture issue, ICI said that the strengthening of the pound "will also result in a reduction in the profitability of exports from the United Kingdom".

The issue, ICI's second public borrowing in the United States market, has been increased in size from the originally indicated $150m. It will carry a coupon of 8.875 per cent and matures in 2003. It has been arranged through an underwriting group managed by Smith Barney, Harris Upham and Goldman, Sachs. The proceeds will be used for investment outside the United Kingdom.

In its statement, ICI said that difficulties in petrochemicals, fibres and plastics have persisted into the fourth quarter of 1977 and will continue into 1978. But significant parts of the business are continuing to perform well.

Financial Editor, page 21

ARGENTINA
WORLD SOCCER CUP 1978
100,000 sets of three commemorative coins of current value in Cu-Al-Ni for exclusive distribution in Great Britain.
Please write to: MICROFON ARGENTINA S.A., LAVALLE 1430, 1048 CAPITAL FEDERAL, REP. ARGENTINA.
or phone Mr. Kaminsky from January 21 to 26, 1978. Palais des Festivals, Cannes, France.
Phones: 99-01-11 to 17, 99-11-11 to 17, 99-21-11 to 17. Extension No. 311.

Britain gained nearly one-third of EEC industrial development loans

By Geoffrey Browning
Luxembourg, Jan 19

Almost one-third of European Investment Bank lending within the EEC last year went to the United Kingdom, according to preliminary figures announced in Luxembourg today.

Financing operations increased by 23.5 per cent during the bank's 20th year to 1,571.5 million units of account (£1,005.7m). Britain's share of this lending increased to 489.5 million units of account.

Water supply and sewerage schemes, largely designed to meet present or projected industrial needs, attracted 179.5 million units of account with loans provided for various works in the Lothian region of Scotland, the North and South-west of England, as well as south Wales.

The second largest beneficiary was the British Steel Corporation, which borrowed 147.8 million units of account for modernization and restructuring projects involving seven plants. More than two-thirds went to Scotland, where major rationalization is being carried out.

Other projects included improved energy supplies for high-tension transmission supplies in Scotland and a nuclear power station at Heysham, Lancashire, which accounted for 92.8 million units of account.

Northern Ireland benefited with provision of 27.9 million units of account for expansion of telecommunications, and British Rail was provided with 11 million units of account to finance service depots needed for the high-speed train shortly to be introduced on the London-Aberdeen line.

Towards the end of 1977, an agreement was signed with Britain in which the Government would act on behalf of the bank in making 30.6 million units of account available to finance small and medium-scale industrial ventures in assisted areas.

In pursuit of the principal task given to the European Investment Bank under the Treaty of Rome, almost 70 per cent of the total funds were provided for projects which would help the advancement of less-favoured regions in the EEC. It continued to develop its support for investments of common interest to several member states or the Community as a whole, in particular for measures which would reduce dependence on oil imports.

The bank is confident that nearly 20,000 jobs should be directly created or protected by investments financed during the year. This ignores the contribution of the longer-term effects of infrastructure projects which provide the basis for industrial growth.

The results are a result of the bank's initial response to the European Council request last year that they examine ways of accelerating the expansion of operations to counter some of the economic problems in the EEC, particularly unemployment, together with the need for greater investment and greater degrees of convergence in economic importance.

It is expected that the bank's activities this year will further increase as a large number of financing operations have already been approved by the board of directors and await signature.

There was a 43 per cent increase in lending to industry, and what was regarded as a welcome aspect was the increased finance channelled to small and medium-size ventures which had an important role in developing employment.

Japan's imports still on marked downtrend

By Caroline Atkinson

Japanese licensed imports in December fell by 26.1 per cent from the level of a year ago and were 3.9 per cent down from November. These are usually taken as a preliminary indication of the trend of imports, but the Ministry of International Trade and Industry in Japan said that erratic imports of nuclear fuel were largely responsible for the year-on-year fall.

In December, 1976, there were exceptionally large imports of nuclear fuel. As this was not repeated last December, the decline in imports on an annual basis was exaggerated in the licensing figures.

The Japanese have consistently failed to boost their imports this year, and their trade and current account surpluses have mounted steadily.

Over the year as a whole, licensed imports were up on 1976 by 7.6 per cent. This is considerably less than the rise in 1976. However, if nuclear fuel imports were excluded, imports on a dollar basis would have shown a 1.9 per cent rise in December, MITI said.

One more cheerful sign comes from the quarterly trend of licensed imports. This shows that after a fall in the first three months of 1977, there were gains of 3 per cent in the second, 3.3 per cent in the third and 8.3 per cent in the fourth.

On a yen basis the figures do not show such large rises as in dollar terms because of the rise in the value of the yen this year. The Japanese have said they are now taking positive steps to boost imports in response to complaints from their trading partners.

Although the Americans have expressed satisfaction with the outcome of recent trade talks with the Japanese, few commentators believe that there will be swift or significant changes.

There is still no sign that the Japanese will succeed in raising the level of their imported manufactured goods. It is here that the Europeans are looking for expansion. The relaxations on import restrictions recently announced by Tokyo are aimed at correcting the trade imbalance with America, rather than with the rest of the Western world.

The Japanese are anxious to avoid further upward pressure on the yen, which has recently held fairly steady against the dollar at about 240.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Importance of the HTR in the nuclear programme

From Mr Compton A. Rennie

Sir, In the summer of 1974 when the steam generating heavy water reactor (SGHWR) was chosen as the next thermal reactor system, it was stated that both the Central Electricity Generating Board (CEGB) and the National Nuclear Corporation (NNC) were in favour of a high temperature gas-cooled reactor (HTR) being adopted to follow the advanced gas-cooled reactor (AGR).

The report to Parliament in July 1974 by the Secretary of State for Energy said that the Government accepted the advice of the Nuclear Power Advisory Board that we did not have the resources for a substantial effort on the HTR while we were launching the SGHWR and completing the AGRs.

Since that time, it has been decided to abandon the SGHWR and some of the AGRs have begun operation, so that the foregoing argument no longer applies. Moreover, as far as I am aware, the reasons in favour of the HTR are as valid now as they were then.

The HTR has generally acknowledged advantages as regards reactor safety and siting considerations and the utilization of uranium resources as well as future promise for process heat and direct cycle applications. Following on the Magnox and AGR, the HTR is also the logical choice for the next generation of gas-cooled reactors, a field in which the United Kingdom has much knowledge and expertise.

Considerable interest has been maintained in Europe in the HTR system. The joint European effort under the auspices of OECD (the Dragon Project) was terminated once the United Kingdom decided to concentrate on the SGHWR, but a prototype reactor is being built in Germany while other countries are continuing their research and development.

In the United States an HTR is being brought up to full power and a programme for introducing further HTR power stations is under active consideration. After the four-year interruption caused by the rise and fall of the SGHWR, the United Kingdom has a new opportunity to capitalize on its experience with gas-cooled reactors and assume a key position in what could become a system of international importance.

A possible programme for the nuclear power industry would be to order one (or two) more AGR power stations on a commercial basis and at the same time place an order for a full scale HTR power station as a demonstration plant. The success of such a plant would lead to commercial opportunities far greater than those likely to be obtained by entering the pressurized water reactor (PWR) field ten to twenty years after our main competitors in the United States, Germany, France, Sweden, Switzerland and the like.

I am concerned that because of the terms of reference given to the NNC, its recent report on the choice of thermal reactor systems published in July 1977 did not mention the HTR as a possible contender. At this time when a Government statement on future thermal reactors is imminent it is, I feel, essential that proper consideration be given to the undoubted potential of the HTR before any irrevocable decisions are taken.

Yours faithfully,
COMPTON A. RENNIE,
(Former chief executive of the Dragon Project),
33 Stowell Crescent,
Wareham,
Dorset BH20 4PT.
January 16.

Call for a big increase in child allowance

From Mr David Lindsay

Sir, The TUC tax cut propo
for the release of a flat £
per annum to every taxpa
regardless of his family resp
sibilities, is just one m
example of the failure of
"leading" institutions—
Church, press and CBI h
done no better—to underst
that it is the family with ch
ren that has suffered most fi
our badly structured tax syst
as well as from our poo
thought out pay policies.

Thus, Mr Sheldon has
revealed that, in the case
married man supporting a
and two children, income ta
a percentage of average e
ings, rose from 2.8 per cen
1959 to 23.2 per cent in 1
and government's own Emp
ment News recently trumpe
last year's weekly tax cuts
£5.10 for a man on aver
earnings supporting a wife o
against £5.47 for the man
porting a wife and two child
and allowing for the switch
child benefits.

What is called for now, th
fore, to redress the balance
favour of the family with ch
ren is a massive increase in
child tax allowance. Wher
parent supports his own fam
he should be entitled to a
allowance per child at l
equal to the supplement
benefit that would be paid
respect of that child if the st
instead of the parent, provi
the support, for exam
£462.80/£603.20 per annum
a child over 16, against
derisory £235/£261 child
allowance.

Indeed, so long as a cl
with sufficient income of
own continues entitled to
full personal allowance, is th
any case, either in logic or
justice, for the child tax all
ance to be any less?
Yours faithfully,
DAVID G. LINDSAY,
8 Swanston Field,
Whitchurch-on-Thames,
Oxfordshire RG8 7HP.
January 16.

Christmas mail delayed by strikes in United States

From Mr M. L. Simons

Sir. As usual, slow in being timely, the GPO tell us in *The Times* of January 16 that a "huge backlog of mail" posted in the United States during October/November is now arriving and that "it should be some time before all deliveries are completed". The mind boggles, a week or three or Easter time? Let the GPO frank outward overseas mail with a caption "Because of foreign strikes United States fall mail now being delivered in United Kingdom".

The BBC north American service could report that Christmas mail is taking longer than in the first Elizabethan era.

Paradoxically, facing the GPO advertisement, is a photograph of stagecoach and Concorde heralding supersonic postal services, subject presumably to horses not chewing the post.

Yours faithfully,
MARTIN E. SIMONS,
24 Granard Avenue,
London, SW15 6HJ.
January 17.

State shares to test the market

From Mr W. L. Tregoning

Sir, May I suggest that shi
in the nationalized indust
first be offered to th
employees to test the market
Yours faithfully,
W. L. TREGONING,
Landue,
Launceston,
Cornwall.
January 17.



Mr Eric Heffer: working party proposals misinterpreted.

Heffer denial of building takeover aim

By John Huxley

Labour Party proposals to take part of the construction industry into public ownership have been widely misinterpreted, according to Mr Eric Heffer, Labour MP for Walton, who chaired the working party which produced the plans.

"Wholesale nationalization is not intended", Mr Heffer writes in the magazine *Building*. "It is regrettable that those connected with the industry should be overcome by blind panic when the words public ownership, no matter in what context, are mentioned."

What is proposed in a policy document accepted at the party conference last year, Mr Heffer says, is the expansion and development of direct labour organizations, to be run as municipal enterprises; encouragement of workers' cooperatives at the level of small companies, and the establishment of a National Construction Corporation (NCC).

Mr Heffer adds that it may be possible to create the NCC without taking over any contractor. He accepts, however, that plans for public ownership in the building materials sector are greater. The intention here is to set up a Building Materials Corporation, backed by a system of planning agreements.

Despite Mr Heffer's suggestion that they have overreacted, the principal construction employers' organizations are pressing ahead with moves to combat the proposals.

There have been suggestions recently that the Labour proposals are intended largely to exert pressure on employers to introduce an acceptable form of decasualization and other reforms.

Employers are still concerned that the limited form of public ownership now proposed could lead to more far-reaching demands should Labour be returned with a bigger majority at the next General Election.

The National Federation of Building Trades Employers, the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors and the National Council of Building Material Producers are cooperating on the industry's response.

MONEY SUPPLY

The following are the figures released for the monthly amount of money stock, seasonally adjusted at the mid-month make-up date:

	M1 £000m	Sterling M3 £000m	Percentage change over 3 months at annual ratio M1	M3
1976 Dec	18.7	40.4	3.6	8.8
1977 Jan	18 3	39.7	3.1	−3.4
Feb	18 5	39.3	3.5	−11.6
March	18.6	39.3	−3.6	−10.1
April	19.2	40.1	19 7	6.2
May	18.3	40.4	17.0	13.1
June	19.3	40.7	26.0	16.7
July	19.9	41.2	19.5	12.0
August	20.2	41.3	22.0	9.5
Sept	21.1	42.2	34.3	15.2
Oct	21 5	42 9	35.8	17.6
Nov	21.9	43.2	41 5	19.8
Dec	22.1	43.6	21.1	14.5

MONTHLY CHANGE IN STERLING M3 AND DOMESTIC CREDIT EXPANSION £m

	Sterling M3	External and foreign currency finance	Non-deposit liabilities	Domestic credit expansion
May	+ 253	− 77	+ 219	+ 385
June	+303	+ 145	+ 259	+ 707
July	+ 508	−940	+ 139	− 293
August	+ 75	− 221	+ 74	−72
Sept	+ 683	− 333	+ 55	+ 115
Oct	+ 751	− 345	− 59	+ 347
Nov	− 286	− 210	+ 194	+ 284
Dec	− 414	− 162	− 167	+ 85

CUMULATIVE TOTAL FOR 1977/78

Sterling M3 £m	Annualized growth rate %	Domestic credit expansion £m	Annual Growth equivalent £m
3,473	13 2	1,555	2,340

Growth limits: 1977/78
Sterling M3: 9-13%
DCE: £7,700m

Commission sets out rules for aiding companies

UK rebuff on Brussels challenge over right to continue paying job subsidies

In the first skirmish of what seems certain to be a long and bitter battle over Britain's right to go on paying temporary employment subsidies (TES) to preserve jobs, the Government has rejected a request from the European Commission to ban further payment of existing subsidies to the textile, clothing and shoe industries. Under the present subsidy scheme, British employers can claim £20 a week for a year for every worker kept on who would otherwise lose his or her job. Companies which have already claimed for a year can apply to draw £10 a week on the same basis for a further six months.

The scheme has so far helped 364,000 workers at a cost of £342m.

The Commission also asked that the Government should not grant any new six-month extensions of the subsidy. Britain rejected this demand as well, pointing out that effectively the present scheme only has eight weeks to run. No fresh subsidies are to be granted after the end of March, and the scheme formally ends in March, 1979.

The real battle is not over the existing scheme but over the Government's declared intention of introducing a successor. Mr Callaghan told the Commons last November that TES could "not be phased out without great damage to the industry. Whatever happens that assistance will go on in some form or other".

Mr Callaghan told the House that 80,000 jobs in the textile and clothing industries had been saved by the subsidies. Observers point out that many of the companies affected are in the north-west in key marginal constituencies where it is vital for Labour to retain support in what could be an election year.

Under EEC rules, Britain must give the Commission two months' notice of the outlines of any new subsidy scheme to take effect from April 1. The Commission has already set out in a letter to the Government four key conditions which any successor scheme must meet. Barring an appeal to the European Court of Justice, the Commission has the final say.

The Commission says that in future the job subsidy must not be "excessively concentrated" in certain sectors. Under the present scheme, textiles, clothing and shoes, though accounting for only 4.2 per cent of total employment in Britain, have taken 50 per cent of the subsidy. The British say this is reasonable, since these are the sectors worst hit by the recession.

Another condition by the Commission is that no company can receive the subsidy for more than a year, with the amount being gradually reduced.

Also, after six months, any company wishing to claim the benefit for a further half-year will have to submit a rationalization plan to the Commission. Alternatively, the Government will have to show how it intends to provide other employment after the second six months for the workers whose jobs are being temporarily subsidized.

It looks as if Britain will have little option but to comply. The commission, backed by other member states, contends that as it operates presently the TES provides an open-ended aid for declining sectors rather than a breathing-space while companies reorganize. It is also alleged to export unemployment to other countries.

Michael Hornsby

Pressure on MPs to curb Acas 'bias'

By Our Industrial Staff

MPs are coming under pressure from independent companies to curb the powers of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service.

The recently formed Union of Independent Companies has asked members in all parliamentary constituencies to press local MPs for reform of Acas.

Particular concern is being expressed over the private member's Bill introduced by Mr Edward Fletcher, Labour MP for Darlington, to amend the recognition provisions of the Employment Protection Act.

The Bill, which comes up for its second reading today, would make it mandatory for Acas to consult only members of a certified trade union. It was introduced in the wake of the Grunwick dispute in which Mr George Ward had an Acas report declared invalid because Acas had failed to consult all the workers involved.

UIC, like the Confederation of British Industry, is disturbed by what it sees as a bias in Acas towards the unions.

Engineering employers' rebuff on minimum pay after Scanlon talks

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

The engineering industry faces the prospect of no national agreement on pay after wage negotiations for two million workers halted in deadlock last night as union leaders dismissed a 2½ per cent offer on basic rates.

Mr Hugh Scanlon, president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, said after talks lasting more than three hours with the Engineering Employers Federation he was "surprised and utterly dismayed" that the employers had refused to concede more generous increases in the minimum pay agreement after two years of voluntary restraint by the workers.

A last attempt to reach a new national pay deal will be made on February 3. If that fails, unions will be forced to seek big new increases through the factory floor power of shop stewards, and the employers fear fragmentation of the industry's wage structure.

The unions would seek to use the provisions of the Employment Protection Act to win rises based on the highest level in each area, and employers would seek to abandon the guaranteed working week.

The EEF last night argued that their thousands of its members wanted to retain most of the cash permitted under Cabinet guidelines for negotiation at plant level, and fear ministerial threats of sanctions if they exceed the 10 per cent limit. Mr Astley Whittall, president of the EEF, who is also chairman of the CBI's employment policy committee said:

"Ministers have told us repeatedly they will take sanctions against employers who break the guidelines. I do not believe these to be idle threats anymore. They might have been a weak threat six months ago, but not now."

The employers' response shows a marked stiffening of attitude in the private sector. This point was picked up by Mr Scanlon, who complained:

"In private industry it seems you have to fight for every penny of so-called limitation, whereas in many aspects the public industry limits are looked upon as guarantees".

The EEF offer proposes an increase of £10 in the minimum time rate for craftsmen to £52 a week while the unskilled rate would go from £33.60 to £40. Both include consolidation of the phase two 4½ per cent incomes policy supplement. But the new minima would only be available 12 months after the end of phase two settlements already concluded.

Basic rate improvements do not represent a general increase across the industry, because most workers earn considerably more than the minimum. Latest average earnings for craftsmen and £66 for a 40-hour week.

The unions ask for a £70 a week minimum for craftsmen with £55 for labourers, together with a year-by-year reduction in the working week from 40 to 35 hours without loss of pay; shorter night shifts; longer holidays; extension of tthe guaranteed week to take in employees laid off "through circumstances beyond their control"; adult pay at 18 and equal opportunity for women workers along the lines proposed by the TUC.

This claim, put forward by the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, directly affects 1,250,000 workers but altogether two million are covered by the national engineering agreement.

On union calculations, it would increase the industry's pay bill by 7.9 per cent, with an extra 2½ per cent for every day lopped off the working week.

The EEF does not quibble with the union's estimate that their offer is worth 2½ per cent, defending it nn the grounds that most of the money available for pay settlements should be left to individual companies at the domestic bargaining level.

Mr Scanlon described the offer as "derisory" adding: "We do not use that word in any lighthearted way. We said quite frankly that no purpose could be served by continuing to have national negotiations. It would bt far better and much less exhausting to have direct plant negotiations."

CBI appeal for restraint in public spending

By Malcolm Brown

A plea to the Government to drop its plans for increased public expenditure is made today by the Confederation of British Industry.

The confederation's policy document, *Britain Means Business: Programme for Action*, published today* urges the Government to hold total public spending in real terms at the 1976-77 level to make way for lower taxes and for a shift of resources from wealth spending to wealth producing.

The programme is based on the decisions of the CBI's first annual conference in Brighton last November which have since been endorsed by the confederation's grand council.

On public spending it asks, in effect, for a reversal of the policies spelt out by the Government in its White Paper last week, which estimated a 2½ per cent increase in public spending during 1978-79, with a 2 per cent increase in each of the succeeding two years.

Following the White Paper, Sir John Methven, director-general of the CBI, said that if the Government went ahead with its plans, the scope for tax cuts would be severely limited.

But holding public spending at 1976-77 levels would leave room for significant changes, says the confederation. Income tax rates are so high that they are draining incentive.

The CBI proposal is that the basic-rate income tax should be cut over the next few years from the present 34 per cent to 28 per cent, and that many people on lower incomes should be taken out of the income tax net altogether.

The confederation believes Britain should be aiming for a target of 4 per cent a year output growth over the next four years and a reduction of inflation to the level of the most successful overseas competitors.

*Britain Means Business: Programme for Action, Confederation of British Industry, 21 Tothill Street, London, SW1, 20p.

Buy British insurance, survey says

By Robin Young
Consumer Affairs Correspondent

Consumer organizations in Europe are to encourage foreign nationals to take out insurance with British companies in Britain, as a result of a study which revealed the possibility of making "enormous savings" in that way.

The study, carried out for the Bureau Europeen des Unions des Consommateurs, has been sent to the European Commission with a letter asking the Commission to investigate the wide differences in insurance costs between member states.

The BEUC survey, carried out in six member states of the Community, sought quotations for term insurance on 32 test cases, representing customers in various circumstances.

Extracts from the report and a summary of conclusions are available from the offices of BEUC, Rue Royale 29, Brussels.

Bland Payne forms new venture with Brasilinvest

Agreement has been reached between Bland Payne and Brasilinvest SA, a merchant bank, to merge the two groups' existing insurance broking interests in Brazil.

The new business will be carried on in the name of Brasilinvest-Bland Payne, which will be owned 46⅔% by Brasilinvest, 33⅓% by Bland Payne, and the remainder by other local interests.

Brasilinvest SA which is owned jointly by Brazilian government agencies, private Brazilian companies and leading foreign companies from over a dozen countries, exists primarily to promote national and international participation in the development of Brazil's economy.

Announcing the agreement in London yesterday, Mr. Neil Mills, chairman of Bland Payne, said "This is a very exciting development for us. Although we already have considerable experience in operating in Brazil, our new partnership will give us the opportunity to expand greatly our services to Brazilian companies and to foreign companies operating there."

Bland Payne Holdings Limited

Sackville House, Fenchurch Street, London EC3M 6BN, 01-623 8080

صورة من الاصل

هكذا من الأصل

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Special situations in the market

In index terms the equity market had another good day yesterday, but just how much significance one should read into that is another matter. Buying was largely aimed at special situations and volume remained low. Institutions are still in two minds as to where the market is likely to go over the coming months and the cash available, net of gilt and property commitments, is still reckoned to be fairly thinly spread.

How long cash considerations will remain a restraining factor remains to be seen. The authorities still have to get the long "tap", Exchequer 10¼ per cent 1995, on the move and opinions are divided as to how much more stock the authorities still need to sell to cover themselves for the remainder of the financial year.

In this respect the December money supply figures showing sterling M3 creeping steadily back towards the 13 per cent annual ceiling provided the gilt market with some encouragement yesterday. But, so long as the figure continues to hover around the 10 per cent level, the market is still likely to adopt at least a degree of caution. Moreover, the continued growth in the current account element of M1 suggests that the authorities are not too keen to see any renewed pressure for a fresh drop in MLR at the moment.

Distillers has held its prices in the import-ant American market for four years, but the com-bination of the pound's weakness and the group's policy of invoicing in dollars has meant a steady effective rise in prices. Now that the pound has strengthened the new 10 per cent price rise will probably do little more than enable DCL to hold its margins steady.

The price rise will, of course, do nothing to help volume in a market which has been notably weak anyway, but, as elsewhere, the duty tax content in the cost of a bottle of whisky to the consumer will dilute the effect of DCL's increase.

Moreover, there should be no loss of com-petitive edge since domestically produced whiskies have been rising in price as well. Overall there should be no reason to sup-pose that volume sales will suffer much and the price rise should help Distillers towards growth in profits of close to a quarter over last year's £128m in the year to the end of March. Thereafter, the going could get tougher, but yesterday the shares, up 10p to 220p, were focusing on the immediate benefits.

James Neill

ECI plugs a 'family gap'

Equity Capital for Industry seems to have found a perfect example of the kind of equity gap which it was set up to plug. The beauty of the arrangement it has reached with James Neill, a Sheffield toolmaker to underwrite a one-for-three £3.76m rights issue, is that there is nothing lame about Neill.

Its problem is that 66 per cent of its shares are owned by directors, family, trusts and its pension fund, some of whom would prefer to broaden their holdings rather than invest new money in the company and others who would be unable to afford it. The obvious answer of a placing, was blocked by The Stock Exchange, which has re-instituted the rule, relaxed during the black days of the market, that placings should be for less than £1m.

A rights issue through the usual channels, while still possible, would have been bound to have such a low level of acceptance that the shares would suffer and a discount of more than 25 per cent would probably be needed, making Neill's £4½m investment programme over the next 18 months, unduly expensive.

Hill Samuel, Neill's bankers suggested ECI; Neill rounded up 47 per cent of the shareholders who gave their rights to ECI, underwriting was agreed at 84p, a discount of 7½ per cent on the then market price of 91p (89p yesterday), the rest of the shareholders retain the right (unlike the criticized scheme with UBM) to subscribe and ECI ends up with a minimum 11.8 per cent holding and has agreed not to go over a maximum 15 per cent.



● *Dixons Photographic's interim profits for the period to mid-November are less than 7 per cent up at £4.8m while a 21 per cent sales improvement to £96.8m masks what was a virtually stagnant trading picture.*

But remarks about current trading yesterday from Mr Stanley Kalms, chairman (above), were good enough to allay nervousness which had built up ahead of the results and the shares gained 12p to 171p.

Dixons has had a record Christmas and now sees signs of an increase in consumer spending. Since it is a net beneficiary of sterling's strength through its overseas buying, profits could rise to over £10.5m against last year's £8.7m. But with only a fractional contribution so far from the £10.5m Westons acquisition, Dixons has yet to prove that it can turn this group round within the three-year programme it set itself.

Having strongly outperformed the stores sector with a 55 per cent improvement since August, the shares now fully reflect prospects. A prospective yield of only just over 2 per cent is a sufficient short-term restraining factor despite the possibilities afforded by a cover of six or seven times if restraint is removed.

The nuclear power debate — still generating more heat than light

"Discussions on reactor policy have been prolonged. But the period of uncertainty is now over." This declaration in July, 1974, by Mr Eric Varley, at that time Secretary of State for Energy, proved premature. The discussions on reactor policy have been further prolonged and in January, 1978, the period of uncertainty is not yet over.

Mr Varley was announcing the Government's decision that the electricity boards should adopt the steam-generating heavy-water reactor (SGHWR) for their next nuclear power station orders. Mr Benn, who succeeded Mr Varley at the Department of Energy, will, however, soon announce the Government's decision that the electricity boards should build more advanced gas-cooled reactors (AGRs), possibly coupled with the development of a pressurized water reactor (PWR) design.

Whatever happened to the SGHWR? And what are AGRs, PWRs and the rest, anyway?

Britain's pioneering first round of commercial nuclear power stations were based on gas-cooled reactor technology. They are known as Magnox stations, from the name of the magnesium alloy used for the cans which contain the natural uranium fuel rods. Giving by far the lowest generating costs of any power stations in Britain, they are now producing about 14 per cent of the country's electricity.

The advanced gas-cooled reactor was chosen for this country's second nuclear power programme, its higher temperatures and greater thermal efficiencies promising lower generating costs. But all five stations (of three different designs) have encountered technical problems, all are very late, all are very much more expensive to build than forecast and only two are so far in service.

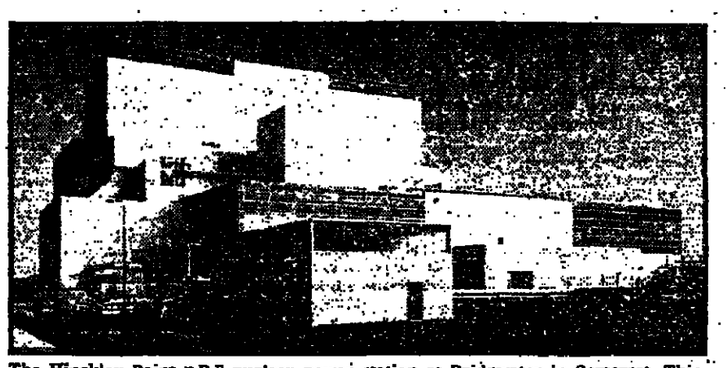
Slightly enriched uranium dioxide fuel pellets are contained in stainless steel cans in the AGRs and, Magnox-like, the fission energy is moderated by graphite and the coolant is carbon dioxide gas.

Built under licence

In the American-developed pressurized water reactor, which is licence-built also in France and Germany, ordinary (light) water is used both as moderator and the coolant at very high pressure and the reactor core is contained in a thick steel pressure-vessel. By far the majority of the world's present commercial nuclear power stations are PWR designs.

One of several types of reactor developed by the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, the steam-generating heavy-water reactor uses heavy water as moderator and light water as a coolant. No commercial-size SGHWR has yet been built, but it has much in common with the Canadian Candu design in its use of multiple pressure-tubes.

Another British gas-cooled design, the high-temperature reactor (HTR), was among the front runners during Mr Varley's first "period of uncertainty" on reactor choice. This has potential not only for power generation but also as a source of heat for industrial processes (the basic function of a thermal nuclear reactor in a power station is to provide heat to boil water and produce steam to drive a turbine which drives a generator).



The Hinckley Point "B" nuclear power station at Bridgwater in Somerset. This advanced gas cooled reactor (AGR) station produced only about a third of its expected output in its first year of operation.

At the time of the argument on nuclear reactor choice in 1974, the Central Electricity Generating Board wished to order PWRs, to be built under licence by the National Nuclear Corporation. This would be the cheapest solution, the board had calculated, but, more important, the PWR was the only proved, available reactor system.

The CEGB proposal was overruled by the Government, which gave as its reasons for choosing the SGHWR the assurance of reliable power, speedy ordering, safety and "particular scope for British nuclear technology". The intention was to move up in scale from the 100-megawatt prototype to units six times as powerful.

Not surprisingly, the scaling-up of the prototype SGHWR design proved a far from simple task. To produce an agreed "reference design" outlining the main features of the reactor took two years—about one year longer than expected.

In July, 1976, the Government included a one-year postponement of the SGHWR programme in a group of cuts in public expenditure (the postponement, it was estimated, would save £40m). The following month Mr Benn, who had taken over from Mr Varley at the Department of Energy, confirmed that Sir John Hill, chairman of the Atomic Energy Authority, had recommended in a report to himself that the SGHWR should be cancelled.

For a variety of reasons, Sir John argued, the heavy-water reactor looked less attractive than it had done two years before. On balance, there was a consensus that the programme should be replaced by one based either on AGRs or PWRs.

The British AGRs appeared more promising than they had in 1974, but more operating experience was needed. Subject to a satisfactory outcome of a review of the PWR by the Nuclear Installations Inspectorate, the Atomic Energy Authority said, there was a strong argument that Britain's needs should be met by licence-built PWRs.

After Sir John Hill's change of mind on the SGHWR and his report to Mr Benn, the Secretary of State accepted a proposal by the National Nuclear Corporation that an assessment should be made by the corporation of the three types of reactor—the AGR, PWR and SGHWR—which conceivably could be chosen for the next thermal nuclear programme. The results of this assessment emerged in July last year.

Negative view

They confirmed Sir John's negative view of the heavy-water reactor. "There is no case for the adoption of SGHWR", the corporation reported. There could be no operational experience of commercial-size SGHWRs for a decade and no chance of exports in the foreseeable future. This type would also be the most expensive of the three systems.

Thus the choice lay between the AGR, the PWR or a combination of the two.

To continue with the AGR alone would build on British experience of gas-cooled systems and provide the earliest start on construction, but would mean abandoning the prospect of exports of nuclear power stations and of expanding exports of components. "We cannot advise this choice", the corporation said.

To adopt the PWR alone would help exports and would, on the evidence, lead in due course to the cheapest available electricity for Britain. It would be an important contribution to the country's industrial strategy.

But there were tactical and short-term arguments against this. It probably would not be possible to begin construction of a first PWR station in Britain until 1980 and this delay could be damaging. The last order for a nuclear power station in Britain was placed in 1970.

The third choice would be to adopt the PWR and continue with the AGR also. This would give the advantage of the export potential of the PWR; the longer-term advantage of having the AGR available through further stations of updated design; and the short-term advantage of enabling industry to start work on a new nuclear power station without delay.

Three variations were considered by the corporation in its report—a firm programme of a number of AGRs plus one PWR as soon as practicable; a firm programme of a number of PWRs with one AGR at the start; or orders for one or two of each type, while delaying a decision on the make-up of a future programme.

Any of these variants would divide available industrial resources between the two systems and to that extent run the risk of weakening the export effort on the PWR. On the other hand, any of them would keep open the option to concentrate on whichever system seemed best.

Against this background Mr Benn's reported wish to have the electricity boards order two AGR stations and to pursue safety and other development work on the PWR (but without a firm commitment to order) has provoked further differences of view within the manufacturing and the electricity supply industries. The CEGB in particular has reaffirmed its belief that a commitment to construct a PWR is essential.

Mr Glyn England, CEGB chairman, has pointed out that the board's AGR station at Hinckley Point in Somerset produced only about 30 per cent of the expected output in its first year of operation. "We believe that that experience is not adequate to make an investment decision in terms of going for AGR by itself", he said.

Mr Everett Long, managing director of GEC Reactor Equipment and a strong proponent of the PWR, argues that this type is the cheapest and most developed system. For a 1,200-megawatt station, he has suggested, an AGR would cost at least £100m more than a PWR.

Sir Frank Tombs, former chairman of the South of Scotland Electricity Board (where he favoured the SGHWR) and now chairman of the Electricity Council, disagrees. Because of necessary safety modifications to the PWR which are not yet defined, he says, we cannot say that PWRs in the United Kingdom would be significantly cheaper than AGRs.

Sir Frank has also gone so far as to suggest that the prospect for AGR exports may be "quite significant"—a singular view in the present debate.

As the main customer, the CEGB argues that nuclear stations can provide cheaper electricity than can any other method of generation and the resumption of the ordering of nuclear stations is an urgent matter. The immediate commitment should be to build one AGR station (another is envisaged for the South of Scotland Electricity Board) as soon as possible—on-site work could start in 1980—and one PWR station later (possibly starting in 1982), subject to the necessary consents and safety clearances.

After that, either or both types could be built to meet future electricity demands.

This strategy, the CEGB believes, is the only way to cope with the many existing and future uncertainties. A simple choice of a single system is not possible.

Kenneth Owen
Technology Correspondent

Time for Spain to stop living beyond its means

William Chislett

"Under Franco we lived better" is an emerging right-wing slogan that will be severely tested this year when the Spanish Government puts its economic programme into practice.

The political structure of the country is being profoundly changed with the existence of political parties and trade unions, regions in the process of getting home rule, and a Parliament slowly beginning to function.

But economically the rigid structure left behind by General Franco—the excessive power of the banks and of the state-run industrial cartel INI and the high degree of centralization—leaves a lot to be desired.

The economic programme, the Moncloa Pact, agreed between all political parties, will affect everyone including King Juan Carlos, who this year will have to submit an income tax return, as Finance Minister Francisco Fernández Ordoñez pointed out in an end of year warning of a crackdown on tax dodgers. There is no record that the late dictator ever paid taxes.

In the two years since he died, the Spanish economy has gone from bad to worse, and now that the birth pangs of political democracy are over—teething problems, however, remain—attention will be urgently focused on the economy.

Already it is clear that the peseta in the Spaniard's pocket will not be worth as much this year as last year. Inevitably this will lead to a hardening of political positions.

The reality of the situation is that Spain can no longer afford to go on living at the rate that it has for the past few years. It is unfortunate political capital for left and right that this decline coincided with the end of the dictatorship. Between 1971 and 1976, according to the National Institute of Statistics, Spaniards lived beyond their means, but in 1978 it is expected that they will sharply cut down on their expenditures which in turn will have an adverse effect on production.

After the tremendous boom years of the sixties, when Spain shot from a largely agricultural country to a predominantly industrial one—the ninth industrial power in the world—Spain is now in the throes of a crisis.

The inflation rate for 1977 was about 28 per cent, making it the highest in the OECD (1976 was 20 per cent), the balance of payments deficit of the order of $3,000m, unemployment was at least a million (unofficially) out of a 13.3 million labour force and hundreds of small firms are faced with the prospect of bankruptcy.

All of this is reflected in the steady slide of the Madrid stock exchange which in 1976 fell by 28 per cent (taking January, 1976, as 100) and by 32 per cent last year. Spain is now paying for not taking steps earlier after the 1973 energy price increases.

The Moncloa Pact is designed to cure these ills, or at least inoculate Spain against the economic malaise before it infects the democratic process. Its architects—from the Communists to the neo-Francoist Popular Alliance—have had the wisdom, unlike their counterparts in Portugal, to get together.

They hope to bring inflation down to 15 per cent by the end of this year through imposing a wage ceiling of 22 per cent and price controls. They will try to cut the payments deficit through fiscal controls and export incentives. The money supply growth will be reduced to 17 per cent in 1978, after having been cut to an annual rate of 18 per cent in the last quarter of 1977.

State spending will also be cut in some areas, but overall will still rise by 25 per cent.

On the brighter side the fiscal revenue should rise by 25 per cent with the tax increases or, more importantly, the enforcement of tax collection.

Franco assured the support of workers not just by imprisoning leaders and bringing out the riot police every time there was labour trouble, but also by a high degree of feather-bedding job security and protectionism. The first democratic government hopes to win workers' support through an improved social programme and a more equitable share of wealth.

The prospects are cloudy. It is hard to see, for example, how Spain can reduce its huge energy imports bill which last year amounted to nearly $5,000m for crude oil—a big drain on the balance of payments—without enormously pushing up the price to act as a deterrent for consumers. Spain herself produces a tiny amount of what she consumes.

Spain's eventual membership of the EEC is a long way off yet, and already negotiations, particularly over agriculture, are bogged down with Spanish officials firmly resisting the conditions (a very gradual reduction of tariffs) being offered to her.

Business Diary: Swiss watch for Heath • Plus ça change . . .

Heath, former Tory minister, has got himself offshore job" in the com-of a number of illustrious al and legal heavy-; including William former Secretary of the States Treasury.
ng time off from signing and travelling in trains, join the unique "Public Board" of international tants Arthur Andersen, s attached to the firm's office.
Ray Davison, senior part-the United Kingdom ship of Arthur Ander-ose partners along with Andersen offices else-are members of the operation, could not say uch Heath will be paid ether his salary would in foreign currency, the job is centred on it is likely that it will

himself, who yesterday urning from the United gained his business ice with the City mer-bank Brown Shipley his rise and fall in poli-s will be his first busi-pointment since 1965, his international links, rly his status as a an", for which he had osen.
Andersen's Public Board was started in ted States three years has published annual on the firm's activities. m regards it as a og" and it is made up men whose job it is sent the public.
the setting up of the onal Geneva office the roup will now report worldwide activities of

Heath, who was introduced to the chairman of the Geneva office, Harry Kapnick, by Davison, is the first non-American to be appointed and will attend meetings quarterly.

Prospective employers should perhaps keep a job open for a London University psychology student who was sent out into the street to conduct an experiment on people's reactions when asked if they had a 2p piece for two 1ps. She came back with a profit of eight new pence from people who did not take the proffered coins.

■ After the great Treasury experiment of advertising openly for a Deputy Chief Economic Adviser to succeed Geoffrey Maynard who left last autumn, an insider has got the job.

Ian Byatt will, at 45, move from being economist in charge of the public sector economics group in the Treasury to become the youngest of the seven Treasury deputy secretaries after "open competition" for the deputy chief economist's job. His salary will go up from £12,208 to £14,208 a year.

Byatt has had a distinguished career in government and as an academic. He studied at Oxford, where he got a first in philosophy, politics and economics followed by two years of research at Nuffield and a year at Harvard as a Harkness fellow.

He has been an under-secretary in the Government for eight years, the past five in the Treasury. He has also worked in the Environment and Education Departments.

His two immediate predecessors—neither Treasury men—have left after only short spells in the job. Both, it has been rumoured, were miffed at being passed over for the top job of Chief Economic Adviser.

The Treasury was keeping quiet over the reasons for choosing an insider this time and would not disclose the number of applicants for the job. However, early on in the selection process there was much gloom about the quality of applicants.

The Bank of England's rising economic star, David Walker, who was pinched from the Treasury last year, will take over as chief of the Bank's Economic Intelligence Department on March 10 on the retirement of Michael Thornton. Six days earlier Rodney Galpin will succeed Kenneth Andrews as Chief of Establishments.

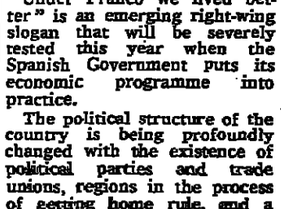
■ More changes at the top of the ICI empire with news yesterday of the election of John Harvey-Jones as a deputy chairman of the Millbank monolith.

He will be one of the group's three deputy chairmen, joining Bill Duncan and Ray Dennock and filling the gap created by the elevation of Maurice Hodgson from the ranks of deputy chairman to the chairmanship.

Hodgson will take over from Sir Rowland Wright as chairman at the end of March.

The new deputy chairman has been a member of the ICI main board since 1973. He is also territorial director for continental western Europe as well as fibres product director.

Wearing his fibres hat, he has had his work cut out because of the appalling state of the fibres market. In 1975 ICI lost £30m on its fibres operations and Harvey-Jones has been closely involved in the efforts being made to put fibres back into the black.



ICI's John Harvey-Jones: no lack of fibre.

After some fairly dramatic rationalization of operations, the Harvey-Jones package managed to reduce the loss to £11m in 1976. The hope was that by the end of last year ICI would have been breaking even on its troubled fibres activities, though a fall-off in mid-year sales led to forecasts that the loss last year would be £10m-£15m.

However, his board colleagues clearly consider that the 54-year-old former Royal Navy lieutenant-commander has made his mark on the fibres scene and may well be a future chairman. He began his ICI career in 1956 with a stint in the work study department after nearly 20 years on the briny and followed that with a gradual progression through the heavy organic chemicals (now petrochemicals) division, personnel and external relations.

He is also a director of Carrington Viyella, Fibre Industries Inc and Reed International.

■ John Beckett, the chairman of TransAmerica Corporation, yesterday took the first steps to plug the gaps in the executive ranks at United Artists, the film-making subsidiary which is celebrating its most successful year since its foundation 59 years ago with a wholesale defestion by its top management.

In a piece of local-boy-makes-good casting Beckett is replacing president and chief operating officer Eric Pleskow with 56-year-old Andy Albeck, the senior vice-president (operations) and a man 29 years with the company.

Pleskow, who had been there almost as long, left at the end of last week, together with Arthur B. Krim, the chairman, Robert Benjamin, chairman of the finance committee, William Bernstein, senior vice-president (business affairs), and Mike Medavoy, senior vice-president (West Coast production).

Successors have yet to be announced. United Artists turned down *Star Wars* but, thanks to hits like *Rocky*, had in 1977 an "all-time industry record for global theatrical revenues", according to one of the men to stay behind, senior vice-president Ernst Goldschmidt.

The film industry's penchant for hyperbole, evident in Goldschmidt's effusion, has deserted United Artists men past and present in accounts of the reason for the split. It may have been salaries or a dispute with the TransAmerica board on financial control, or a little—or a lot—of both.

■ The National Exhibition Centre in Birmingham, which has been making a bit of an exhibition of itself in the frequency with which it gets through chief executives, is now to have its fourth in two years.

He is Terry Golding, who on April Fool's Day will join the NEC as deputy chief executive. He will later succeed as chief executive the chairman, Sir Robert Booth, who is to retire as a director in November.

Golding, a 45-year-old accountant, has been head-hunted from the NEC's deadly rival, Sterling Guarantee Trust's Earls Court & Olympia Limited, where he is commercial director.

EC & O put a brave face on it all yesterday as chairman Christopher Stewart-Smith and the NEC's Sir Robert swapped compliments about how frightfully nice each was being about the whole thing.

The hallmark of the successful chief executive at the NEC, it seems, is to get along with Sir Robert. The knight was seconded from the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce (joint owners of the NEC with the city corporation) to become chief executive after Gordon Brace quit last March after only nine months. He had briefly succeeded Richard Cunningham.

Nostalgia is not what it used to be. A stall-holder in Leather Lane street market, London, is still selling 1977 diaries.

ASSOCIATED PAPER INDUSTRIES LIMITED

Summary of Results

Year ended 1st October, 1977

	1977	1976
Turnover	£32,903,170	£26,786,641
Profit (loss) before taxation	£1,799,147	(£436,298)
Ordinary Dividend	£257,253	£133,574
Earnings (loss) per 25p share	10.2p	(2.6p)
Dividend per 25p share	2.8871p	1.5p

★ Substantial recovery: Pre-tax profit £1,799,147 (£1 million earned in second half year).
★ Dividend returned to maximum allowed.
★ Profits reflect benefits from extensive capital investment and product developments which are continuing.
★ Exports up £1 million to £2,263,393.
★ Main board changes: J. A. Graham now group managing director, W. H. C. Bailey, CBE, deputy chairman and W. Q. C. Mackenzie, FCA, financial director.
★ Further improvement in profits expected this year provided demand in the home market increases as anticipated.

The above figures are subject to completion of audit. The directors' report and accounts will be circulated to shareholders on 24th February, 1978, prior to the Annual General Meeting on 21st March, 1978.

Stock markets

Money supply spurs good buying of equities

Money supply growth only just above the Government's 9 to 13 per cent target area gave equities their best day of the year so far.

Helped by a shortage of stock in the market, good, if sporadic, buying boosted prices steadily throughout the session and the *FT* Index closed 9.7 up to 486.0 and at the top.

Dealers commented that while the money supply growth was just over the prescribed limits this was largely expected and the general optimism lay in the fact that the worst fears of the pessimists were not realized.

Gilt-edged dealers took a similar view. Longer dates had a particularly good session rising a quarter point by midday and a further quarter after the announcement. This half-point gain was held right through to the close.

There was less reaction from "shorts" which in moderate trading closed with rises of one-eighth to three-sixteenths. There was also talk on the fixed interest pitches that the highly-liquid building societies may soon be investors in gilts because of the limitations placed on their lending for house purchase.

A feature among the industrial leaders was **GEC** which soared 13p to 274p on the suggestion first mooted in this newspaper on December 7 that the group is considering ways of distributing to shareholders money received as compensation for the nationalization of the **British Aircraft Corporation** in which it had a 50 per cent stake.

Another factor working in the group's favour was its major share of a big power station order for the Far East and its implications for employment in depressed areas. This last factor also lifted **Babcock & Wilcox** which ended 4p to the good at 115p.

Elsewhere among the leaders double figures gains came from **Glaxo** 12p to 592p, **Fisons** 10p to 390p. **ICI** jumped 8p to 344p but **Courtaulds** were just a penny better at 125p after a "buy" recommendation from **Fielding Newson-Smith** which was followed by some adverse comment on the group. **Dunlop** was a depressed spot at 85p after Williams de Broe came out with a downgraded forecast of second half profits.

In spite of a prediction of a small rise in consumer durable sales **Hoover** "A" slipped 3p for a close of 372p while elsewhere in electrical **Henry Wigfall** rose another 8p to 262p, in the hope of a counter to **Comet's** takeover move. The price now stands well over the bid terms.

With one or two brokers feeling that **BSR** has fallen far enough and that profits will not be so bad after all **BSR** was a strong spot rising 5p for a close of 96p.

Foods group **Bejam** was one of the most active of the speculative stocks rising 10p to 78p at one point. News of a 600,000 share put through earlier in the week fuelled rumours that all sorts of groups were lurking in the shadows waiting to bid. Names such as Imps, Bats, Dalgety and Borthwick were all bandied about but the strongest speculation centred on Union International, part of the Vestey empire.

But last night the company firmly denied to Business News that it had any holding or interest in Bejam, which closed 7p firmer at 75p.

Small but persistent buying raised **Robertsons Foods** some 10p to 150p while **Booker McConnell** added 2p to 230p. A big seller, evident in the last two accounts, is thought to be out of the way and some dealers feel there is room for the share price to move even further.

Drinks shares spurted ahead after hours after the announcement of price rises in the beer and whisky sectors.

Distillers, one of the constituents of the 30-share index, moved up to 178p before settling for a 10p rise on the day at 175p. The group is to increase the price of its export whisky and among other shed at 55p all firmed a few **Highland Distilleries** up 7p at 158p and **Arthur Bell** at 232p, and **Invergordon** at 97p both firmed 4p.

The Price Commission's go-ahead for an interim increase at **Allied Breweries** added 4p to the shares at 87½p. **Bass Charrington** went 6p ahead to 150p while **Scottish & Newcastle** at 67½p, **Whitbread** "A" at 92½p and **Marston, Thompson & Evershed** at 55p al firmed a few pence.

Davenport continued to reflect speculative buying and added a further 5p to 91p.

Madame Tussaud's were unchanged at 65p, equalling S. Pearson's stepped up offer price, and indicating that the market does not expect anything more from the bidders.

Engineering was another bright spot with **Vosper Thornycroft**, one of the day's active stocks, adding 14p to 181p on nationalization compensation hopes and some bid speculation. **Metal Box** went 10p ahead to 310p while gains of a penny or two lifted **GKN** to 268p, *B. Elliott to 98p, Compair to 100p* and **Redman Heenan** to 59½p. Further speculative buying boosted **Wolseley-Hughes** 2p to the 220p level. **Spear & Jackson** closed unchanged at 115p.

After higher profits speculative stock **Dixons Photographic** jumped 12p to 171p, but dealers said the rise owed much to a shortage of stock which followed the "bear" closing of the previous day. **Racal** had another good day at 220p, a rise of five points.

Press comment continued to lift **Automated Securities** up another 5p to 61p, while a revival of takeover talk boosted **Gill & Duffus** 10p to 227p, **Samuel Osborn** which was in talks with **Weir Group** last summer and rose 5p to 70p, and uniform maker **Toye & Company**, mentioned here recently as a takeover prospect and 5p firmer at 43p. Another in demand was **Norton & Wright** which closed 10p ahead at 184p. The group makes fund raising cards etc and was helped by the general increase in lottery schemes.

James Neill eased 1p to 89p after its rights issue. In the paper sector **Associated Paper** gained 5p to 551p after figures and **Thomson Organization** jumped 30p to 640p as the "bears" closed down after the recent fall.

An offer for **London Sumatra**, speculatively firm of late, came too late to affect the shares which closed half a point better at 943p. **Updown Investment** rose 6p to 59p after figures and a minority bid worth 58p.

A recent "sell" recommendation worked well for **RTZ** which closed 7p to the good at 184p on "bear" closing. Renewed speculation about changes at **Orme Developments** had the shares gaining 2½p for a close of 57p.

Trading news boosted **Lincroft Kilgour** 6p to 61p and **Westinghouse** a penny to 46p. **Burt Boulton** were unmoved at 185p but **Fluidrive** slipped 6p to 75p after a cautious statement on future trading.

After hours most share prices held quietly firm. **Allied Retailers** was a firm feature at 197½p

Equity turnover on January 18 was £64.94m (13,298 bargains). According to Exchange Telegraph active stocks yesterday were GEC, Shell, Racal, Courtaulds, ICI, RTZ, Consolidated Gold Fields, BAT Industries, Pauls & Whites, Vosper, BP, Burmah, Vickers, Dunlop, Hawker Siddeley, Thorn, Dixons Photographic, Henry Wigfall and Bejam.

Still tickled by Toy Fair talk Dumbee-Combex-Marx rose 2p to 146p but here they seem to be well up to the game. Profits rose well last year but some market hopes of £3m or more seem pitched too high. Profits of £7m or so against 1976's £5.9m seem in prospect. They would have been higher but for tough going at the Marx end of the business in Swansea.

A new twist to an old tale added 5p to J. Bibby at 227p. Talk of a move of domicile to South Africa would facilitate a bid from major shareholder, and much-rumoured take-over favourite, Tiger Oats.

Talks between Northern Engineering and Babcock & Wilcox over the merger of their boilermaking interests ran into snags before Christmas as a result of Northern's takeover of International Holdings. There has been no meeting since, but a formula to overcome the problem has been found and both sides are now optimistic that the next meeting will clear the way for an early announcement of intention to proceed. Expect firm news next month

Latest results

Company	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Int or Fin						
Abbey Panels (F)	3.48(4.42b)	0.20(0.28b)	10.12(14.07b)	1.34(1.95b)	—	2.64(3.25)
Ass Paper (F)	32.90(26.78)	1.79(0.43a)	8.1(1.3a)	1.78(1.0)	22/3	2.88(1.5)
All Assets (I)	—(—)	0.23(0.08)	0.31(Nil)	—(—)	—	—(0.4)
BET (I)	289.2(232.3)	29.0(24.5)	6.4(4.9)	1.69(1.54)	—	—(5.1)
Burt Boulton (I)	17.89(18.22)	0.62(0.64)	—(—)	3.5(3.5)	3/4	—(—)
Cont Stationry (I)	1.17(1.07)	0.11(0.10)	—(—)	0.9(0.7)	7/4	—(2.3)
Corn Exchnge (F)	—(—)	0.33(0.31)	5.76(6.37)	1.01(0.89)	16/3	—(1.7)
Dixons Photo (I)	96.72(79.79)	4.76(4.46)	—(—)	0.90(0.82)	27/2	—(2.1)
Fluidrive (F)	8.26(6.29)	0.92(0.78)	10.7(10.2)	2.43(1.93)	—	3.31(2.72)
G. R. Francis (I)	2.35(2.04)	0.09(0.09)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(3.53)
A. & J. Gelfer (I)	1.46(1.38)	0.26(0.25)	2.01(1.95)	1.2(1.12)	11/4	—(2.5)
Gopeng Cons (I)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	4.5(3.5)	3/4	—(13.0)
Hollas Grp (I)	10.57(8.47)	0.45(0.28)	—(—)	0.98(0.89)	—	—(3.7)
Idris Hydraulic (I)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	4.5(3.0)	13/3	—(9.0)
Lincroft Kilgr (F)	12.34(9.84)	1.04(0.76)	18.78(10.37)	2.14(1.91)	13/4	3.49(3.10)
Mackinnon (F)	6.03(4.03)	0.42(0.06a)	7.65(1.58a)	1.65(Nil)	16/3	1.65(Nil)
Louis Nwmrk (I)	10.97(9.26)	0.91(0.75)	14.33(11.67)	2.50(2.0)	10/3	—(5.4)
Nolton (I)	1.51(0 99)	0.05(0.08a)	1.84(3.38a)	0.27(0.27)	3/4	—(2.8)
Pengkalen (F)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	2.5(2.0)	20/3	—(3.5)
Provcl Cities (I)	—(—)	0.08(0.07)	—(—)	0.58(0.52)	3/3	—(—)
Scot Amer Inv (F)	—(—)	1.45(1.10)	—(—)	1.70(1.35)	23/3	2.50(1.95)
Updown Inv (F)	—(—)	0.07(0.06)	1.89(1.61)	1.75(1.55)	10/2	1.75(1.55)
Tanjong Tin (I)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	2.5(2.0)	20/3	—(6.2)
Warner Est (F)	4.97(4.61)	0.79(0.72)	4.0(4.0)	1.36(1.18)	9/3	2.6(2.3)
Western Brd (I)	1.34(1.03)	0.42(0.30)	—(—)	1.2(1.1)	10/3	—(3.3)
Wstnghs Brk (F)	61.96(62.22)	5.62(4.52)	9.5(6.7)	1.29(1.16)	3/4	2.12(1.90)
Whatlings (F)	20.53(20.61)	0.66(0.46)	7.77(5.48)	1.66(1.50)	10/4	2.56(2.3)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.515. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. a Loss. b For 15 months.

Enka sees no signs of solution to crisis

Dr Hans Guenther Zempelin, chief executive of the Enka chemical fibres group, gave a warning that Government subsidies in parts of Europe were leading to a "perverted selection process" in the industry, writes Peter Norman from Bonn. Weak state subsidized concerns would survive while strong privately-owned concerns were "bleeding to death".

He told a press conference in Wuppertal that the estimated 30 per cent over capacity in the European chemical fibre industry would continue to be "a burning" problem in 1978.

While welcoming the efforts of the EEC Commission in Brussels to deal with the crisis in the chemical fibres industry, there was as yet no sign of an effective solution at the European level. Although Enka was operating with a capacity use of 84 per cent. compared with the European average of 60 per cent, price increases of between 15 per cent, and one fifth would be needed to break even. In present circumstances the group would be operating in the red even with its production facilities operating at full capacity.

Speaking for the "old", largely Dutch-West German Enka group, Dr Zempelin said that a cut-back in losses can be expected for this year but there are no realistic expectations of a return to profit.

Despite last year's poor business conditions, group operating losses were cut back from the 1976 level of 161m florins while Enka AG, the German company, just about broke even. Both the group and the German company were burdened by additional extraordinary costs.

The "old" Enka group's volume sales fell by 6 per cent to 319,000 tonnes last year while turnover declined more sharply, reflecting price falls, by 9 per cent to around 2,900m florins.

Last year the world chemical fibres' markets was characterized by a continued strong growth of production in countries ourside Europe, the United States and Japan, while in Western Europe, production fell by 5 per cent.

CRYSTALATE (HOLDINGS)
Chairman says that group is gathering momentum. Board is optimistic that growth is possible on all fronts and will be achieved at a satisfactory rate.

BET now finding a favourable climate in most quarters

By Ray Maughan



Sir John Spencer Wills

It is a measure of the huge diversity of British Electric Traction's interests that it has applied to the Stock Exchange for a heading under commercial and industrial rather than financial trusts and land in the Daily Official List. As is the case of such conglomerates, the most that investors can reasonably expect is that the majority of the group's interests are going the right way.

With two of its more troublesome subsidiaries, Murphy Brothers (opencast mining of fireclays, road haulage and building materials) and *Humphries Holdings* (film processing services and stage, studio and lighting equipment manufacture) now moving on to the right side of break-even point, BET seems to be catching a favourable wind in most quarters.

On turnover up from £232.38m to £289.23m, pre-tax profits expanded by 18 per cent to £29.02m in the six months ended September 30 last.

The outlook seems reasonably bright. The rise in advertising revenue, which BET enjoys through its 50 per cent stake in Thames Television looks set to continue and, with a forecast ruse in house sales and construction activity, the Boulton & Paul joinery and bu supplies subsidiary is s progress.

Stated earnings climbed 4.9p to 6.4p while the added 6p to 107p. Bu rating is influenced mo relative yields than ea ratios and the shares cur look reasonably cheap. yield is normally 40 per over the All-Share Ind best but a notional 10 pe improvement in the c year total suggests a retu 8.05 per cent, or a 47 pe advantage.

More North Sea oil for Premier

Premier Consolidated Oilfields now has another slice of North Sea oil action. The Ball & Collins group with nearly 9 per cent of Oil Exploration has bought SFE North Sea Holdings for US$1.65m or £859,000.

SFE gets part of the oil flowing from the 20 per cent interest of Thomson North Sea in the Piper Field. Premier estimates that at present oil prices, it will get proceeds of around £2.48m gross. After tax the figure will probably fall to about £1.84m.

The acquisition will give Premier extra cash flow and a chance to expand in North Sea exploration.

RAYBECK
Group has completed purchase of Bon Marché (Wood Green), the "Fifth Avenue" group for £2.65m cash.

Vaal Reefs uranium record

By Desmond Quigley

Profits on uranium sal Vaal Reefs spiralled to R in the December quarter R2.68m in the previous months. It is by far the h quarterly revenue receiv the mine for uranium.

During the quarter the pany treated 1.29m tons, pared with 1.19m tons, slightly lower yield of 0.2 grams a ton against 0.22 grams a ton, producing 2 kilograms of uranium compared with 267,691 grams.

On the gold side, the r rate was slightly down an grade also fell, but than the higher gold price rec and only a marginal increa costs working profits ro R29m from R17.9m. The is a rise in pre-tax prof R36.7m from R19.3m. Ho taxation and the State's of profits actually fell the quarter giving a more doubled consolidated pro R32.5m. Consolidated prof the year to the end of Dec was R72.3m compared R52.6m in 1976.

Vaal Reefs is undertak major expansion of produ facilities. Capital expen for last year amounte R42.2m, with R21.2m bei curred in the final quarte

The Joint Metallu Scheme covering the O Free State mines has run problems in reaching early duction forecasts. To uranium sales commitment individual mines are m provisions during each qu of the current financial ye finance the purchase of ura from elsewhere in the A American group.

Three of the mines in joint scheme—Free Geduld, President Steyn Western Holdings—made a during the quarter on contributions to the schem

GOLD WORKING PROFITS (Anglo American

	Dec qtr	Sep
Vaal Reefs South	10.7	8
SA Land (a)	1.7	0
Vaal Reefs	29.0	17
Vaal Reefs South	10.7	8
West Deep	28.3	19.
E. Dagga (a)	0.682	1.
FS Saaiplaas	0.474*	1.
FS Geduld	29.1	28.
P. Steyn	10.1	9.
West Holdings	22.1	18.
P. Brand	16.2	12.
Welkom	4.28	1.

(a) = pre tax; * = loss.

Reynolds Metals

Richmond, Virginia, Jan —Reynolds Metals' shipm in the first half of 1977 ahead of 1976 but, for the year, were down slightly cause of a slowdown in growth rate of the gen economy during the sec half. Its primary operating at the end of the year wa per cent of North Ameri capacity and the previo reported restart of capa now under way in the Pac Northwest will increase the to 90 per cent.—Reuter.

Twentieth Century-Fox International Corporation

Notice of Redemption of 5% Guaranteed Sinking Fund Debentures Due 1987

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to the provisions of the Indenture dated as of December 1, 1967, among Twentieth Century-Fox International Corporation (the "Company") and Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation, Guarantor, and The Chase Manhattan Bank (National Association), as Trustee and United States Trust Company of New York, as Successor Trustee, that all outstanding 5% Guaranteed Sinking Fund Debentures Due 1987 of the Company (the "Debentures") have been called for redemption and will be redeemed on February 15, 1978 (the "date fixed for redemption"), at the redemption price of 102½% of the principal amount thereof together with accrued interest to the date fixed for redemption, payment of which will be made at the principal corporate trust office of The Chase Manhattan Bank (National Association), Corporate Bond Redemption, 1 New York Plaza, 14th Floor, New York, New York, 10015, or subject to any laws or regulations applicable thereto, at the offices of The Chase Manhattan Bank in London, Paris and Frankfurt; the offices of Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas in Paris and Brussels; the office of Banca Commerciale Italiana in Milan; the office of Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise in Luxembourg; and the office of Nederlandsche Kredietbank in Amsterdam, upon presentation and surrender of Debentures with all coupons appertaining thereto maturing after the date fixed for redemption. On and after the date fixed for redemption interest on the Debentures will cease to accrue. After the close of business on February 10, 1978 the Debentures will no longer be convertible into the Guarantor's Common Stock.

Holders of Debentures have, as alternatives to redemption, the right to sell Debentures through usual brokerage facilities and the following further rights:

Conversion of Debentures into Common Stock of the Guarantor

The Debentures are currently convertible into Common Stock of the Guarantor at the conversion price of $26.00 per share (or 38.46154 shares of Common Stock per $1,000 principal amount of Debentures) but such right to convert will terminate at the close of business on February 10, 1978, the fifth day prior to the date fixed for redemption. Until such time holders of Debentures have the right to convert their Debentures into shares of Common Stock of the Guarantor at the conversion price of $26.00 per share upon surrender of Debentures, with all unmatured coupons appertaining thereto, at the principal corporate trust office of The Chase Manhattan Bank (National Association), Corporate Bond Redemption, 1 New York Plaza, 14th Floor, New York, New York, 10015, or subject to any laws or regulations applicable thereto, at the offices of The Chase Manhattan Bank in London, Paris and Frankfurt; the offices of Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas in Paris and Brussels; the office of Banca Commerciale Italiana in Milan; the office of Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise in Luxembourg; and the office of Nederlandsche Kredietbank in Amsterdam, accompanied by written notice in the form provided on the Debenture that the holder elects to convert the Debenture and specifying the name or names (with address) in which the stock certificate is to be issued, and, if so required by the Company or the Successor Trustee, accompanied by a written instrument or instruments of transfer in form satisfactory to the Company and to the Successor Trustee duly executed by the holder or his attorney duly authorized in writing. No fractional shares are issuable upon any conversion. The Company will make an adjustment for any fractional share interest in cash at the current market value thereof, equal to such fraction multiplied by the last sales price on the New York Stock Exchange of the Common Stock on the day of conversion. No payment or adjustment will be made upon conversion of Debentures for accrued interest thereon or for dividends on shares of Common Stock issuable upon conversion.

Important Information for Debenture Holders

From June 30, 1977 through January 4, 1978, the reported prices at which the Common Stock of the Guarantor sold on the New York Stock Exchange ranged from a high of $26⅞ to a low of $19⅝. The last reported sale price of the Common Stock on the New York Stock Exchange on January 4, 1978 was $21⅝ per share. So long as the market price of the Common Stock is $26.64 or lower, holders of Debentures, upon conversion, will receive Common Stock having a lesser market value (with cash paid in lieu of fractional shares) than the cash which they would receive upon redemption.

TWENTIETH CENTURY-FOX INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION
By E. Lyle Marshall, Treasurer

Dated: January 13, 1978

Fluidrive warning on standstill hits shares

By Michael Clark

Shares of Fluidrive Engineering plunged 7p to 76p yesterday following a warning on future prospects from Mr David Donne, chairman. "Unless there is an increase in order intake it is difficult to see further growth in profits in 1978", he said.

Nevertheless the chairman is confident that the group is poised to take advantage of any upturn as it arises.

In contrast pre-tax profits of this Middlesex-based group for the latest year to September 30, jumped 16.9 per cent to a record £920,000, giving Fluidrive its fourth year running of increase. Turnover of the group, which makes fluid couplings for power transmission systems in industry, increased from £6.29m to £8.26m, sending margins sliding by 1.4 per cent to 11.1 per cent. A final dividend of 3.69p is proposed, as forecast, which coupled with the interim gives a gross dividend for the year of 5.02p compared with 4.18p.

Back in February last year he said in his annual statement that he looked forward to 1977 and given suitable normal trading conditions, he expected another record 12 months.

In the middle of last year the group announced a rights issue intending to raise £627,000 with an issue of 1.37m shares on the basis of one-for-four. The money was used to continue investment in new machinery and product development. Accompanying the rights was the news that the group had pushed up pre-tax profits by 20 per cent to £433,000 at half way stage. Turnover for the opening six months to end March, rose from £3.12m to £3.72m.

Fluidrive gains about 40 per cent of its sales through direct exports and because of continuing depression in Fluidrive's sector of the world's capital goods market, the order book is not as high as the same time last year.

Lincroft tops £1m for first time

By Our Financial Staff

Lincroft Kilgour, the textiles and menswear manufacturing group, reports a 36 per cent rise in pre-tax profit to a record £1.04m for the year to September 30. This was achieved on a 25 per cent rise in turnover to £12.34m. Attributable profits, after tax and minorities, jumped by 86 per cent to £900,000. The lower tax charge, down from £261,000 to £131,000, is mainly because of stock appreciation relief. Earnings a share are 81 per cent up at 18.78p.

A breakdown of trading profits shows that menswear manufacturing more than doubled its share from £185,000 to £384,000, while processing and distribution of cloth increased its contribution from £430,000 to £657,000.

Menswear's sales rose from £4.15m to £4.8m and cloth's from £5.68m to £7.53m.

Meanwhile, total gross dividend rises from 4.78p to 5.28p, the maximum allowed.

As expected at half-way, the improvement both in sales and trading profits continued throughout the year. Direct exports were also a record, being 25 per cent up at £5.15m.

The upward revaluation of sterling, which has occurred since the end of the group's financial year, has resulted in unrealized exchange losses of about £70,000 on the basis of exchange rates ruling on January 17.

For 1976-77, unrealized exchange differences cost the group £11,000, compared with a credit of £168,000 in 1975-76.

In the interim report, the chairman, Mr Tony Holland, recalled that in his annual review he referred to the general upturn in overseas trade with special emphasis on the improved conditions in the group's established Far East markets.

Westinghouse Brake up 24 pc to £5.62m

By Victor Felstead

Shares in Westinghouse Brake & Signal, the electrical and mechanical engineering group, rose by 2p to 47p yesterday on the news that pre-tax profits topped £5m for the first time.

They rose by 24.3 per cent to £5.62m in the year to October 1, being made on sales which were slightly lower—down from £62.22m to £61.96m. In the first half, profits were a third higher at £2.57m and the board predicted that the second half was expected to produce results similar to the first. Westinghouse did better than this, making £3.05m, which is a rise of almost 18 per cent on the last half of 1975-76.

Profitability has improved because the group has been more selective in the orders it has taken while there is also increased internal efficiency.

Generally group trading profits and other income were only 7.7 per cent higher at £5.02m, but associates profits jumped by over half to £1.86m.

Total trading profits were just over 17 per cent greater at £6.89m, but the interest charge was down from £1.35m to £1.27m.

With the tax charge actually lower, from £1.68m to £1.54m, net profits, before extraordinary items and minorities, is nearly 44 per cent up at £4.07m. The board explains that no provision has been made for deferred tax as the directors believe there is no reasonable probability of this tax becoming payable in the foreseeable future.

With earnings per share (excluding extraordinary items) up from 6.7p to 9.5p, the total gross payment is going up by the maximum allowed, from 2.93p to 3.22p. Retained profit is up from £1.91m to £3.14m.

Louis Newmark looks to £2m after midterm climb

By Ashley Druker

Electronic and precision engineer Louis Newmark approached the year to end-March 1978 somewhat cautiously. Although profits in the preceding 12 months moved ahead the improvement barely accounted for inflation. In spite of sales volume for the opening four months and the order book being reported "very satisfactory", Mr Geoffrey Newmark, chairman, would not then hazard a firm forecast on the likely outcome.

In the event the opening half to October 13 showing profits up one fifth, accompanied by a forecast of a first-time £2m for the full year, appears to indicate rather better trading conditions. On turnover up from £9.27m to £10.97m, pre-tax profit advanced nearly 22 per cent to £916,000. Earnings a share come out at 14.33p compared with 11.67p, and it pays an interim dividend lifted from 3.08p gross to 3.77p.

On the basis of good current order books Mr Newmark looks to achieving a first-time £2m overall, and this compares with last year's previous best-ever of £1.84m.

Assoc Paper rally under way with £2m turnround

The recovery at Associated Paper Industries has culminated in a near record profit for the year to October 31 and there is more to come. The benefits of the extensive capital investment and product development programme are behind the £2m turnround achieved by this paper and board manufacturer and converter.

Aided by a jump of £1m in exports to £2.26m, turnover went up from £26.7m to £32.9m. On this the group has produced pre-tax profits of £1.79m which compares with a loss of £436,000 last year and the record £1.97m achieved in 1973-74. The good news earned the group a 5p rise in its shares to 55½p.

The board is looking for a further improvement in profits for the current year, provided that demand in the home market increases in line with forecasts.

Earnings a share fully diluted come out at 8.1p against a loss of 1.3p and shareholders are to receive a maximum gross dividend of 4.4p which compares with 2.3p.

Mr K. L. Young said in his last annual statement that conditions had improved and the benefits of the investment programme were working through. The first quarter brought a profit, and a good recovery was expected. By the half-way stage, profits were £795,000

The second-half improved on this with profits topping £1m, compared with a loss of £219,000, and the benefits from the programme are continuing in the current year.

Tate & Lyle former HQ for rental

By Our Financial Staff

Rents of just over £10 per sq ft are being asked for Tate & Lyle's former headquarters at 21, Mincing Lane, EC3. The commodity group is gradually moving over to its new Upper Thames Street site and vacant possession is expected at Mincing Lane later this month.

A post-war rebuilding project, Tate & Lyle's old premises offer space on four floors with a maximum floor-space of 23,160 sq ft, for which the agents, Hillier Parker May & Rowden, are asking an annual rental of £235,000.

Despite its prime location, the site would be classed as a secondary property in the strictest definition because of its age and potential need for air-conditioning and re-partioning.

Better liquidity helps Whatlings

Coming on top of the doubled results of the previous year, Glasgow-based Whatlings raised its pre-tax profits from £464,000 to £661,000—the highest ever achieved—in the year to September 30. Turnover, however, slipped from £20.61m to £20.53m.

However, Government action has resulted in the flow of new work being below expectations, putting pressure on margins and creating excess capacity. While the board believes it will be difficult to maintain the improved results, Whatlings is in a strong position to take advantage of an upturn in demand. A total net dividend of 2.56p is being paid, against 2.3p, which is adjusted for the capital reorganization, last year.

Caravans Int is still strong

In overall terms, Caravans International's financial strength again substantially improved in the year to August 31, reports Mr S. Alper, chairman, in his annual statement.

Net tangible assets (after deducting minorities) a share increased from 88.32p to 112.84p. The board is confident that the group result for the first half of the current year will top the similar period last time. But there is no prediction for the full year.

WBM looking to improve on term

Sales of Western Board Mills in the first two months of the second half show an increase over the corresponding period. The board states it is reasonable to assume that results for the year will be a "considerable improvement" on last year. Pre-tax profits for the six months to September 30, have increased from £300,000 to £423,000 on a turnover up from £1.03m to £1.34m. The interim dividend is 1.81p gross compared with 1.1p and the dividend on 3.35 million shares held by Mr H. Vogel and family has been waived.

Payouts resumed as Mackinnon soars

The satisfactory return to profits expected for the full year at Mackinnon of Scotland, a knitwear manufacturer, takes the form of a record £421,500 pre-tax profit, compared with a loss of £62,000 a year ago. Turnover went up from £4m to £6m. Dividend payments are resumed at 1.65p.

Earnings a share of the group, which recently agreed a re-financing deal with the Scottish Development Agency, reached 1.65p

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT
Technical Development Capital advancing £20,000 in convertible loan to Sema Electronics. Sema, of Irvine, Ayrshire is to expand output.

Business appointments

Lord Jellicoe named new Tate & Lyle chairman

Earl Jellicoe, a non-executive director of Tate & Lyle is named as new chairman to succeed Mr John Lyle, who becomes president of the company on March 15. Sir Ian Lyle, the existing president, Mr F. H. Tate, vice-chairman and the Earl of Perth, a non-executive director, all retire from the board on that date.

Mr John Harvey-Jones has been elected a deputy chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries from February 1. He joined the board in 1973 and is fibres product director. He is also territorial director for Western Europe.

Mr I. C. R. Byatt, an undersecretary economist in the Treasury, has been made deputy chief economic adviser. The appointment follows the resignation of Mr C. W. Maynard, who left the Treasury last October to join Chase Manhattan Bank.

Mr M. R. H. Smith has been appointed a director of Baker Perkins Holdings.

Mr H. M. Mendelson joins board of The Wellcome Foundation as personnel director.

Mr Alan Reid has been ma a director of Scruttons, the m board of the Scruttons Group.

Mr Lee Siew Choong, Mr L. G. Livingstone-Learmonth and Ananda Krishnan Tatparanandam have been appointed directors Aokam Tin. Mr D. R. Mitchell Mr W. T. Dunne and Mr A. J. Owston have resigned. Mr J. Richardson, Mr Livingstone-Le month and Mr Ananda Krishn Tatparanandam have been ma directors of Tongkah Harbour T Dredging. Sir Andrew Maitland Makgill-Crichton, Mr Mitchell a Mr Dunne have retired.

Mr G. Pennells and Mr D. Hi rarty have joined the board Harrison Beacon.

Mr A. W. Higgins becom chairman of the newly-formt Woods & Maslen (UK Insuranc Brokers). Mr K. J. Monk is mar aging director.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

International

Bally shoe takeover to slow pace of Oerlikon

Mr Dietrich Büehrle, chairman of Oerlikon-Büehrle Holding, the Swiss armaments concern, says that he feels a slight increase in the current 14 per cent dividend might be possible for 1977. But he said that the board has still to discuss the dividend question.

In general he expects the rate of the group's growth to slow in future as the yield at the newly-acquired Bally shoe company was fairly modest and recession was still being felt in other areas, notably in textiles and welding technology.

The Oerlikon-Büehrle group makes electronic equipment, machine tools and textiles besides weapons.—Reuter.

Fiat improvement

Fiat Spa of Turin, obtained generally positive business results last year because of an improvement in its financial structure, but not in its industrial profitability, its chairman, Signor Giovanni Agnelli, says. Profits last year were sufficient to guarantee dividend payment, he told shareholders. No figures were disclosed, but company officials have said that the dividend is likely to be maintained at 150 lire, on capital raised by 10 per cent and profits similar to last year's 66,500m lire (about [illegible]m).

Champion Int

Champion International Corporation of Connecticut says that fourth quarter results from continuing operations rose, but mainly because of co-operating transactions. Fourth quarter net income was $13m (about £8m) after a [illegible]1m loss from its furnishings business, which is being phased out. Earnings a year earlier were $31.8m. Before the furnishings loss, Champion says that earnings were $43.6m, up from $29.5m, but the 1977 figure included a gain of $6m from the sale of land and similar items".

Briefly

Updown Inv taken over in £2.3m bid

Investment clients of [illegible] above have bought a 70 per cent stake in Updown Investment at 58p and are extending the offer to minority shareholders at the same price. This values the group at £2.3m. The clients have bought the shares ex the special dividend of 1.75p declared for 1977, but minority holders will receive the payment.

The offer, which closes on February 10, follows the board's announcement in November that an approach had been made which might lead to an offer for the group at a price slightly higher than the group's liquidation value.

ATKINSON ROBINSON: Agreement in principle to buy stock in Power Products of Adelein, Illinois. Terms $15 a share or $8m. Directors and executives with 42 per cent plus of shares accepting offer. Power is a maker of plastic packaging.

[illegible]BANK: Banco del Pichincha of Ecuador, Banco Industrial de Venezuela have taken participations of [illegible]00 and £720,000 respectively in [illegible]dabank (Euro-Latinamerican Bank) which is London based. It has ten European and ten American shareholders.

[illegible] HOLDINGS: Acceptances for 87.2 per cent of the for 3 rights issue at 32p. Shares not taken up sold for benefit of those entitled.

Bank Base Rates

[illegible]N Bank	6½%
[Ba]rclays Bank	6½%
[Co]nsolidated Crdts	7½%
[Fir]st London Secs	6½%
[C.] Hoare & Co	*6½%
[Llo]yds Bank	6½%
[Lo]ndon Mercantile	6½%
[Mi]dland Bank	6½%
[Nat] Westminster	6½%
[We]stminster Acc's	6½%
[Sh]enley Trust	9½%
[TSB]	6½%
[Wil]liams and Glyn's	6½%

* 7 day deposits on sums of £10,000 and under 3%, up to £25,000 3¼%, over £25,000 4¼%.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

27/28 Threadneedle Street London EC2R 8HP Tel: 01-638 8651

The Over-the-Counter Market

1977/78 Low	Company	Last Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E
27	Airsprung Ord	39	—	4.2	10.8	7.3
106	Airsprung 18½% CULS	140	—	18.4	13.2	—
25	Armitage & Rhodes	36	—	3.3	9.2	15.3
105	Bardon Hill	142	—	12.0	8.5	9.8
51	Deborah Ord	101	—	5.1	5.2	8.0
108	Deborah 17½% CULS	211	—	17.5	8.0	—
120	Frederick Parker	138	—	11.5	8.3	6.7
36	Jackson Group	48	—	5.0	10.4	5.6
55	James Burrough	112	—	6.0	5.4	10.3
188	Robert Jenkins	320	—	27.0	8.4	5.4
9	Twinlock Ord	16	—	—	—	—
54	Twinlock 12% ULS	77	—	12.0	15.6	—
51	Unilock Holdings	74	—	7.0	9.5	9.2
67	Walter Alexander	84	—	6.4	7.6	6.2

Commodities

COPPER.—Cash wire bars and three months both lost £9.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £647-47.50 a metric ton; three months, £659.50-60.00. Sales, 4,400 tons. Cash cathodes, £636-37; three months, £649-49.50. Sales, 2,000 tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £644-44.50; three months, £657-57.50. Settlement, £644.50. Sales, 10,100 tons. Cash cathodes, £633-34; three months, £646-46.50. Settlement, £634. Sales, 3,000 tons.

SILVER was steady.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 254.55p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 493.5); three months, 258.3p (500.5c); six months, 262.8p (509.7c); one year, 272.8p (529.0c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 254.4-54.6p; three months, 258.4-58.6p. Sales, 15 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 255.1-55.1p; three months, 258.8-59.0p. Settlement, 255.1p. Sales, 31 lots.

TIN was steady.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £6,290-6,300 a metric ton; three months, £6,270-75. Sales, 420 tons. High grade, cash, £6,290-300; three months, £6,280-90. Sales, nil tons. Morning.—Standard cash, £6,260-65; three months, £6,235-40. Settlement, £6,265. Sales, 360 tons. High grade, cash, £6,260-65; three months, £6,245-55. Settlement, £6,265. Sales, 50 tons. Singapore tin ex-works, SM1,690 a picul.

LEAD: Cash lost £12 and three months £11.375 down.—Afternoon.—Cash, £335.50-36.00 a metric ton; three months, £341-41.50. Sales, 1,250 tons. Morning.—Cash, £333-33.50; three months, £338.50-38.75. Settlement, £333.50. Sales, 7,700 tons.

ZINC: Cash lost £6.50 and three months dropped £6.—Afternoon.—Cash, £265-65.50 a metric ton; three months, £270.50-71.00. Sales, 800 tons. Morning.—Cash, £260-60.50; three months, £266-66.50. Settlement, £260.50. Sales, 2,600 tons. All afternoon prices are unofficial.

PLATINUM was at £103.50 ($199.75) a troy ounce.

RUBBER was easier (pence per kilo).—Feb, 46.25-47.00; March, 46.75-47.60; April-June, 48.30-48.35; July-Sept, 50.15-50.25; Oct-Dec, 51.55-51.60; Jan-March, 53.15-53.20; April-June, 54.65-54.70; July-Sept, 56.25-56.30; Oct-Dec, 57.70-57.90. Sales: 254 lots at 15 tonnes.

RUBBER PHYSICALS easier.—Spot, 46.75-47.75. Cifs, Feb, 47.00-47.50; March, 47.00-47.50; two, Feb, 46.50-47.50 nominal SLR; March, unquoted; three Feb, 46.25-47.50; March, unquoted: easier.

COFFEE: Robustas were steady: [illegible] were also steady.

ROBUSTAS (£ per metric tonne): Jan, 1,970-80; March, 1,810-12; May, 1,716-17; July, 1,675-78; Sept, 1,6[illegible]-50; Nov, 1,575-1,600; Jan, 1,550-1,600. Sales, 3,332 lots including 47 options.

ARABICAS ($ per 50 kilos): April, 217.75-18.00; June, 205.50-04.50; Aug, 195.75-96.25; Oct, 186.50-87.50; Dec, 173-78; Feb, 163-71. Sales, 98 lots.

PALM OIL was quiet. Jan. unquoted. Feb and March, £270-80 per metric ton; April, May, June, July, Aug, Sept, all £260-70.

COCOA was easier. March losing £51.75 and May falling by £50.50. March, £1,628-30 per metric ton; May, £1,535-36; July, £1,506-08; Sept, £1,484-87; Dec, £1,451-55; March, £1,435-40; May, £1,420-21. Sales, 5,842 lots including 13 options. ICCO prices: daily, 134.11c; 15-day average, 138.75c; 22-day average, 140.41c (US cents per lb).

SUGAR futures were steady. The London daily price of "raws" was unchanged at £114; the "whites" price was unchanged at £114.—March, £120.75-21.00 per metric ton; May, £126.70-25.85; Aug, £130.15-30.20; Oct, £132.15-32.30; Dec, £134.50-34.75; March, £138-38.75; May, £140.50-41.50. Sales: 2,207 lots. ISA prices: 8.49c; 15-day average 8.54c.

SOYABEAN MEAL was steady.—Feb, £107.50-08.00 per metric ton; April, £106.20-06.50; June, £106.70-06.90; Aug, £107-07.50; Oct, £107.40-07.50; Dec, £107.30-07.50; Feb, £107.50-10.00. Sales: 58 lots.

WOOL: Greasy futures were steady (pence per kilo).—March, 230-40; May, 232-35; July, 232-34; Oct, 235-38; Dec, 235-38; March, 236-40; May, 237-42; July, 237-42. Sales: 3 lots.

JUTE was steady.—Bangladesh white 'C' grade, afloat, $440 per long ton. 'D' grade, afloat, $475. Calcutta was steady.—Indian, spot, Rs595 per bale of 400lb. Dundee Tossa Four, spot, Rs595.

GRAIN (The Baltic).—WHEAT.—Canadian western red spring No 1, 13½ per cent: Jan, £94; Feb and March, £85.75 Tilbury. US dark northern spring No 2, 14 per cent: Jan, £82.70; Feb and March, £82.25 trans-shipment east coast.

MAIZE.—No 3 yellow American/French: Jan, £98; Feb, £98.50; March, £100 trans-shipment east coast.

BARLEY was unquoted. All per tonne cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta). EEC origin.—BARLEY was steady: Jan, £71.90; March, £7[illegible].50; May, £75.50; Sept, £77.60; Nov, £80. Sales: 123 lots. WHEAT was barely steady: Jan, £85.70; March, £84.75; May, £86.65; Sept, £83.70; Nov, £85.05. Sales: 203 lots.

Home-Grown Cereal Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices.—

	Other Milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
S Lincs	£88.70	£73.80	£69.50
Wilts	—	£73.80	£70

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on January 19.—GB: Cattle 60.54p per kglw (+0.52). UK: Sheep 129.[illegible]p per kg est dcw (+3.9). GB: Pigs 60.6p per kglw (+2.8). England and Wales: Cattle numbers down 26.2 per cent, average price 60.70p (+0.58). Sheep numbers up 10.2 per cent, average price 130.[illegible]p (+3.3). Pig numbers down 5.2 per cent, average price 60.[illegible]p (+2.8). Scotland: Cattle numbers up 17.7 per cent, average price 60.30p (+0.82). Sheep numbers down 11.2 per cent, average price 118.1p (+1.7).

Foreign Exchange

Sterling finished almost a cent higher yesterday as the dollar ran into profit taking on foreign exchanges. At the close the pound was standing at $1.9335 compared with $1.9245. Initially, sterling had registered a loss of more than half-a-cent to the dollar.

Swiss francs closed at 1.9980 against 2.0175 overnight. German marks went from 2.1315 to 2.1265, while French francs closed at 4.7460 compared with 4.7512 overnight. The Japanese yen hardened from 242.375 to 242.05.

Gold gained $1.50 to close in London at $173.375 per ounce.

Spot Position of Sterling

	Market rates (day's range) January 19	Market rates (close) January 19
New York	$1.9160-9360	$1.9330-9340
Montreal	$2.1060-1385	$2.1370-1380
Amsterdam	4.37½-41¼fl	4.38¼-40½fl
Brussels	63.20-90f	63.70-80f
Copenhagen	11.10-19k	11.15¼-16¼k
Frankfurt	4.09-12m	4.11-12m
Lisbon	77.20-78.30e	77.95-78.15e
Madrid	155.00-156.30p	156.05-15p
Milan	1676-90lr	1687½-88½lr
Oslo	9.92-10.02k	9.99-00k
Paris	9.11-19f	9.17½-18½f
Stockholm	8.99-9.06½k	9.05½-06½k
Tokyo	462-75y	467½-69½y
Vienna	29.30-55sch	29.43-53sch
Zurich	3.85-89f	3.85¾-86¾f

Effective exchange rate compared to December 21, was up 0.3 at 66.1.

Forward Levels

	1 month	3 months
New York	.08-.18c disc	.30-.40c disc
Montreal	.05-.15c disc	.20-.30c disc
Amsterdam	1c prem-par	2½-1½c prem
Brussels	5-15c disc	15-30c disc
Copenhagen	10½-12½ore disc	30½-32½ore disc
Frankfurt	1⅜-⅜pf prem	4¼-3¼pf prem
Lisbon	65-165c disc	300-600c disc
Madrid	95-165c disc	410-510c disc
Milan	11-18lr disc	46-54lr disc
Oslo	8-10ore disc	27½-29½ore disc
Paris	3½-3¾c disc	12½-13½c disc
Stockholm	3½-5½ore disc	14-16ore disc
Vienna	7-17gro disc	15-35gro disc
Zurich	2⅛-1⅛c prem	5⅞-4⅞c prem

Canadian dollar rate (against US dollar), $0.9042-45.

Eurodollar deposits (%) calls, 6½-7; seven days, 6½-7¼; one month, 7-7¼; three months, 7¼-7½; six months, 7½-7¾.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $172.85 (an ounce); pm, $173.45.

Krugerrand (per coin): non-resident, $178¾-180¾ (£92¼-93¼); resident, $178¾-180¼ (£92¼-93¼).

Sovereigns (new): non-resident, $53¾-55¾ (£27½-28½); resident, $53½-55½ (£27¼-28¾).

Discount market

In tight credit conditions, the Bank of England gave large scale direct help to the discount houses yesterday buying Treasury bills. This looked, in fact, to have been rather overdone and rates declined smartly right at the tail end of the session.

At the outset, with the shortage in view, rates were called 6⅝-¾ per cent interbank. Though they came off to 6¼-½ per cent, houses anticipated the opportunity to sell paper so they tended to stand back, and some found fairly chunky sums offering from the banks who wanted reserve assets. Quite a lot of this kind of money was taken by the houses around 6 per cent. In the event the shortage proved less substantial than had been expected.

Money Market Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 6½%
(Last changed 6/1/78)
Clearing Banks Base Rate 6½%

Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: High 6¾ Low 4¼
Week Fixed: 6¼-6½

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	5⅞	2 months	5¾
3 months	5⅞	3 months	5¾

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) / Trades (Dis%)

2 months	6¼-6⅛	3 months	6⅞
3 months	6¼-6⅛	4 months	6⅞
4 months	6¼-6	6 months	6⅞
6 months	6¼-6⅛		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	7-6½	7 months	6¾-6½
2 months	6½-6¼	8 months	6¾-6½
3 months	6½-6¼	9 months	7-6¾
4 months	6½-6¼	10 months	7-6¾
5 months	6¾-6½	11 months	7-6¾
6 months	6¾-6½	12 months	7-6¾

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	6⅞-6¾	6 months	6⅞-6¾
3 months	6⅞-6¾	12 months	6⅞-6¾

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	6⅝-6½	3 months	6⅝
7 days	6⅝-6½	6 months	6⅞
1 month	6⅝-6¼	1 year	7

Interbank Market (%)
Overnight: Open 6½-6¼ Close 5

1 week	6½-6¼	6 months	6⅞-6¾
1 month	6⅝-6½	9 months	6⅞-6¾
3 months	5¾-6½	12 months	7-6⅞

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 6¾ 6 months 7⅛

Finance House Base Rate 6½%

Wall Street

New York, Jan 19.—The New York stock market failed to maintain the rally of the past two trading sessions, closing lower.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which was up close to two points in early trading, closed down 7.63 to 778.67.

Volume totalled 21.50 million up from yesterday's 21.39 million.

Declining issues trailed gainers throughout most of the day, taking the lead only in the last 45 minutes of trading. At the close, 699 issues showed declines while 672 advanced.

Analysts said investors adopted a "wait and see" attitude as they looked towards release of the money supply figures and President Carter's State of the Union address. This caution among investors insured that the momentum of the past two days would not be sustained, and the market's hesitation induced some profit-taking, analysts suggested.

The downward drift of the dollar in foreign exchange trading added to the uneasiness.

Analysts said that anticipation of the money supply report, while not prompting many sell orders, served to keep some buyers out of the market. AP.—Dow Jones.

Gold gains slightly

GOLD showed a marginal gain. NY COMEX: Jan, $173.30; Feb, $173.70; March, $174.90; April, $176.20; June, $178.70; Aug, $181.30; Oct, $183.80; Dec, $186.40; Feb, $189.10; April, $191.90; June, $196.70; Aug, $197.50; Oct, $200.30. CHICAGO IMM: March, $174.60-174.80; June, $178.40-178.60; Sept, $182.30; Dec, $186.30; March, $190.30; June, $194.10; Sept, $198.10.

SILVER futures slipped about 1.00 cent from the highs on late selling in anticipation of a firmer dollar following President Carter's State of the Union address. Jan, 490.00c; Feb, 491.80c; March, 495.00c; May, 501.90c; July, 508.90c; Sept, 515.90c; Dec, 526.70c; Jan, 530.30c; March, 537.50c; May, 544.70c; July, 551.90c; Sept, 559.10c. Handy and Harman of Canada $5.440 ($5.394).

COPPER closed barely steady. Jan, 57.90c; Feb, 58.10c; March, 58.50c; May, 59.50c; July, 60.50c; Sept, 61.50c; Dec, 62.90c; Jan, 63.40c; March, 64.30c; May, 65.20c; July, 66.10c; Sept, 67.00c.

SUGAR futures finished 0.06 to 0.08 cent net lower on a lack of buying interest. March, 9.42-43c; May, 9.76c; July, 9.95c; Sept, 10.12-14c; Oct, 10.22c; Jan, 10.36c bid; March, 10.80-83c; May, 10.92c.

COCOA futures closed around their lows for the day—2.45 to 0.90 cent down. March, 136.30c; May, 126.90c; July, 122.30c; Sept, 120.15c; Dec, 117.00c; March, 115.20c; May, 114.00c.

COFFEE: March, 196.00-7.00c; May, 182.00-35c; July, 170.00-89c; Sept, 165.00-75c; Dec, 149.00-51.00c; March, 143.00-50.25c.

COTTON. Futures finished 0.18 to 0.24 cent net higher. March, 54.90-91c; May, 56.05c; July, 57.02-08c; Oct, 57.90c; Dec, 58.65c; March, 59.35-50c; May, 60.05c bid; [illegible], 60.06-1.05.

CHICAGO SOYABEANS: Soyabean futures posted losses of 2½ to ¾ cents a bushel at the end of a relatively light, featureless trade. SOYABEANS: Jan, 554½c; March, 561-61½c; May, 569½c; July, 576½-76c; Aug, 577-76½c; Sept, 563c; Nov, 561-61½c; Jan, 568½c. SOYABEAN OIL: March, 19.83-80c; May, 19.93-90c; July, 20.10-15c; Aug, 20.06-10c; Sept, 19.70c; Oct, 19.15c; Dec, 19.20c; Jan, 19.20c. SOYABEAN MEAL: Jan, $149.70-150.00; March, $151.80-1.90; May, $154.90-4.70; July, $157.70-8.00; Aug, $158.50; Sept, $158.50; Oct, $156.00-6.50; Dec, $158.00-8.80.

	Jan 19	Jan 18
Allied Chem	37½	38½
Allied Stores	20	20
Allied Supermkt	2¼	2¼
Allis Chalmers	25⅞	25¾
Alcoa	41	42⅛
Amax Inc	35⅞	35¼
Amerada Hess	25⅝	25⅝
Am Airlines	11	11⅛
Am Brands	40½	41
Am Broadcast	37⅝	38¼
Am Can	36⅝	37
Am Cyanamid	24⅞	25
Am Elec Power	23½	23⅝
Am Home	27¼	27⅜
Am Motors	3⅝	3⅝
Am Nat Res	42⅞	43⅜
Am Standard	32⅞	32⅞
Am Telephone	58	58⅞
AMF Inc	17⅛	17⅛
Armco Steel	27⅛	27⅛
Asarco	15⅛	15
Ashland Oil	30⅛	29⅞
Atlantic Richfield	45⅛	46⅛
Avco	16⅛	16⅛
Avon Products	45⅞	46⅝
Babcock & Wcox	57⅝	57⅞
Bankers Tst NY	35	35⅛
Bank of America	21⅝	21⅝
Bank of NY	30⅝	30⅝
Beatrice Foods	22⅞	22⅞
Bell & Howell	15	14⅞
Bendix	35	35
Bethlehem Steel	22⅞	22⅞
Boeing	24⅝	24⅝
Boise Cascade	25⅝	25⅝
Borden	28⅛	28⅛
Borg Warner	26⅝	26⅝
Bristol Myers	32⅝	33
BP	15⅞	15⅞
Budd	31⅛	31⅛
Burlington Ind	20½	20⅜
Burlington Nthn	40½	40
Burroughs	66⅝	67⅝
Campbell Soup	32	31⅞
Canadian Pacific	15⅛	15⅛
Caterpillar	52⅝	53
Celanese	40	40⅝
Central Soya	13⅞	13⅝
Charter NY	27⅝	27⅝
Chase Manhat	28⅞	28⅞
Chem Bank NY	38⅝	38½
Chesapeake Ohio	32⅞	32⅞
Chrysler	13⅝	13⅞
Citicorp	21⅝	21⅝
Cities Service	50	50
Clark Equip	32⅝	31⅞
Coca Cola	36⅞	36⅞
Colgate	20⅞	21⅛
CBS	47⅛	47⅛
Columbia Gas	28⅛	28½
Combustion Eng	34⅛	35⅛
Comwlth Edison	27⅞	28⅛
Cons Edison	24⅛	24⅛
Cons Foods	21	21
Cons Power	22⅛	22⅞
Continental Grp	31⅝	31⅝
Continental Oil	26⅞	28⅝
Control Data	22⅛	22⅝
Corning Glass	47⅞	48
CPC Intnl	44⅜	45
Crane	25⅛	25⅛
Crocker Int	24⅛	24⅛
Crown Zeller	32⅛	32⅛
Dart Ind	34⅛	34⅛
Deere	24⅜	24⅜
Del Monte	33⅝	33⅝
Delta Air	38⅝	38⅞
Detroit Edison	16	16⅛
Disney	35⅞	36
Dow Chemical	25⅛	26⅛
Dresser Ind	40⅛	40⅛
Duke Power	20⅞	20⅞
Du Pont	110⅝	112
Eastern Air	7⅛	7⅛
Eastman Kodak	49	49⅝
Eaton Corp	33⅝	33⅞
El Paso Nat Gas	15⅛	15⅛
Equitable Life	24⅛	24⅛
Esmark	27⅛	27⅛
Evans P. D.	15⅛	15⅛
Exxon Corp	43⅝	44
Fed Dept Stores	36⅞	37⅛
Firestone	14⅝	14⅝
Fst Chicago	18	17⅞
Fst Nat Boston	25⅝	25⅛

	Jan 19	Jan 18
Fst Penn Corp	16⅛	16⅛
Ford	43⅞	44⅛
GAF Corp	11⅛	11⅛
Gamble Skogmo	27⅛	27⅛
Gen Dynamics	42⅛	43
Gen Electric	46⅛	46⅛
Gen Foods	30⅛	30
Gen Mills	27⅛	27⅛
Gen Motors	59⅛	59⅛
Gen Pub Util NY	19⅛	20⅛
Gen Tel Elec	28⅛	28⅛
Gen Tire	24⅛	24⅛
Genesco	5⅛	5⅛
Georgia Pacific	25⅛	25⅛
Getty Oil	160⅛	163⅛
Gillette	24⅛	24⅛
Goodrich	20⅛	20⅛
Goodyear	17	17
Gould Inc	28⅛	28⅛
Grace	25	26⅛
Gt Atlic & Pacific	7⅛	7⅛
Greyhound	12⅛	12⅛
Grumman Corp	16⅛	16⅛
Gulf Oil	25⅛	25⅛
Gulf & West	11⅛	11⅛
Heinz H. J.	36	35⅛
Hercules	14⅛	14⅛
Honeywell	44⅛	44⅛
IC Inds	23⅛	24⅛
Ingersoll	54	53⅛
Inland Steel	36⅛	36⅛
IBM	267⅛	268⅛
Int Harvester	28	28⅛
INCO	15⅛	15⅛
Int Paper	41⅛	41⅛
Int Tel Tel	30⅛	30⅛
Jewel Co	18⅛	18⅛
Jim Walter	29⅛	30
Johns-Manville	28⅛	28⅛
Johnson & John	70⅛	71⅛
Kaiser Alumin	29⅛	29⅛
Kennecott	24⅛	25⅛
Kerr McGee	46⅛	46⅛
Kimberly Clark	42	41⅛
Kraftco Corp	43⅛	44⅛
K Mart	25⅛	25⅛
Kroger	28⅛	28⅛
Ligget Group	28⅛	29⅛
L.T.V. Corp	6	6
Litton	14⅛	14⅛
Lockheed	14⅛	14⅛
Lucky Stores	15⅛	15⅛
Manuf Hanover	31⅛	31⅛
Mapco	37	37⅛
Marathon Oil	43⅛	42⅛
Marine Midland	13⅛	13
Martin Marietta	23⅛	23⅛
McDonnell	25	25
Mead	19⅛	19⅛
Merck	55	55⅛
Minnesota Mng	48⅛	47⅛
Mobil Oil	60	60
Monsanto	51⅛	51⅛
Morgan J. P.	43⅛	43
Motorola	36	36⅛
NCR Corp	38⅛	38⅛
NL Industries	17⅛	17⅛
Nabisco	47⅛	47⅛
Nat Distillers	20⅛	20⅛
Nat Steel	32⅛	32⅛
Norfolk West	27⅛	27⅛
NW Bancorp	22⅛	22
Norton Simon	18⅛	18⅛
Occidental Pet	20⅛	21⅛
Ogden	23	23⅛
Olin Corp	16⅛	16⅛
Owens-Illinois	21⅛	21⅛
Pacific Gas Elec	23⅛	23⅛
Pan Am	5⅛	5⅛
Penney J. C.	34⅛	34⅛
Pennzoil	29	29
Pepsico	28⅛	28⅛
Pet Inc	32⅛	32⅛
Pfizer	27⅛	27⅛
Phelps Dodge	20⅛	20⅛
Philip Morris	57⅛	57⅛
Phillips Petrol	27⅛	27⅛
Polaroid	25	25⅛
PPG Ind	26⅛	26⅛
Proctor Gamble	82	82⅛
Pub Ser El & Gas	22⅛	22⅛
Pullman	25⅛	25
Rapid American	6⅛	6
Raytheon	38⅛	38⅛
RCA Corp	23⅛	23⅛

	Jan 19	Jan 18
Republic Steel	24	23⅞
Reynolds Ind	54⅛	54⅛
Reynolds Metal	30⅛	30⅛
Rockwell Int	29	29
Royal Dutch	55⅞	56⅛
Safeways	37⅝	37⅞
St Regis Paper	30⅛	30⅛
Santa Fe Ind	38	38½
SCM	17	17⅛
Schlumberger	68⅝	69⅛
Scott Paper	13⅝	13⅝
Seaboard Coast	31⅛	31⅛
Seagram	20⅛	20⅛
Sears Roebuck	26	26⅛
Shell Oil	29⅛	29⅛
Shell Trans	38⅝	39
Signal Co	25⅛	25⅛
Singer	19⅛	19⅛
Sony	7⅛	7⅛
Sth Cal Edison	25⅝	25⅛
Southern Pacific	34	34
Southern Rly	49⅛	49⅛
Sperry Rand	35	35⅛
Squibb	23⅛	23⅛
Std Brands	25⅝	25⅝
Std Oil Califnia	38⅛	38⅝
Std Oil Indiana	45	45⅛
Std Oil Ohio	63⅛	64
Sterling Drug	15⅛	15½
Stevens J. P.	13⅛	14
Stude Worth	46	44⅛
Sunbeam Corp	20⅛	20⅛
Sun Comp	39⅛	39⅛
Sundstrand	22⅛	22⅛
Teledyne	83⅛	82⅛
Tenneco	28⅛	28⅛
Texaco	25⅝	25⅝
Texas East Trans	35⅞	35⅛
Texas Inst	71⅛	72⅛
Texas Utilities	19⅛	19⅛
Textron	24⅝	24⅝
TWA	11⅛	11⅛
Travelers Corp	28⅛	28⅛
TRW Inc	29⅛	29⅛
UAL Inc	21⅛	21⅛
Unilever Ltd	42⅛	43⅛
Unilever NV	53⅛	53⅛
Union Bancorp	13	13
Union Carbide	38⅞	39⅛
Union Oil Calif	46⅝	46⅝
Un Pacific Corp	46⅝	46⅛
Uniroyal	7⅛	7⅛
United Brands	7⅛	7⅛
US Industries	6⅛	7⅛
US Steel	31⅛	31⅛
Utd Technol	33⅛	33⅛
Wachovia	16⅛	16⅛
Warner Comm	30⅛	30⅛
Warner Lambert	26⅛	26
Wells Fargo	24⅛	24⅛
West'n Bancorp	31	30⅛
Westnghse Elec	17⅛	17⅛
Weyerhauser	25	25⅛
Whirlpool	20⅛	20⅛
White Motor	6⅛	6⅛
Woolworth	18⅛	18⅛
Xerox Corp	45	45⅛
Zenith	13⅛	13⅛

Canadian Prices

	Jan 19	Jan 18
Abitibi	10⅜	10⅝
Alcan Alumin	26⅝	27
Algoma Steel	14½	14⅛
Bell Telephone	53⅛	53
Cominco	26⅞	27⅛
Cons Bathurst	22⅛	22⅛
Falconbridge	17½	18⅛
Gulf Oil	28⅛	28
Hawker/Sid Can	6.25	6.00
Hudson Bay Mln	16⅛	16⅛
Hudson Bay Oil	45	44⅛
Imasco	28⅛	28⅛
Imperial Oil	19½	19⅛
Int Pipe	13⅛	13⅛
Mass-Fergsn	13⅛	15⅛
Royal Trust	18	18
Seagram	22⅛	22⅛
Steel Co	23⅛	23⅛
Talcorp	8⅛	8⅛
Thomson N 'A'	11⅛	11⅛
Walker Hiram	32⅞	32⅛
WCT	32⅞	33⅛

• Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot, 1.9342 (1.9258); three months, 1.9306 (1.9283); Canadian dollar, 90.51 (90.87).

The Dow Jones spot commodity index was off 1.67 at 344.64. The futures index was off 1.13 at 333.70.

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 778.67 (786.30); transportation, 211.24 (212.07); utilities, 106.75 (106.80); 65 stocks, 272.92 (273.69).

New York Stock Exchange index, 49.82 (50.04); industrials, 55.40 (55.63); transportation, 39.47 (39.80); utilities, 38.88 (39.05); financial, 50.94 (51.07).

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

	Bid	Offer
Australia 7⅛ 1984	94⅛	95⅛
Australia 8¼ 1992	95	96⅝
Aust Mining 9⅛ 1992	97	97¾
Avco 9⅞ 1983	99	99¾
Barclays 8⅞ 1992	96¼	97
Bowater 9⅛ 1992	96⅛	97
British Gas 9 1981	101⅛	102¼
Citicorp 6⅞ 1980	96	96⅝
Citicorp 7 1981	95⅞	96⅝
CECA 8⅞ 1989	95⅝	96⅝
CECA 8¾ 1997	96⅛	97
DSM 8¾ 1987	96¼	97
Elf Aquitaine 8⅞ 1985	96	96¼
EIB 8¼ 1987	97¼	98
EEC 7⅞ 1984	95⅞	96⅞
Fisons 8⅞ 1992	94⅛	95
Gotaverken 7⅛ 1982	97⅛	98⅛
Gotaverken 8¼ 1987	94⅛	95
Hydro Quebec 9 1992	95	95¾
ICI 8⅛ 1987	96⅛	97
IU O'seas 8⅛ 1987	96⅛	97
Light-servic 9 1982	96⅞	97⅜
MacMillan Bloed 9 1992	96⅛	97
Midland Int 8⅞ 1992	96⅛	97⅛
NCB 8 1987	94	94¾
Nat West 9 1986	102	102¾
N Zealand DFC 7⅞ 1984	94⅛	95
Nippon Fudosan 8 1981	98⅛	99⅛
Occidental 8⅞ 1987	96⅞	97⅛
Occidental 9¾ 1981	101	102⅛
Offshore Mining 8⅞ 1985	95⅛	96
Quebec 9 1995	95	95⅜
Rank Hovis 9 1992	94	94⅞
R. J. Reynolds 7⅛ 1982	97⅝	98⅛
Sandvik 9 1986	99	99⅞
Sandvik 9½ 1986	99	99⅛
Statsfoertag 7⅛ 1982	95⅛	96⅛
Sweden 7⅛ 1982	97⅛	98
Sweden 8¼ 1987	95	95⅞
Tauernautobahn 8⅛ 1987	96⅛	97
Walter Kidde 8⅞ 1985	96⅛	97⅛
FLOATING RATE NOTES		
Andelsbanken 7⅛ 1984	96	96⅞
CCF 6⅛ 1983	99⅛	99⅞
IBJ 7 1982	99⅛	99⅞
LTCB 6⅛ 1982	97⅛	97⅞
OKB 6⅛ 1983	99⅛	99⅞
Soc Gen 7 9/16 1984	97⅞	98⅛
CANADIAN DOLLARS		
Avco 9½ 1982	98⅛	99⅛
BM-Rt 8¾ 1982	97⅞	98⅛
Ford 8⅛ 1984	97⅝	98⅛
British Columbia MFA 9 1997	99	99⅛
Rank 9⅛ 1982	99⅞	100⅛
Walter Heller 9½ 1984	98⅛	99⅛
DEUTSCHE MARKS		
CFP 6⅛ 1.7.84	103⅛	103⅞
ICI 6⅞ 1.6.87	105⅛	105⅞
New Zealand 6⅛ 1.5.84	105⅛	106
Phym 6⅛ 1.9.84	101⅛	102⅛
Quebec Hydro 6⅛ 16.8.87	100⅞	101⅛
US $ CONVERTIBLES		
American Express 4¼ 1987	78⅛	80⅛
Beatrice Foods 4½ 1992	95	96
Beatrice Foods 6¾ 1991	105⅛	107⅛
Beecham 6⅛ 1992	98	99
Borden 6⅛ 1991	107	109
Carnation 4 1988	75⅛	77⅛
Chevron 5 1988	112⅛	114⅛
Eastman Kodak 4½ 1988	83⅛	84⅛
Fairchild Camera 5⅛ 1991	78⅛	80⅛
Ford 5 1988	82	84
Ford 6 1986	91	93
General Electric 4¼ 1987	80	82
Gillette 4¾ 1987	74⅛	76⅛
Gould 5 1987	111	113
Gulf & Western 5 1988	71	76
Honeywell 6 1986	84⅛	86⅛
ICI 6⅞ 1987	85⅛	86⅛
INA 6 1997	93⅛	95⅛
Inchcape 6⅞ 1992	103⅛	104⅛
ITT 4½ 1987	74	76
J. Ray McDermott 4¾ 1987	155	157
Mitsui Real Estate 6 1992	117⅛	119
J. P. Morgan 4¾ 1987	95	97
Nabisco 5⅛ 1988	98⅛	100⅛
J. C. Penney 4½ 1987	74	76
Revlon 4¾ 1987	108⅛	110⅛
Reynolds Metals 5 1988	82⅛	84⅛
Sperry Rand 4¾ 1988	80⅛	82⅛
Squibb 4¾ 1987	76	78
Sumitomo Electric 6 1992	125	126
Texaco 4½ 1988	76⅛	78⅛
Union Bank of Switz 4⅛ 1987	130⅛	132⅛
Warner Lambert 4½ 1987	77⅛	79⅛
Xerox Corp 5 1988	76⅛	78⅛

Source: Kidder Peabody Securities Limited.

Recent Issues

	Closing Price
Cardiff City 11⅛% Rd 1986 (£100)	£101¼-⅛
Exchequer 10¾% 1995 (£95b)	£30-⅛
Farmer S.W. 25p Ord (104)	124
Grampian Reg. Cncl 10⅞% 1985 (£99½)	£31
Holden (Arthur) 25p Ord (53)	66
Mid Kent Wtr 7% 1982 (£a)	£12⅛
Sykes (Henry) 25p Ord	104
Treasury 10½% 1999 (£95b)	£29¼-⅛

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
Arlington Mtr (98s)	Feb 24	25 prem
Com Bnk Aust ($AL7.51)	Mar 10	41 prem-1
L R C Int (104)		31 prem+1
Muirhead (158s)	Mar 13	25 prem
Nat Bnk of Aust (A$1.75)	Mar 3	47 prem
Preedy A. (56s)		18 prem+1

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £10 paid. b £30 paid. c £25 paid. d £50 paid. e £25 paid. f Fully paid. g £3 paid. h £55 paid. i £45 paid. j £60 paid.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Unit Trusts

1977/78 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
		Abbey Unit Trust Managers.			
		72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296-5941			
34.1	24.2	Abbey Capital	32.1	34.2	3.88
48.3	35.7	Abbey General	44.7	47.8e	3.71
40.3	29.8	Do Income	37.8	40.2	5.46
34.6	27.6	Do Invest	32.3	34.4	4.32
		Alben Trust Managers Ltd.			
		Durrant Hse, Chiswell St, E.C.1 Y4TT 01-588 6371			
76.3	37.4	Alben Trust* (3)	72.5	78.9	4.17
64.9	47.9	Do Inc* (3)	61.9	66.6e	6.47
		Allied Hambro Group.			
		Hambro Hse, Hutton, Essex. 01-588 2851			
73.7	53.6	Allied Capital	69.8	74.5	4.21
67.6	50.8	Do 1st	64.7	67.1	5.3e
67.2	48.5	Brit Ind 2nd	62.3	66.5	5.33
39.0	27.8	Growth & Inc	36.3	38.8e	5.15
33.6	24.0	Elec & Ind Dev	31.7	33.8	5.02
40.4	32.4	Met Min & Cmdty	37.0	39.5	5.79
62.6	45.4	High Income	61.3	65.4	6.88
39.4	28.2	Equity Income	37.4	39.9e	6.89
24.6	22.4	International	21.8	23.3e	2.46
67.1	44.0	HighYieldFnd	67.1	71.7	7.81
106.9	79.1	Hambro Fnd	103.0	110.0	5.18
87.0	52.4	Do Recovery	86.3	92.2	4.89
33.3	17.3	Do Smaller	33.1	35.4e	4.94
173.1	89.7	Do Accum	115.9	123.8	4.31
41.0	34.3	2nd Smaller	41.0	43.8	5.13
53.8	45.5	Secs of America	44.0	47.0e	3.39
34.1	31.0	Pacific Fnd	30.2	32.3e	3.09
57.1	45.9	Overseas Fnd	51.3	54.8e	5.10
208.5	128.3	Exempt Smaller	208.5	219.3	5.46
		Arbuthnot Securities Ltd.			
		37 Queen St, London, EC4R 1BY. 01-236 5281			
115.9	107.3	Extra Income	112.7	120.9e	10.20
42.1	31.5	High Income	40.6	44.2e	8.93
55.0	39.6	Do Accum	54.7	59.5e	8.93
54.7	58.9	8½% W'draw	54.7	59.5e	8.93
38.3	23.8	Pref Fund	25.4	27.4e	12.01
37.8	32.1	Do Accum (1)	37.8	40.7e	12.01
20.8	15.5	Capital Fund	19.8	20.5e	..
50.8	48.1	Commodity (5)	51.9	56.0	5.03
76.5	61.0	Do Accum (5)	72.2	79.0	5.03
51.2	41.9	10% W'draw (5)	46.8	50.5	5.03
19.0	12.7	Arb Fin & Prop	17.8	19.2	3.07
42.6	31.0	Giants Fund	39.7	41.7e	3.44
45.4	34.9	Do Accum	44.6	48.1e	3.44
30.3	23.1	Growth Fund	28.1	30.3e	3.12
40.9	29.8	Do Accum	39.4	42.6e	3.12
22.9	18.3	E & Int Fund	20.1	21.7	1.88
17.3	15.7	6% W'draw (2)	16.4	17.7	1.88
28.8	23.6	N Amer Int (4)	24.5	26.5	1.00
		Barclays Unicorn Ltd.			
		252-6 Romford Road, London, E7. 01-534 5544			
36.8	29.7	Unicorn Amer	28.3	30.4e	2.80
51.5	44.2	Aust Income	43.9	47.2e	3.43
64.2	54.?	Do Accum	55.3	60.1e	3.43
67.9	52.3	Unicorn Capital	63.9	68.7	4.44
111.3	75.?	Exempt*	106.8	111.3e	8.99
29.4	19.4	Extra Income	28.2	30.3	7.98
67.8	48.4	Financial	58.7	63.5	5.05
70.8	50.3	Unicorn '500'	69.8	75.5e	5.81
31.0	23.0	General	30.1	32.4	6.09
42.0	29.2	Growth Accum	39.6	42.8	4.04
84.3	60.3	Income	81.6	88.0	6.08
41.2	27.5	Recovery	40.0	43.2	5.50
118.3	85.6	Trustee	111.3	118.4e	5.02
51.9	46.8	Worldwide	44.8	48.3e	1.98
68.8	48.8	B'tst Inv Fnd	61.2	63.8e	4.63
73.8	50.8	Do Accum	68.7	71.6	4.63
		Bridge Fund Managers Ltd.			
		5-8 Mincing Lane, EC3. 01-623 4951			
50.8	34.6	Bridge Income	48.5	52.8	6.81
38.2	25.4	Do Cap Inc (2)	31.7	33.8	3.39
39.3	27.0	Do Cap Acc (2)	34.5	38.8	3.30
138.0	87.0	Do Exempt (2)	130.0	139.0	5.75
14.6	13.7	Do Int Inc (3)	13.3	14.2	4.34
15.8	14.3	Do Int Acc	14.4	15.4	4.34
		Britannia Trust Management Ltd.			
		3 Ldn Wall Bldgs, EC2M 5QL. 01-638 0478/9			
72.2	53.6	Assets	68.0	73.1	4.89
70.4	49.8	Financial Secs	66.0	70.9e	4.02
53.7	41.2	Capital Accum	49.3	53.0e	3.87
80.2	43.8	Comm & Ind	53.0	56.9e	4.26
74.4	60.9	Commodity	69.4	74.6e	5.45
41.8	28.8	Domestic	38.1	40.9e	3.78
101.5	68.5	Exempt	97.7	102.5e	7.72
39.1	28.8	Extra Income	39.1	42.1	9.26
18.4	17.7	Far East Fnd	16.6	17.8	4.81
33.8	28.1	Universal Engy	31.1	33.4e	2.85
54.9	53.4	Int Growth	51.1	54.9	3.36
103.6	72.2	Gold & General	93.5	100.5e	2.94
88.1	63.6	Growth	78.4	84.3e	4.26
73.5	54.1	Income & Grwth	72.1	77.1	6.92
45.8	34.1	Inv Tst Shares	41.4	44.5e	3.72
40.9	27.0	Minerals Tst	36.2	38.9	2.46
81.4	59.3	Nat High Inc	76.7	82.4	8.30
39.6	24.9	New Issue	35.7	38.4e	4.31
32.6	28.4	North American	27.3	29.4e	1.67
525.1	323.7	Professional	479.5	494.3e	3.46
14.7	8.9	Property Shares	14.4	15.5	2.06
50.8	38.3	Shield	45.6	49.0	3.96
28.6	17.8	Status Change	28.6	30.7	4.68
		The British Life.			
		Reliance Hse, Mt Ephraim, Tun Wells. 0892 22271			
53.2	40.9	British Life	48.2	51.0	5.48
47.9	34.3	Balanced (2)	44.3	47.4	5.40
44.7	32.2	Dividend (2)	42.8	46.8	8.74
		Brown Shipley Unit Fund Managers.			
		Founder's Court, Lothbury, EC2. 01-600 8520			
116.0	64.7	Brn Ship Ex (1)	114.2	120.2e	4.00
225.5	151.8	Do Income (1)	214.2	227.9	4.34
277.0	161.0	Do Accum (1)	263.1	279.9	4.34
35.5	23.6	Oceanic Fin	34.7	36.8	4.33
18.5	16.3	Do General	18.0	19.1	4.21
45.6	31.1	Do Grwth Acc	44.2	46.9	5.03
36.8	25.8	Do Grwth Inc	35.8	37.8	5.03
29.5	19.6	Do High Inc	29.5	32.1	9.03
20.6	16.1	Do Invest	18.7	19.8	3.64
19.4	16.8	Do Overseas	16.2	17.2e	3.66
66.2	35.9	Do Perfor	56.7	61.3	4.80
28.4	18.7	Do Index	24.0	26.1e	5.26
22.2	13.9	Do Recovery	22.2	23.6	5.62
		Canada Life Unit Trust Managers.			
		2-6 High St, Potters Bar, Herts. P Bar 51122			
40.0	30.4	Canlife Gen	36.5	38.4e	4.23
49.0	35.6	Do Accum	44.3	46.6	4.23
36.2	27.1	Income Dist	34.8	36.7	7.49
45.0	32.7	Do Accum	44.4	46.7	7.49
		Capel (James) Management Ltd.			
		100 Old Broad St, EC2N 1BQ. 01-588 6010			
86.2	55.9	Capital Fnd (22)	81.4	86.7	4.33
75.5	49.0	Income Fnd (22)	74.0	78.8	7.82
		Carliol Unit Fund Managers Ltd.			
		Milburn Hse, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 0632 21165			
65.2	50.1	Carliol (8)	63.4	66.9	4.59
77.5	57.5	Do Accum	73.4	77.9	4.59
41.3	28.1	Do High Yld	41.0	43.5	7.86
50.1	31.6	Do Accum	49.5	52.3	7.86
		Charinco Charities Narrower-Range Fund.			
		15 Moorgate, London, EC2. 01-638 4121			
128.5	95.2	Income (34)	..	127.3	9.89
154.6	103.3	Do Accum (34)	..	154.6	9.89
		Charities Official Investment Fund.			
		77 London Wall, London, EC2. 01-588 1815			
137.0	103.1	Inc* (24)	..	131.7	6.36
250.7	152.0	Accum* (24)	..	244.5	..
		Charterhouse Japhet Unit Management Ltd.			
		1 Paternoster Row, London, EC4. 01-248 3999			
23.8	21.4	Int (3)	20.4	21.8	3.90
2?.?	22.?	Accum (3)	2?.?	2?.?	3.90
38.0	27.8	Inc (3)	35.4	37.8	5.16
24.0	24.0	Euro Fin (3)	23.8	25.4	3.93
37.4	21.2	Fund Inv (3)	25.2	27.0	3.72
		Chieftain Trust Managers Ltd.			
		30-31 Queen St, London, EC4R 1BR. 01-248 2932			
24.5	20.3	American Fnd	19.4	20.8e	2.74
25.0	25.?	Basic Resources	24.0	2?.?	4.84
49.4	27.5	High Income	41.1	44.2	9.30
25.2	23.9	International	22.5	24.2	3.39
		Crescent Unit Trust Managers Ltd.			
		4 Melville Crescent, Edinburgh. 031-226 4931			
29.0	20.3	Growth Fnd	27.0	29.0e	4.05
49.9	46.9	International	48.0	49.3	0.50
42.3	32.4	Reserves Fnd	40.2	43.1	4.35
44.8	33.0	High Dist	43.6	46.9e	7.74
		Equitas Securities Ltd.			
		41 Bishopsgate, London, EC2. 01-588 2851			
67.7	50.7	Progressive	62.4	65.8	4.33
		Equity & Law Unit Trust Managers Ltd.			
		Amersham Rd, H Wycombe, Bucks. 0494 32815			
69.2	52.5	Equity & Law	63.3	66.6	4.25
		Framlington Unit Trust Management Ltd.			
		Framlington Hse, 5-7 Ireland Yd, EC4. 01-248 6971			
109.8	80.6	Capital	[illegible]	[illegible]	3.82
100.2	55.6	Income	99.6	105.8e	6.13
98.6	63.6	Int Growth	96.6	102.6	2.48
99.2	50.0	Do Accum	98.8	105.0e	2.49
		Friends Provident Unit Trust Managers Ltd.			
		Pixham End, Dorking, Surrey. 0306-5055			
45.7	30.1	Friends Prov	41.6	44.4e	4.37
57.1	37.0	Do Accum	53.9	58.5	4.33
		Funds in Court.			
		Public Trustee, Kingsway, WC2. 01-405 4300			
100.0	78.0	Capital*	95.9	97.8	4.30
81.9	66.0	Gross Income*	76.9	79.3e	7.82
90.3	66.0	High Yield*	90.3	91.8	7.37
		G and A Unit Trust Managers Ltd.			
		5 Rayleigh Rd, Hutton, Essex. 0277 227300			
33.4	25.5	G & A	31.1	33.2e	4.66
		G.T. Unit Managers Ltd.			
		16 Finsbury Circus, EC2M 7DD. 01-628 8131			
84.1	63.4	GT Cap	82.0	87.2	3.40
99.8	74.1	Do Accum	97.2	103.3	3.40
163.5	110.8	Do Income	162.3	172.6	7.70
138.0	126.7	Do US Gen Fnd	127.3	135.4	2.30
248.7	219.2	Do Japan Gen	216.8	230.6	1.20
139.7	128.4	Do Pension Ex	127.3	133.5	3.80
57.5	48.7	Four Yards Fnd	54.1	57.5	7.09
110.0	105.4	International	103.8	110.4	2.50
		Gartmore Fund Managers.			
		2 St Mary Axe, EC3A 8BP. 01-283 3531			
26.9	23.2	American Tst ‡	22.1	23.8e	1.04
52.5	36.0	British Tst	50.8	54.6	3.41
145.4	115.9	Commodity	133.3	143.2	3.71
28.6	24.0	Far Eastern ‡	23.3	25.1	1.28
57.5	39.0	High Income	57.3	61.7	8.51
70.7	48.0	Income	70.4	75.7	6.62
13.59	12.11	Ins Agencies	£ 12.53	13.37e	3.79
29.8	26.1	International ‡	24.1	26.1	1.45
89.4	78.0	Int Exempt	84.1	91.2	5.56
		Grieveson Management Co Ltd.			
		59 Gresham St, EC2P 2DS. 01-606 4433			
219.3	160.6	Barrington Fnd	196.1	204.9e	4.34
233.8	186.2	Do Accum	212.6	222.2	4.34
175.9	115.9	High Yield	173.6	181.8	7.17
197.4	122.7	Do Accum	194.9	204.1	7.17
188.7	152.8	Endeavour	175.4	183.7	2.74
172.3	137.8	Do Accum	158.4	165.6	2.74
87.9	80.5	Grantchester (5)	76.8	80.5e	3.18
98.9	83.0	Do Accum	79.2	83.0e	3.18
88.8	64.3	Ldn & Brussels	67.1	70.0e	0.87
70.4	65.3	Do Accum	69.6	72.5	0.98
		Guardian Royal Exchange Unit Man Ltd.			
		Royal Exchange, London, EC3. 01-628 1031			
93.7	66.7	Guardhill	87.1	90.2	4.31
		Henderson Administration.			
		5 Rayleigh Rd, Hutton, Essex. 0277 227300			
		11 Austin Friars, London, EC2N 2ED.			
33.0	26.1	Aust Trst	27.5	29.4	1.98
74.6	62.9	Cabot	69.5	74.1	3.40
53.6	50.0	Do Extra Inc.	52.8	56.4e	8.63
44.0	27.8	Cap Accum	41.4	44.5	3.61
33.4	29.3	European	31.9	34.0	1.55
63.4	55.0	Far East Trst	53.5	56.7e	2.71
25.1	2.5	Financial ITU	24.3	26.2	3.49
113.2	103.7	Henderson Gr*	99.6	103.7	2.48
68.6	37.7	High Income	57.1	61.1	7.92
33.0	22.6	Inc & Assets	31.6	33.7	5.81
27.3	24.6	International	24.9	26.5	2.24
41.5	33.1	Nth American	31.7	34.1e	1.25
26.3	23.3	Oil & Nat Res	24.3	25.9	2.48
82.4	54.0	World Wide	75.4	80.8	4.82
		Hill Samuel Unit Trust Managers Ltd.			
		45 Beech St, EC2 P2IX. 01-628 8011			
74.2	67.4	Dollar	64.7	69.3	2.00
35.9	33.4	International	33.3	35.7e	3.64
163.1	121.2	British Tst	152.4	163.0	5.07
163.1	121.2	Do Guernsey	152.4	163.0	3.35
31.7	23.0	Capital	29.4	31.5	4.31
100.2	74.3	Financial Tst	93.4	99.9	4.34
29.0	21.2	Income Tst	27.4	29.4	7.31
30.4	20.6	High Yield	28.8	30.9e	7.98
56.7	41.4	Security Tst	51.8	55.5	4.86
		Key Fund Managers.			
		25 Milk St, EC2V 8JE. 01-606 7070			
69.3	48.1	Equity & Gen.	64.2	68.2	5.08
80.8	57.7	Energy Ind Fnd	71.8	76.3e	3.84
140.4	82.7	Exempt Fnd (36)	140.4	149.4e	6.50
79.9	52.8	Inc Fnd	77.4	82.3	8.08
60.6	52.5	Key Fixed Int	60.6	64.4	12.09
86.4	54.8	Smaller Co Fnd	85.6	91.0	6.71
		Kleinwort Benson Unit Managers.			
		20 Fenchurch Street EC3 01-623 8000			
87.2	58.8	KB Unit Fd Inc	84.7	91.7	4.45
106.7	69.4	KB Unit Fd Acc	103.7	112.3	4.45
		Lawson Securities.			
		63 George Street, Edinburgh. 031-226 3911			
26.1	21.4	American Fnd	19.8	21.4	0.28
26.8	22.3	Do Accum	20.6	22.3	0.28
37.7	24.8	Gilt&Warrant	34.1	37.5	3.16
49.5	38.1	High Yield Fnd	49.5	53.8	10.26
67.1	47.6	Do Accum	67.1	72.9	10.26
35.8	25.5	Raw Materials	32.8	35.6	7.75
39.0	26.1	Do Accum	35.6	38.8	7.75
53.5	49.4	Growth	52.4	57.0e	3.26
56.4	52.5	Do Accum	57.1	63.1	3.26
		Legal & General Tyndall Fund.			
		18 Canynge Rd, Bristol. 0272 32241			
58.4	38.6	Distribution (40)	56.2	59.4	4.92
71.6	45.8	Do Accum (40)	69.8	73.6	4.92
		Lloyds Bank Unit Trust Managers.			
		71 Lombard St, London, EC3. 01-623 1288			
53.1	39.5	1st Balanced	50.0	53.7	4.17
70.8	51.8	Do Accum	67.7	72.7	4.17
50.8	43.8	2nd Capital	47.2	50.7	3.56
62.3	52.9	Do Accum	58.7	63.1	3.55
88.7	63.7	3rd Income	79.7	85.6	5.97
113.2	81.8	Do Accum	108.8	114.8	5.97
61.1	44.1	4th Extra Inc	58.7	63.1	7.38
65.8	46.4	Do Accum	65.1	69.9	7.38
		Local Authorities Mutual Investment Trust.			
		77 London Wall, EC2N 1DB. 01-588 1815			
89.7	64.2	Narrower Rnge*	..	89.7	10.39
182.4	131.3	Wider Range*	..	182.5	5.19
102.0	80.1	Property*	..	102.0	7.61
		M & G Securities.			
		Three Quays, Tower Hill, EC3R 6BQ. 01-626 4588			
48.2	40.0	Amer & Gen Inc	36.9	41.5	0.93
44.3	30.0	Australasian Inc	39.9	42.9	2.72
64.6	54.0	Commod & Gen	62.1	66.8	5.30
66.3	54.4	Do Accum	66.0	70.9	5.29
101.2	73.0	Compound	96.1	103.3	3.94
50.9	47.8	Conversion Tst	47.2	50.7	4.07
153.9	105.0	Charifund* (2)	143.8	146.0	7.60
178.1	116.5	Do Accum (2)	171.7	174.3	7.60
118.7	78.8	Div Fnd	110.9	118.2e	7.95
213.4	138.8	Do Accum	205.5	219.9	7.95
49.3	43.3	Euro & Gen Inc	46.0	49.5e	3.72
94.8	54.0	Extra Yield	88.4	97.8	8.19
110.8	66.4	Do Accum	107.3	114.2	8.19
41.4	39.6	Far East Inc	36.6	39.7	2.40
43.4	43.0	Do Accum	39.7	43.1	2.40
60.0	47.4	FITS	56.4	60.6e	4.45
72.0	55.0	Do Accum	67.6	72.7	4.45
168.0	126.7	General Tst	154.1	165.7e	5.94
252.7	185.9	Do Accum	238.3	253.9	5.94
101.9	62.7	High Income	98.2	104.6e	8.24
161.9	98.7	Do Accum	159.9	170.3	8.24
145.1	118.3	Japan & Gen Inc	114.4	122.4	1.45
187.1	152.3	Magnum Fnd	176.7	188.2e	4.32
229.9	194.0	Do Accum	220.4	234.7	4.32
153.7	96.3	Mid & Gen	153.1	163.2	6.91
252.3	148.5	Do Accum	251.8	267.8	6.91
34.6	25.5	NAACIF	..	32.1	8.53
123.6	82.3	Do Accum	..	121.6	8.53
127.8	96.1	Pension* (1)	122.0	128.7	5.98
77.7	36.3	Recovery Inc	76.9	81.9e	4.61
161.4	115.5	Second Gen	158.3	168.6e	4.98
241.3	168.6	Do Accum	236.8	252.0	4.98
149.2	94.2	Special Trst	147.7	157.3	4.13
194.8	113.0	Do Accum	182.0	194.9	4.13
144.6	97.7	Trustee Fnd	137.9	145.5	6.49
269.3	174.7	Do Accum	260.1	274.4	6.49
		Midland Bank Group Unit Trust Managers Ltd.			
		Courtwood Hse, Sheffield, S13 RD. 0742-79842			
28.4	22.4	Capital	24.2	25.9e	3.79
29.2	23.4	Do Accum	26.1	27.9	3.79
57.8	46.2	Commodity	55.1	59.3e	6.28
64.1	49.5	Do Accum	62.5	67.2	6.10
36.8	34.7	Growth	33.2	35.5	3.45
40.3	36.6	Do Accum	35.1	37.5	3.45
62.9	50.0	High Yield	60.2	64.1	8.05
63.9	50.0	Do Accum	62.1	66.1	8.05
51.7	38.4	Income	49.4	52.8	6.07
57.6	40.5	Do Accum	55.1	58.9	6.07
50.8	40.6	International	39.0	42.3	2.94
52.1	42.9	Do Accum	41.2	44.8	2.94
112.8	98.5	Exempt Equity	102.4	108.0	5.45
112.8	98.5	Do Accum	102.4	108.0	5.45
		National & Commercial.			
		31 St Andrew Square, Edinburgh. 031-556 9151			
158.6	112.0	Income	146.0	151.4	5.87
211.2	145.2	Do Accum	196.2	203.4	5.87
131.2	100.0	Capital	123.2	127.8	3.54
157.4	118.0	Do Accum	148.8	154.2	3.54
		National Provident Inv Managers Ltd.			
		48 Gracechurch Street, EC3. 01-623 4200			
58.4	44.5	NPI Accum (15)	54.6	58.1	3.70
49.4	38.2	Do Dist (15)	45.4	48.3	3.70
131.6	127.9	Do O'seas Acc	120.8	127.9	3.51
121.7	120.9	Do O'seas Dis	114.2	120.9	3.51
		National Westminster Unit Trust Managers.			
		41 Lothbury, London, EC2P 2BP. 01-637 6044			
91.1	60.7	Growth	83.3	89.5e	4.55
		161 Cheapside EC2V 6EU 01-606 6060			
67.2	50.6	Capital	60.1	64.6	4.56
69.9	33.1	Extra Income	65.8	70.7	7.20
37.9	28.9	Income	35.8	38.5	6.31
37.6	30.6	Financial	33.7	36.2e	5.05
75.2	57.5	Portfolio	68.3	73.0	4.75
		N.E.L. Trust Managers Ltd.			
		Milton Court, Dorking, Surrey. 0306 5911			
68.4	53.0	Nelstar	62.3	65.5	4.88
50.2	47.8	Do High Inc	50.0	52.6	9.30
		New Court Fund Managers Ltd.			
		72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296 5941			
166.0	138.0	Equity	157.0	167.0	3.18
151.4	112.0	Income Fund	143.7	152.8	6.97
82.8	73.4	Int Income	71.7	76.2	2.15
85.0	73.4	Int Accum	71.7	76.2	2.15
152.2	96.2	Smaller Co's	150.0	159.6	4.18
		Norwich Union Insurance Group.			
		PO Box 4, Norwich, NR1 3NG. 0603 22200			
353.2	217.8	Group Tst Fnd.	345.5	363.7	4.70
		For Oceanic Group see Brown Shipley.			
		Pearl Unit Trust Managers Ltd.			
		252 High Holborn, WC1V 7EB. 01-405 8441			
24.8	20.5	Growth	22.7	24.5	4.57
28.8	23.0	Do Accum	26.2	28.2	4.57
33.4	24.8	Income	30.8	33.2	6.35
37.3	29.4	Trust	34.4	37.0	4.84
48.9	36.3	Do Accum	43.8	47.1	4.84
		Pelican Unit Administration.			
		81 Fountain Street, Manchester. 061-236 5685			
81.4	55.1	Pelican	80.0	86.0	4.99
		Perpetual Unit Trust Management.			
		48 Hart St, Henly on Thames. 04912 6868			
38.3	18.9	Perpetual Grth	38.3	40.7e	3.89
		Practical Investment Co Ltd.			
		44 Bloomsbury Square, WC1. 01-623 8893			
145.8	113.4	Practical Inc	137.8	146.4	4.21
203.7	153.8	Do Accum (3)	192.5	204.4	4.21
		Provincial Life Investment Co Ltd.			
		222 Bishopsgate, EC2. 01-247 6533			
74.8	65.5	Prolific	73.3	78.5	3.61
112.3	71.6	Do High Inc	106.9	114.5e	7.53
		Prudential Unit Trust Managers.			
		Holborn Bars, London, EC1N 2NH. 01-405 9222			
133.0	94.0	Prudential	121.0	128.5	4.31
		Reliance Unit Managers Ltd.			
		Reliance Hse, Mt Ephraim, Tun Wells. 0892 22271			
41.8	30.4	Sekforde Tst	41.2	44.1	4.87
42.9	25.7	Do Accum	41.6	44.5	4.87
63.7	41.0	Opp Accum (2)	59.7	63.8	5.77
		Save & Prosper Group.			
		4 Great St. Helen's, EC3P 3EP. 01-588 1717			
		Dealings to 01-554 8899			
		Erskine Hse, 68-73 Queen St, Edinburgh, EH2 4NX 031-226 7351			
		Save & Prosper Securities Ltd.			
35.4	32.6	Capital Units	32.8	35.2e	3.43
24.9	20.5	I.T.U.	22.8	24.5	3.99
64.8	60.4	Universal Grwth	58.4	62.7	2.12
57.4	43.7	High Yield	56.2	59.3	8.44
44.6	34.1	Income	44.3	47.6	7.83
65.1	45.8	High Return	63.4	68.2e	7.81
45.2	35.3	U.K. Equity Fnd	43.6	46.9	4.56
77.1	73.3	Europe Growth	73.1	78.6	3.34
96.3	72.8	Japan Growth	74.9	80.5	1.59
82.8	64.9	U.S. Growth	62.8	67.5	2.93
67.2	60.9	Commodity	64.9	69.7	4.63
67.7	59.7	Energy	61.0	65.5	2.88
69.6	61.2	Financial Secs	65.5	70.4	3.26
229.8	98.3	Select Int	218.5	230.6	2.87
55.4	52.1	Do Income	53.1	56.0	7.11
		Scotbits Securities Ltd.			
38.8	34.4	Scotbits	36.8	39.6e	3.91
228.8	198.4	Scotex'mpt Grth	198.5	209.0e	2.32
177.6	119.9	Do Yield	169.3	177.2	6.54
55.9	40.6	Scotshares	54.6	58.7	4.42
55.2	40.1	Scotyields	50.4	54.2	6.60
		Schlesinger Trust Managers. (Trident Funds)			
		140 South St, Dorking. 0306 86441			
24.4	19.8	Am Ex Fnd	18.8	19.8	2.95
34.0	26.4	Amer Growth	24.9	26.8	2.89
25.8	25.0	Ex High Yield	25.8	27.2	8.16
24.9	25.0	Ex Mari Leader	24.9	26.2	4.38
29.9	24.7	Extra Income	29.5	31.7e	9.44
43.2	33.6	Income Fund	40.9	44.5e	9.01
33.8	26.2	10% Withdrwl	31.4	34.1e	..
52.5	43.2	Int Growth	40.8	43.0e	3.29
24.5	25.0	Inv Tst Units	23.6	25.4	4.72
31.3	22.7	Market Leaders	28.3	30.4e	4.39
31.8	26.6	Nil Yield Fnd	27.8	29.8	0.07
24.4	25.0	Pref & Gilt Fund	24.4	25.7	11.00
37.4	25.0	Prop Shares	26.7	28.7	2.30
26.9	25.0	Special Sits Tst	25.6	27.5	2.78
22.0	17.2	UK Acc Units	20.8	22.4a	5.19
21.2	16.2	Do Dist Units	19.3	21.2e	5.19
		J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Ltd.			
		120 Cheapside, London, EC2 01-240 3434			
103.6	77.0	Capital (2)	94.0	97.4e	2.54
122.9	90.5	Do Accum	113.0	117.0	2.54
184.7	118.1	Income (2)	173.5	179.7e	7.02
261.9	168.9	Do Accum	252.5	261.6	7.02
83.1	58.0	General (3)	76.1	79.2e	3.54
100.0	68.7	Do Accum	93.8	97.7	3.54
27.6	27.8	Europe (25)	26.2	27.8	1.80
29.9	29.7	Do Accum	28.5	30.3	1.80
		Scottish Equitable Fund Managers Ltd.			
		28 St Andrews Square, Edinburgh. 031-556 9101			
54.5	37.5	Equitable (3)	49.1	52.3	5.30
60.4	40.1	Do Accum	55.1	58.7	5.30
		Stewart Unit Trust Managers Ltd.			
		45 Charlotte St, Edinburgh. 031-226 3271			
58.8	55.7	American Fnd	53.7	57.1	1.75
132.4	88.1	Brit Cap Fnd	128.5	139.0	3.70
		Sun Alliance Fund Management Ltd.			
		Sun Alliance Hse, Horsham, Sussex. 0403 64141			
208.70	109.10	Exempt Eq (39)	£201.80	211.00	4.36
92.7	75.2	Family Fund	87.2	92.7	3.81
		Target Trust Managers Ltd.			
		Target Hse, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296 5941			
34.5	28.0	Commodity	31.5	33.9e	4.53
63.7	48.9	Financial	59.0	64.1	4.42
40.9	31.0	Equity	37.3	40.1e	5.97
219.8	144.2	Exempt	207.3	214.8	6.61
285.4	183.2	Do Accum (3)	274.9	284.9	6.61
32.3	26.0	Growth	29.2	31.4	3.72
132.1	96.0	Gilt Fund	122.7	129.2	3.00
27.8	23.9	International	22.7	24.4	2.18
28.9	26.0	Do Re-invest	24.7	26.5	2.18
31.6	23.8	Investment	28.1	30.2	3.38
163.5	119.9	Professional (3)	154.2	162.3	4.38
30.3	19.7	Income	29.2	31.4	8.77
15.0	12.8	Preference	14.6	16.1	10.96
21.2	17.8	Coyne Growth	18.6	19.6	4.01
		Target Trust Managers (Scotland) Ltd.			
		19 Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh, 3. 031-229 8621			
58.6	21.6	Eagle	22.2	23.9e	1.43
43.7	33.3	Thistle	39.9	42.9e	5.83
60.6	46.0	Extra Income	60.2	64.7	9.83
		TSB Unit Trusts.			
		21 Chantry Way, Andover, Hants. Andover 62188			
46.2	34.2	General	43.6	46.7	3.70
57.8	41.7	Do Accum	54.6	58.5	3.70
62.4	50.2	Income	58.7	62.3e	7.18
62.4	50.2	Do Accum	59.9	63.8	7.18
79.0	68.2	Scottish	73.1	77.8	2.78
83.0	68.8	Do Accum	77.5	82.5	2.78
		Transatlantic & General Securities.			
		99 New London Rd, Chelmsford. 0245 51651			
79.3	57.8	Barbican (4)	76.8	81.2	5.82
118.1	82.2	Do Accum	114.3	120.8	5.82
83.9	73.5	Buckingham (4)	75.5	79.6	4.13
100.7	86.8	Do Accum	91.9	96.9	4.13
127.4	94.2	Colemco	120.2	127.3	5.03
151.3	107.6	Do Accum	142.8	151.1	5.03
60.0	48.0	Cumberlnd Fnd	52.4	55.8	6.51
62.7	46.8	Do Accum	56.0	59.6	6.51
53.2	40.6	Glen Fund (2)	51.6	55.0	5.60
66.1	49.3	Do Accum	65.0	69.3	5.60
51.4	48.3	Marlborough	46.0	48.3	2.19
57.4	54.0	Do Accum	51.9	54.8	2.19
52.4	37.9	Vang Growth (2)	47.1	49.8	3.41
63.8	45.2	Do Accum	57.4	60.6	3.41
71.8	61.0	Vang High Yield	70.6	74.4	7.41
46.6	44.9	Vang Trustee	42.9	44.9e	6.13
46.6	44.9	Do Accum	43.3	45.3	6.13
62.6	47.6	Wickmoor	59.4	62.9	5.03
72.7	53.4	Do Accum	69.1	73.2	5.03
70.5	47.4	Do Dividend	66.2	69.4	8.26
76.1	49.2	Do Div Acc	73.0	78.5	8.26
		See also Grieveson Management Co Ltd			
		Tyndall Managers Ltd.			
		18 Canynge Rd, Bristol. 0272 32241			
104.8	75.4	Income (3)	96.4	101.4	7.69
182.4	125.8	Do Accum (3)	172.?	179.8	7.69
127.8	92.2	Capital (3)	117.8	123.6e	4.21
174.8	124.2	Do Accum (3)	163.4	171.6	4.21
100.2	70.6	Canynge Fnd (3)	94.4	99.2	5.59
122.2	88.0	Do Accum (3)	116.0	121.8	5.59
113.4	76.8	Exempt (40)	108.0	113.6	7.19
154.4	100.0	Do Accum (40)	149.0	156.6	7.19
232.6	190.4	Int Earn Fnd (3)	230.6	242.2	5.38
276.2	203.4	Do Accum (3)	254.8	267.8	5.38
140.4	92.4	Scot Cap (3)	131.0	137.8	4.99
162.0	83.8	Do Accum (3)	153.2	161.0	4.99
180.8	98.2	Scot Inc (3)	158.6	166.6	8.67
		London Wall Group.			
81.6	41.0	Capital Growth	78.6	84.1	6.10
35.7	22.3	Extra Income	36.1	38.9	9.74
40.6	21.1	Do Accum	40.2	43.2	9.74
17.9	9.5	Fin Priority	17.0	18.3	4.59
20.3	10.9	Do Accum	20.3	21.8	4.59
62.5	33.7	H Inc Priority	60.3	64.8e	8.16
29.3	24.6	International	26.0	27.8	5.09
29.7	14.2	Special Sits	29.4	31.4	4.81
		Unit Trust Account & Management.			
		5-8 Mincing Lane, EC3M. 01-623 4951			
158.0	100.0	Friars Hse Fnd	148.0	156.0e	4.36
18.4	14.0	Gt Winchester	18.1	19.7e	7.72
18.7	17.0	Do Overseas	18.6	20.3e	5.38

Insurance Bonds and Funds

1977/78 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
		Abbey Life Assurance Co. Ltd.			
		1-3 St. Pauls Churchyard, EC4P 4DX 01-248 9111			
36.5	28.3	Equity Fund (3)	34.2	36.1	..
33.7	22.3	Do Accum (3)	28.8	30.4	..
136.7	128.8	Prop Fund (27)	138.7	146.0	..
144.5	130.0	Do Accum (27)	144.5	152.2	..
85.0	70.4	Select Fund (3)	83.2	87.6	..
127.5	124.1	Conv Fund	127.5	134.3	..
118.8	116.8	Money Fund	118.6	124.9	..
161.9	145.0	PensionProp (27)	161.9	170.5	..
163.2	27.6	Do Equity	150.2	158.2	..
79.8	65.3	Do Select (3)	78.2	82.4	..
131.2	123.9	Do Security	131.2	138.2	..
169.7	135.7	Do Managed	167.7	176.6	..
33.8	22.8	Equity Series 4	31.9	33.6	..
116.8	104.4	Prop Series 4	116.8	123.0	..
109.0	106.2	Conv Series 4	109.0	114.8	..
107.2	105.7	Money Series 4	107.2	112.9	..
126.6	104.2	Man Series 4	127.2	133.9	..
		Albany Life Assurance Co Ltd.			
		31 Old Burlington Street, W1. 01-437 5962			
177.7	125.2	Equity Fnd Acc	174.1	183.2	..
140.1	116.0	Fixed Int Acc	138.7	146.0	..
112.4	111.3	Guar Mon Acc	112.4	118.3	..
99.6	90.0	Int Man Fnd Acc	96.7	101.7	..
112.2	105.9	Prop Fnd Acc	105.9	111.5	..
160.6	128.4	Multi Inv Acc	155.2	163.4	..
207.4	134.7	Eq Pen Fnd Acc	202.2	212.9	..
174.4	128.6	Fixed I Pen Acc	173.3	182.4	..
129.5	118.5	Guar M Pen Acc	129.5	136.3	..
103.0	90.7	Int Man Pen Acc	102.2	107.5	..
118.5	110.4	Prop Pen Acc	118.5	124.7	..
193.3	137.0	Multi I Pen Acc	192.3	202.4	..
		AMEV Life Assurance Ltd.			
		Alma Hse, Alma Rd, Reigate. Reigate 40101			
131.3	108.8	AMEV Man Bnd	129.1	136.1	..
111.8	94.0	Do 'B'	109.5	115.3	..
102.8	100.7	Do Money Fnd	103.2	108.6	..
99.1	100.0	Flexiplan	99.4	104.6	..
102.0	100.0	Man Pen Fnd	101.7	107.2	..
103.3	100.0	Man Pen 'B' Fnd	102.3	108.1	..
		Arrow Life Assurance.			
		30 Uxbridge Rd, London, W12. 01-749 9111			
97.0	82.3	Sel Market Fnd	96.0	101.5	..
60.6	39.1	Do Capital	60.4	64.0	..
		Barclays Life Assurance Co.			
		Unicorn Hse, 252 Romford Rd, E7. 01-534 5544			
121.1	99.2	Barclaybonds	116.7	122.9	..
112.6	88.6	Equity 'B' Bond	107.8	113.5	..
119.7	100.0	GiltEdge 'B' Bnd	114.8	120.8	..
104.0	100.0	Prop 'B' Bond	97.1	102.2	..
107.0	99.5	Man 'B' Bond	104.1	109.6	..
104.6	99.6	Money 'B' Bond	97.0	102.2	..
100.6	97.1	Man Pen Acc	98.5	103.7	..
99.7	96.8	Do Initial	97.5	102.7	..
100.6	97.1	Gilt E Pen Acc	98.5	103.7	..
99.6	96.7	Do Initial	97.4	102.6	..
98.5	100.0	Money Pen Acc	97.0	102.2	..
97.6	100.0	Do Initial	96.0	101.0	..
		Beehive Life Assurance.			
		71 Lombard St, London, EC3 P3BS 01-623 1288			
132.5	102.6	Black Horse Bnd	..	132.5	..
		Canada Life Assurance.			
		2-6 High St, Potters Bar, Herts. P Bar 51122			
60.8	48.1	Equity Grwth	..	59.3	..
121.0	88.8	Retirement	..	116.5	..
		Cannon Assurance Ltd.			
		1 Olympic Way, Wembley, HA9 0NB. 01-902 8876			
17.00	12.73	Equity Units	£ 16.17	..	..
949.0	822.0	Prop Units	949.0	..	..
11.50	8.58	Eqty Bn/Exec	£ 10.89	11.82	..
12.50	10.85	Prop Bn/Exec	£ 12.50	13.23	..
12.78	10.24	Bal Bn/Exec	£ 12.68	13.42	..
109.9	110.3	Dep Bnd	109.3	118.7	..
174.8	123.0	Equity Acc	169.0	..	..
11.71	9.13	Prop Acc	£ 11.71	..	..
1,540	1,251	Man Acc	1,334	..	..
94.5	91.5	2nd Equity	88.9	94.1	..
98.8	100.0	2nd Prop	98.0	103.7	..
95.7	96.7	2nd Man	94.2	99.7	..
95.4	100.0	2nd Dep	95.4	101.0	..
95.4	96.2	2nd Gilt	94.9	100.4	..
94.5	91.5	2nd Equ Pen Acc	88.9	94.1	..
100.3	100.0	2nd Prp Pen Acc	100.3	106.1	..
98.5	96.7	2nd Man Pen Acc	95.3	101.0	..
95.5	100.0	2nd Dep Pen Acc	95.5	101.0	..
95.8	96.2	2nd Gilt Pen Acc	95.0	100.5	..
38.5	28.5	L & E SIF	37.0	39.5	..
27.5	21.0	L & E SIF 2nd	28.0	29.9	..
		City of Westminster Assurance Society.			
		6 Whitehorse Rd, Croydon, CR0 2JA. 01-684 9664			
		Valuation last working day of month.			
118.1	93.7	1st Units	118.1	120.6	..
51.6	47.5	Prop Units	51.6	54.1	..
		City of Westminster Assurance Co.			
		6 Whitehorse Rd, Croydon, CR0 2JA. 01-684 9664			
		Valuation last working day of month.			
56.1	50.4	West Prop Fund	55.9	58.3	..
157.4	124.2	Managed Fund	167.4	176.2	..
58.1	35.3	Equity Fnd	57.1	60.1	..
68.5	50.8	Farmland Fund	68.5	72.1	..
119.3	118.8	Money Fund	119.3	125.5	..
87.5	50.2	Gilt Fnd	65.7	69.1	..
170.5	135.2	P.U.L.A	170.5	173.9	..
		Funds currently closed to new investments.			
38.8	28.1	Speculator	..	31.4	..
193.0	130.7	Performance	..	193.0	..
100.0	100.0	Guarantee	..	100.0	..
		Commercial Union Group.			
		St Helen's, 1 Undershaft, EC3. 01-283 7500			
54.9	36.5	Variable An Acc	..	53.4	..
18.0	13.3	Do Annuity	..	17.9	..
		Cornhill Insurance.			
		32 Cornhill, London, EC3. 01-626 5410			
		Valuation 15th of month.			
121.0	81.5	Capital Fnd	118.5	..	..
50.5	34.0	GS Special	49.0	..	..
170.5	126.8	Man Grwth (23)	168.5	178.5	..
		Crown Life Fund Insurance Co.			
		Addiscombe Rd, Croydon. 01-686 4300			
158.5	103.0	Crown Brit Inv	..	151.9	..
		Crusader Insurance.			
		Bowring Bldgs, Tower Place, EC3. 01-626 8031			
		Valuation 1st Tuesday of month.			
65.9	63.0	Crusader Prop	65.9	72.9	..
		Drummond Assurance Society.			
		13 Nottingham Place, London, W1. 01-487 5382			
33.7	28.2	Fund A	30.8	32.3	..
29.3	28.2	Fund B	26.5	27.9	..
34.7	28.2	Fund C	31.6	33.3	..
31.8	28.2	Fund D	28.5	30.1	..
27.3	28.2	Fund E	27.3	28.8	..
		Eagle Star Insurance/Midland Assurance.			
		1, Threadneedle St, E.C.2 01-588 1212			
56.1	38.5	Eagle/Midland	50.6	52.5	5.39
		Equity & Law Life Assurance Society Ltd.			
		Amersham Rd, High Wycombe. 0494 33377			
115.8	100.0	Equity Fnd	107.7	113.3	..
101.8	99.5	Property Fnd	101.5	106.8	..
115.8	96.0	Fixed Int Fnd	112.8	118.7	..
97.5	100.0	Guar Dep Fnd	97.5	102.6	..
110.2	100.0	Mixed Fnd	106.6	112.2	..
		Fidelity Life Assurance Ltd.			
		Surrey Street, Norwich, NR1 3NG. 0603 682341			
27.9	25.2	Flexible Inv	27.2	28.7	..
44.1	40.4	American Grwth	38.3	40.4	..
56.8	51.9	Trust of Trusts	56.3	58.3	..
		Grosvenor Life Assurance Co Ltd.			
		65 Grosvenor St, London W1. 01-493 1484			
32.5	28.0	Managed Fnd	32.4	34.2	..
102.3	101.4	Do Capital	101.8	106.9	..
		Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance Group.			
		Royal Exchange, London, EC3. 01-283 7107			
157.4	147.8	Property Bond	157.4	163.9	..
168.2	113.2	Pen Man Bonds	168.2	177.0	..
		Hambro Life Assurance.			
		7 Old Park Lane, London, W1. 01-499 0031			
123.4	122.7	Fixed Int Fnd	123.4	129.9	..
172.8	122.2	Equity	164.2	174.4	..
137.3	107.4	Managed Cap	132.2	139.3e	..
165.6	126.2	Do Accum	162.5	171.1	..
165.3	137.0	Property	153.9	161.9	..
126.1	87.9	Overseas Fnd	114.3	120.4	..
124.2	100.6	Gilt Edged Acc	123.8	130.4	..
126.2	125.1	Pen FI Cap	126.2	132.9	..
144.9	138.4	Do Accum	144.9	152.6	..
196.2	171.4	Pen Prop Cap	196.2	206.5	..
247.5	209.5	Do Accum	247.5	260.6	..
208.6	158.9	Pen Man Cap	204.6	215.4	..
262.4	191.7	Do Accum	259.3	273.0	..
130.3	104.3	Do Gilt Edge	130.3	137.2	..
135.1	104.4	Do Accum	135.1	142.3	..
		Hearts of Oak Benefit Society.			
		Euston Rd, London, NW1. 01-387 5020			
38.1	34.3	Property Bond	35.1	37.1	..
		Hill Samuel Life Assurance Ltd.			
		NLA Twr, Addiscombe Rd, Croydon. 01-686 4355			
142.4	133.0	Property Units	141.4	148.8	..
96.4	100.0	Do Series A	96.4	101.5	..
153.4	126.6	Managed Units	155.9	164.2	..
96.6	94.9	Do Series A	92.3	97.1	..
96.6	94.7	Do Series C	91.3	96.2	..
118.2	118.4	Money Units	118.2	124.5	..
95.8	97.8	Do Series A	95.8	100.9	..
96.3	97.5	Fixed Int Ser A	94.0	99.0	..
147.8	102.7	Pens Man Cap	146.8	154.4	..
154.4	102.7	Pens Man Acc	152.3	160.4	..
104.2	101.0	Pens Gtd Cap	104.2	109.7	..
108.2	101.3	Pens Gtd Acc	108.2	113.9	..
		Hodge Life Assurance Co Ltd.			
		114/116 St Mary St, Cardiff. 42577			
73.9	53.1	Hodge Bonds	73.9	77.8	..
74.3	59.9	Takeover	71.2	74.9	..
23.7	25.0	Hodge Life Eq	23.7	25.0	..
23.7	25.0	Mortgage Fnd	23.7	25.0	..
23.7	25.0	Conv High Yld	23.7	25.0	..
23.7	25.0	Overseas Fnd	23.7	25.0	..
		Imperial Life Assurance Co of Canada.			
		Imperial Life Hse, London Rd, Guildford. 71255			
71.1	54.8	Growth Fnd (5)	70.3	75.4	..
67.2	45.1	Pension Fnd	66.2	72.0	..
		Unit Linked Portfolio			
95.1	99.6	Man Fund	94.6	99.6	..
95.0	100.0	Fixed Int Fd	95.0	100.0	..
95.0	100.0	Secure Cap Fd	95.0	100.0	..
97.0	100.0	Equity Fund	95.0	100.0	..
		For Individual Life Insurance Co Ltd. see Schroder Life Group.			
		Irish Life Assurance.			
		11 Finsbury Sq, London, EC2. 01-628 8253			
165.4	135.0	Prop Modules	165.4	171.4	..
179.2	162.7	Do Grwth (31)	179.2	188.6	..
217.4	163.0	Managed Fnd	216.7	228.0	..
71.5	59.8	Blue Chip Fnd	69.2	72.9	5.00
		Langham Life Assurance.			
		Langham Hse, Holmbrook Dr, NW4. 01-203 5211			
138.9	127.3	Property Bond	138.9	146.2	..
74.3	65.6	WISP (SpecMan)	74.3	78.2	..
63.8	64.1	Langham A Plan	63.8	67.1	..
		Legal & General (Unit Assurance) Ltd.			
		Kingswood Hse, Kingswood, Tadworth, Surrey. KT20 6EV Burgh Heath 53456			
99.2	100.0	Cash Initial	95.2	100.1	..
95.7	100.0	Do Accum	95.7	100.8	..
118.6	100.0	Equity Initial	116.4	122.5	..
119.1	100.0	Do Accum	115.9	122.0	..
114.8	100.0	Fixed Initial	114.6	120.7	..
115.3	100.0	do Accum	115.1	121.2	..
117.0	100.0	Man Initial	115.5	121.6	..
117.4	100.0	Do Accum	115.9	122.1	..
95.3	100.0	Prop Initial	95.2	100.3	..
95.6	100.0	Do Accum	95.6	100.7	..
		Legal and General (Unit Pensions) Ltd.			
95.0	100.0	Ex Cash Init	95.0	100.0	..
95.0	100.0	Do Accum	95.0	100.0	..
95.0	100.0	Ex Equ Init	95.0	100.0	..
95.0	100.0	Do Accum	95.0	100.0	..
95.0	100.0	Ex Fix Init	95.0	100.0	..
95.0	100.0	Do Accum	95.0	100.0	..
95.0	100.0	Ex Man Init	95.0	100.0	..
95.0	100.0	Do Accum	95.0	100.0	..
95.0	100.0	Ex Prop Init	95.0	100.0	..
95.0	100.0	Do Accum	95.0	100.0	..
		Lloyds Life Assurance Ltd.			
		12 Leadenhall St, EC3M 7LS. 01-623 6621			
131.8	88.2	Mult Grwth Fnd	..	130.1	..
128.5	91.4	Opt 5 Equity	120.3	126.7	..
122.4	118.4	Do Property	122.4	128.9	..
159.7	127.4	Do High Yield	158.6	167.0	..
144.0	114.2	Do Managed	141.7	149.2	..
119.7	118.3	Do Deposit	119.7	126.0	..
137.6	131.5	Pen Dep Fnd	137.6	144.9	..
287.2	183.5	Do Equity Fnd	269.8	284.1	..
193.5	143.7	Do FI Fnd	193.5	203.7	..
204.3	149.3	Do Man Fnd	204.3	215.1	..
132.0	127.5	Do Prop Fnd	132.6	139.6	..
		The London & Manchester Group.			
		The Leas, Folkestone, Kent. 0303 57333			
214.6	124.7	Capital Growth	..	214.6	..
111.1	71.3	Flexible Fnd	..	108.3	..
135.4	78.7	Inv Fnd	..	128.0	..
79.5	59.9	Prop Fnd	..	79.8	..
		Manufacturers Life Insurance.			
		Manulife Hse, Stevenage, Herts. 0438 56101			
63.6	31.5	Manulife (5)	41.2	43.3	..
		Merchant Investors Assurance.			
		125 High Street, Croydon. 01-686 9171			
136.7	120.1	ConvDepBnd	..	136.7	..
136.2	124.7	Do Pension	..	136.2	..
63.7	44.0	Equity Bond	..	58.9	..
180.2	120.8	Do Pension	..	167.4	..
106.3	81.1	Managed Bond	..	103.8	..
135.9	100.8	Do Pension	..	133.6	..
149.3	113.9	Money Market	..	148.0	..
187.7	137.2	Do Pension	..	187.4	..
142.8	118.9	Property Bond	..	142.8	..
147.0	119.9	Do Pension	..	147.0	..
		M & G Assurance.			
		Three Quays, Tower Hill, EC3R 6BQ. 01-626 4588			
129.8	101.5	Equity Bond (4)	126.7	132.1	..
80.8	63.6	Do Bonus	74.9	78.7	..
81.8	70.0	Extra Yld Bond	77.4	81.4	..
108.0	104.1	Gilt Fund	107.7	113.2	..
87.8	84.6	Int'l Bnd (4)	83.5	87.8	..
158.5	99.1	Family Bnd 79/80	158.5	..	..
172.9	122.1	Do 1981/86	172.9	..	..
125.1	115.1	Managed Bonds	122.5	128.5	..
52.9	44.3	Mirror Bonds	..	50.5	..
204.8	132.7	Pers Pen (5)	..	203.6	..
147.7	132.5	Prop Fnd (4)	147.7	153.2	..
50.8	43.7	American Bnd	42.0	44.3	..
50.0	41.9	Japan Bnd	40.7	42.8	..
60.7	49.8	Recovery Bnd	60.5	63.6	..
		N.E.L. Pensions Ltd.			
		Milton Court, Dorking, Surrey. 0306 5911			
84.7	77.4	Nelex Eq Cap	79.6	83.7	..
117.8	86.0	Do Accum	109.5	115.2	..
62.3	58.2	Do Money Cap	62.3	65.5	..
64.5	50.4	Do Money Acc	64.5	67.8	..
		Norwich Union Insurance Group.			
		PO Box 4, Norwich, NR1 3NG. 0603 22200			
219.7	180.1	Norwich Man	209.3	220.3	..
338.2	209.6	Do Equity	330.0	347.3	..
136.2	115.9	Do Property	129.5	136.3	..
164.9	119.4	Do Fixed Int	161.7	170.2	..
101.7	100.1	Do Deposit	101.7	107.0	..
205.7	103.8	Do Units (35)	..	205.3	..
		Pearl Assurance (Unit Funds) Ltd.			
		252 High Holborn, WC1V 7EB. 01-405 8441			
110.8	99.5	Equity Fnd	110.5	116.4	..
112.0	100.0	Managed Fnd	112.0	117.9	..
120.8	112.3	Prop Acc Units	120.8	127.2	..
110.8	107.5	Prop Dist Units	110.8	116.7	..
		Phoenix Assurance.			
		4-5 King William St, EC4. 01-626 9876			
109.2	94.5	Wealth Assured	108.4	109.0	..
72.1	51.9	Ebor Phx Ass (31)	..	69.6	..
71.6	68.4	Ebor Phx Eq (32)	69.5	73.0	..
		Property Equity & Life Ass Co.			
		119 Crawford St, London, W1. 01-486 0857			
169.3	148.3	R Silk Prop Bnd	..	169.3	..
72.2	72.0	Do Bal Ag Bnd	..	72.2	..
107.2	102.8	Do Series (2)	..	107.2	..
73.6	63.8	Do Managed	..	73.6	..
77.2	62.7	Do Equity Bnd	..	70.3	..
157.1	120.8	Do Flex Mny	..	153.8	..
		Property Growth Assurance.			
		Leon Hse, Croydon, CR0 1LU. 01-680 0606			
170.9	145.7	Prop Grwth (29)	..	170.0	..
168.9	145.6	Do (A)	..	168.9	..
685.1	554.9	Ag Bond (29)	..	685.1	..
680.6	533.5	Do (A)	..	680.6	..
148.2	138.6	Abb Nat PG (29)	..	148.2	..
148.1	135.5	Do (A)	..	148.1	..
67.2	53.7	Investment (29)	..	66.1	..
67.0	53.6	Do (A)	..	65.9	..
154.2	125.2	Equity Fnd	..	149.0	..
177.4	[illegible]	Do (A)	..	147.4	..
136.2	124.1	Money Fnd	..	136.2	..
136.9	126.2	Do (A)	..	136.9	..
108.5	101.8	Actuarial Fund	..	108.5	..
129.7	103.9	Gilt Edged	..	127.9	..
129.7	103.9	Do A	..	127.9	..
170.3	147.6	Ret Annuity (29)	..	170.3	..
137.0	113.8	Immed Ann (33)	..	137.0	..
		Property Growth Pensions & Annuities Ltd.			
134.7	93.4	All-Weather Ac	129.9	136.7	..
124.4	90.1	Do Capital	124.4	131.0	..
125.0	99.1	Investment Fnd	..	125.0	..
125.4	113.2	Pension Fnd	..	125.4	..
139.4	121.9	Conv Pen Fnd	..	139.4	..
138.5	117.2	Do Pen Cap	..	138.5	..
144.3	122.1	Man Pen Fnd	..	144.3	..
137.3	118.0	Do Pen Cap	..	134.7	..
138.6	121.8	Prop Pen Fnd	..	138.6	..
129.5	118.9	Do Pen Cap	..	129.5	..
128.2	112.2	Bldg Soc Pen	..	128.2	..
117.5	108.3	Do Capital	..	117.5	..
		Prudential Pensions Ltd.			
		Holborn Bars, EC1N 2NH. 01-405 9222			
24.99	14.27	Equity	£ 23.87	24.61	..
19.59	11.15	Fixed Int	£ 19.59	19.86	..
23.83	16.87	Property	£ 23.83	24.59	..
		Reliance Mutual Insurance Society Ltd.			
		Tunbridge Wells, Kent. 0892 22271			
192.1	164.0	Rel Prop Bnd	..	192.1	..
		Save & Prosper Group.			
		4 Great St Helen's, EC3P 3EP. 01-554 8899			
119.7	107.4	Balanced Bond	117.4	124.3	..
124.1	104.0	Gilt Fnd	122.4	128.9	..
142.8	122.4	Prop Fnd (30)	142.8	151.2	..
		Schroder Life Group.			
		Enterprise House, Portsmouth. 0705 27733			
228.3	183.9	Equity Fnd (24)	211.6	..	..
221.0	187.4	Equity 2	206.5	217.4	..
120.5	105.7	Equity 3 (2)	114.3	120.3	..
147.7	125.1	Fixed Int (2)	144.1	151.7	..
158.6	134.6	Fixed Int 3 (2)	154.7	162.8	..
130.3	114.4	Int U T (2)	108.7	114.4	..
139.9	129.8	K & S Gilt (2)	136.3	143.5	..
134.3	112.8	K & S Gst Sec (2)	130.4	137.2	..
136.6	105.7	Man (Flex) (2)	128.5	135.3	..
143.5	129.0	Managed 3 (2)	138.1	145.4	..
105.3	105.8	Money Fund (2)	105.5	111.2	..
115.4	115.9	Money Fnd 3 (2)	115.4	121.5	..
113.3	112.1	Deposit Bnd (2)	111.9	117.8	..
144.7	127.8	Property Fnd (2)	144.7	152.4	..
142.6	121.1	Property 3 (2)	142.6	150.1	..
117.8	108.9	B S Pen Cap (2)	117.6	..	..
124.1	112.9	B S Pen Acc (2)	124.1	..	..
197.7	149.2	Man Pen Cap (2)	190.1	200.2	..
222.4	168.4	Man Pen Acc (2)	222.4	234.2	..
		Scottish Widows Fund & Life Assurance.			
		PO Box 902, Edinburgh, EH16 5BU 031-655 6000			
105.8	77.3	Inv Policy	99.9	99.9	..
100.2	77.2	Do Series (2)	94.8	99.8	..
		Solar Life Assurance Limited.			
		107 Cheapside, London, EC2 8DU. 01-606 0472			
129.0	100.0	Solar Managed s	127.0	133.7	..
104.5	100.0	Do Property s	104.5	110.1	..
159.6	99.1	Do Equity s	154.8	163.0	..
122.4	100.0	Do Fixed Int s	121.1	127.5	..
98.7	100.0	Do Cash s	98.7	104.0	..
128.9	100.0	Solar Managed p	126.8	133.5	..
104.5	100.0	Do Property p	104.5	110.0	..
159.6	99.7	Do Equity p	154.6	162.8	..
122.3	100.0	Do Fixed Int p	120.9	127.3	..
98.6	100.0	Do Cash p	98.6	104.8	..
		Standard Life Assurance Co.			
		PO Box 62, 3 George St, Edinburgh. 031-225 7971			
111.8	81.3	Unit Endowm't	..	108.7	..
		Sun Alliance Fund Management Ltd.			
		Sun Alliance Hse, Horsham, Sussex. 0403 64141			
158.90	115.30	Ex Fix Int (36)	£156.90	164.70	..
13.00	9.99	Int Bond	£ ..	9.99	..
		Sun Alliance Linked Life Insurance Ltd.			
		Sun Alliance Hse, Horsham, Sussex. 0403 64141			
98.9	100.0	Equity Fund	98.9	104.2	..
98.7	100.0	Fixed Int Fund	98.7	103.5	..
95.8	100.0	Property Fund	95.8	100.9	..
95.0	85.2	Int Fund	84.3	88.4	..
95.2	100.0	Deposit Fund	95.2	100.3	..
99.8	98.7	Managed Fund	95.6	100.7	..
		Sun Life of Canada (UK) Ltd.			
		2-4 Cockspur St, SW1. 01-930 5400			
159.4	103.4	Managed (5)	..	135.6	..
210.3	133.3	Growth (3)	..	193.8	..
133.1	95.9	Equity (5)	..	129.1	..
206.2	142.7	Personal Pen (2)	..	200.6	..
		Target Life Assurance.			
		Target Hse, Aylesbury, Bucks. 0296 5941			
101.2	100.0	Deposit Inc	97.0	102.4	..
114.8	105.7	Fixed Interest	110.8	116.6	..
117.2	102.0	Man Fnd Acc	115.3	122.2	..
100.2	90.6	Do Income	97.3	103.8	..
99.0	88.0	Prop Bnd Inv	..	99.0	..
102.6	95.3	Do Income	102.6	108.7	..
126.0	105.0	Do Accum	..	126.0	..
63.8	48.8	Ret Ann Pen Cap	59.3	64.8	..
76.7	56.9	Do Accum	71.4	77.9	..
128.1	105.4	Ret Plan Acc	120.9	127.9	..
120.6	102.7	Do Do Cap	112.9	119.5	..
142.3	95.6	Gilt Pen Acc	139.4	147.2	..
140.8	95.0	Gilt Pen Cap	134.1	141.5	..
		Trident Life.			
		Renslade Hse, Gloucester. 0452 36541			
121.8	109.9	Trident Man	119.8	126.7	..
158.8	128.0	Do Guar Man	152.7	161.7	..
143.1	119.8	Do Property	143.1	151.6	..
88.5	79.9	Do Equity/Am	78.5	83.1	..
115.7	99.5	Do UK Equity	106.6	112.9	..
142.1	117.0	Do High Yield	141.8	150.1	..
130.00	108.90	Gilt Edged (f)	127.28	134.70	..
120.2	119.5	Do Money	120.2	126.7	..
111.8	98.3	Do Int Fund	93.0	98.5	..
131.8	115.8	Do Fiscal Fnd	128.5	135.9	..
36.2	35.7	Do Bonds	35.7	37.7	..
104.8	97.7	Do Gl Bonds	..	101.3	..
130.4	98.6	Trident Growth	128.3	135.9	..
131.3	95.0	Do Accum	130.7	138.4	..
113.4	100.0	Pen Man Cap	113.4	120.2	..
116.1	100.0	Do Accum	116.1	123.0	..
100.2	100.0	Do Guar Dep	100.2	106.2	..
102.6	100.0	Do Accum	102.6	108.7	..
109.6	100.0	Do Pen Prop	109.6	116.1	..
112.2	100.0	Do Accum	112.2	118.8	..
		Tyndall Assurance.			
		18 Canynge Rd, Bristol. 0272 32241			
169.2	130.0	Bond Fnd (40)	..	169.2	..
157.8	112.0	Equity Fnd (40)	..	151.6	..
100.4	83.8	Prop Fnd (40)	..	100.4	..
130.2	95.8	3 Way Fnd (40)	..	130.2	..
66.4	61.0	O'seas Inv (40)	..	61.0	..
		Vanbrugh Life Assurance Ltd.			
		41-43 Maddox St, London, W1R 9LA. 01-499 4923			
236.1	159.6	Equity Fnd	222.3	234.2	..
173.2	142.3	Fixed Int Fnd	172.3	181.6	..
137.6	119.2	Property Fnd	137.9	142.4	..
115.9	115.0	Cash Fund	115.9	122.1	..
94.7	86.4	Internat'l Fnd	84.1	88.6	..
143.8	117.7	Managed Fnd	140.8	148.3	..
		Welfare Insurance.			
		The Leas, Folkestone, Kent. 0303 57333			
102.7	74.6	Money Maker	..	100.8	..
		See also "The London & Manchester Group."			

Offshore and International Funds

1977/78 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
		Arbuthnot Securities (CI) Ltd.			
		PO Box 284, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 72177			
121.0	84.0	Capital Trust	121.0	129.0	3.59
116.0	107.0	Eastern Int	105.0	112.0	3.36
		Barbican Managers (Jersey) Ltd.			
		PO Box 63, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 74806			
97.7	89.7	Europ'n Ster Tst	87.7	92.6	2.55
		Barclays Unicorn International (Ch Is) Ltd.			
		1 Charing Cross, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 73741			
50.8	44.9	Jer Guar O'seas	50.8	53.8e	9.84
10.9	10.2	Unidollar Tst $	10.8	10.5	4.60
		Barclays Unicorn International (IOM) Ltd.			
		1 Thomas St, Douglas, IOM. 0624 4856			
47.0	33.4	Unicorn Aus Ext	38.8	41.8e	2.10
26.1	22.9	Do Aus Min	23.1	24.9	2.40
38.4	28.5	Do Int Income	38.5	41.4	8.40
50.5	42.1	Do Isle of Man	48.0	51.7e	8.60
24.0	23.1	Do Manx Mut	22.5	24.3	3.30
57.8	45.7	Do Great Pac	54.6	58.7	..
		Britannia Trust Managers (CI) Ltd.			
		30 Bath St, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 73114			
38.2	26.9	Growth (3)	31.9	34.5e	4.48
66.1	62.5	Int'l Fnd (3)	59.0	63.8e	1.00
139.0	138.3	Jersey En (1)	137.4	148.5e	1.50
83.1	61.2	Worldwide (1)	78.2	83.9	1.50
5.96	4.96	Univ $ Tst (3)	$ 5.21	5.48	..
242.8	200.0	Do Sling (3)	227.0	239.0	1.00
		Calvin Bullock Ltd.			
		60 Bishopsgate, London, EC2. 01-283 5433			
10.53	7.44	Bullock Fnd	£ 7.77	7.85a	2.32
618.0	447.0	Canadian Fnd	455.0	470.8a	2.55
325.0	245.0	Canadian Inv	247.0	255.0e	3.01
254.0	170.0	Div Shares	174.0	181.8e	2.54
9.36	7.08	N.Y. Venture	£ 7.40	7.97	1.21
		Charterhouse Japhet.			
		1 Paternoster Row, EC4. 01-248 3999			
31.30	30.00	Adiropa	DM 30.10	31.70	5.68
49.80	45.80	Adiverba	DM 47.90	50.40	5.36
33.00	30.80	Fondak	DM 31.30	33.00	6.02
39.00	29.00	Fondis	DM 20.30	21.40	5.67
48.02	43.80	Hispano	$ 44.80	47.86	1.92
		van Cutsem & Associates.			
		42 Essex St, WC2. 01-353 6845			
71.05	64.99	Pan Am O'seas $	..	67.67	..
		Cornhill Insurance (Guernsey) Ltd.			
		PO Box 157, St Julians Ct, St Peters, Guernsey			
163.0	135.5	Intl Man Fnd (30)	163.0	177.5	..
		First General Unit Managers.			
		91 Pembroke Rd, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4. 680069			
64.8	46.7	Bnk I 1st Gen (3)	64.3	69.3e	4.11
158.5	130.5	Do Gilt (2)	157.6	162.6	8.00
		Gartmore Investment Management Ltd.			
		Victory Hse, Prospect Hill, Douglas, IOM. 23911			
22.5	17.4	Int Income (3)	21.4	22.8	11.30
56.9	45.7	Do Growth (10)	54.8	58.3	5.31
		Hambros (Guernsey) Ltd.			
		PO Box 86, St Peter Port, Guernsey. 0481 26521			
152.5	110.9	Channel Isle	140.0	149.0	3.90
		Hill Samuel (CI) Trust Co Ltd.			
		PO Box 63, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 27381			
129.0	72.4	Channel Isle	120.3	126.8	2.52
		Kayanday Bermuda Management Ltd.			
		Atlas Hse, PO Box 1029, Hamilton 5, Bermuda.			
1.98	1.67	Bishopsgate N A $	1.98	2.09	..
		Kleinwort Benson Ltd.			
		20 Fenchurch Street EC3 01-623 8000			
1,050	965.00	Eurinvest Lux F	..	1,010	4.95
82.4	53.5	Guernsey Inc.	57.8	61.6	4.33
75.2	65.9	Do Accum	70.4	75.1	4.33
9.58	9.22	KB Far E $US	..	9.58	1.47
11.87	10.50	KB Int Fd $US	..	10.56	1.80
26.77	23.14	KB Jap Fd $US	..	24.82	0.65
10.71	9.96	KB US Gth $US	..	10.71	..
4.58	4.19	Signet Berm $US	..	4.33	1.85
		KB act as London Paying agents only			
20.10	18.50	Unifonds (D.M.)	18.35	19.30	5.81
		M & G Group.			
		Three Quays, Tower Hill, EC3R 6BQ. 01-626 4588			
111.5	80.9	Island Fnd †	109.6	116.0	3.37
156.2	109.5	Do Accum †	153.3	162.1	3.37
2.55	2.01	Atlantic Exp $	2.47	2.70	..
1.85	1.44	Aust & Gen $	1.75	1.96	..
		Neptune International Fund Managers.			
		1 Charing Cross, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 73741			
28.1	19.7	Int Fund (34)	21.8	23.0e	6.72
		Old Court Commodity Fund Managers Ltd.			
		PO Box 58, St Julian's Ct, Guernsey. 0481 26741			
130.6	121.4	Old Ct Comm	128.4	132.9	..
		Old Court Fund Managers Ltd.			
		PO Box 58, St Julians Ct, Guernsey. 0481 26331			
51.2	42.5	Old Ct Eqty (34)	49.6	52.5	2.58
170.9	101.9	Income Fund	159.5	169.0	6.45
100.3	85.0	Do Int (35)	80.2	85.0e	..
143.5	93.4	Do Small Co's	134.7	143.2	3.31
		Oliver Heath & Co.			
		31 Malew St, Castletown, IOM. 0624 823748			
118.5	94.6	Brit Conv Tst	115.7	123.7	1.53
91.5	82.0	Cap Sec'd Res	81.5	86.2	6.82
97.8	92.4	Manx Ex Fnd	95.5	101.7	6.91
		4 Irish Place, Gibraltar. Telex GK 345			
119.7	70.3	Gib Inv Tst	63.7	70.3	..
98.8	95.0	Key City Inv	78.8	96.0	..
64.7	43.7	Warrant Fnd	61.5	63.2	..
		Property Growth Overseas.			
		28 Irish Town, Gibraltar. (Gib) 6106			
102.90	89.91	US Dollar Fnd $	..	89.91	..
126.45	104.40	Sterling Fnd £	..	126.45	..
		Save & Prosper International.			
		Dealg. 37 Broad St, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 20591			
9.85	9.87	Dollar Fxd Int $	9.29	9.87e	7.09
6.29	6.17	Int Growth $	6.08	6.58	..
33.99	32.20	Far Eastern $	32.05	34.65	..
3.82	3.64	N. American $	3.38	3.66	..
13.81	13.65	Sepro $	12.67	13.86	..
233.6	161.7	Channel Cap £	214.9	226.3e	1.76
149.5	100.7	Channel Isles £	145.4	153.1e	4.87
145.0	122.0	Commodity	121.7	128.2	..
128.5	111.3	St Fixed Int	122.7	129.5	10.71
		Schroder Life Group.			
		Enterprise House, Portsmouth. 0705 27733			
		International Funds			
116.4	107.9	£ Equity	101.9	108.4	..
115.3	107.4	$ Equity	112.8	120.0	..
146.3	122.5	£ Fixed Int	140.7	149.6	..
102.3	103.8	$ Fixed Int	101.7	108.1	..
124.3	121.9	£ Managed	121.3	129.0	..
108.8	111.4	$ Managed	107.2	114.0	..
		Scrimvest (Jersey) Ltd.			
		PO Box 98, St Helier, Jersey. 0534 73673			
10.93	5.88	Amer Ind Trust	8.75	8.89	1.45
15.23	10.25	Copper Trust	10.15	10.36	..
9.77	6.60	Japan Index Tst	8.36	8.52	..
		Surinvest Trust Managers Ltd.			
		50 Athol St, Douglas, IOM. 0624 23914			
112.2	96.3	The Silver Tst	97.5	100.0	..
		Tyndall Group (Bermuda).			
		PO Box 1256, Hamilton 5, Bermuda. 2-2760			
1.14	1.03	O'seas Dist (3) $	0.98	1.03e	6.00
1.61	1.14	Do Accum (3) $	1.51	1.60	..
2.47	2.43	3 Way Int (40) $	2.47	2.60	..
		Tyndall Group (Isle of Man).			
		Victory House, Douglas, IOM. 0624-25029			
125.5	92.8	Managed Fnd	125.8	132.6	..
		Tyndall Group (Jersey).			
		2 New Street, St Helier, Jersey. 0534-37331			
7.30	6.35	O'seas Ster (3) £	6.15	6.55e	6.00
10.50	10.15	Do Accum (3) £	9.55	10.15	..
117.8	93.2	Gilt Fnd Dist	115.4	117.6	10.30
149.5	100.4	Do Accum (3)	141.4	143.8	..
191.0	111.0	Jersey Fnd Dist	180.2	[illegible]	7.00
246.8	142.0	Do J Accum	245.6	260.4	..

● Ex dividend. * Not available to the general public. † Guernsey gross yield. ‡ Previous day's price. a Ex all. c Dealings suspended. e Subdivided. f Cash value for £100 premium. g Ex bonus. h Estimated yield. k Yield before Jersey tax. p Periodic premium. s Single premium. Dealing or valuation days—(1) Monday, (2) Tuesday, (3) Wednesday, (4) Thursday, (5) Friday, (6) Feb 1, (8) Jan 31, (10) Jan 31, (14) Feb 1, (15) Feb 1, (16) Jan 24, (18) Feb 7, (20) 25th of month, (21) 2nd Thursday of month, (22) 1st and 3rd Wednesday of month, (23) 20th of month, (24) 3rd Tuesday of month, (25) 1st and 3rd Thursday of month, (26) 4th Thursday of month, (27) 1st Wednesday of month, (28) Last Thursday of month, (29) 3rd working day of month, (30) 16th of month, (31) 1st working day of month, (32) 20th of month, (33) 1st day of Feb, May, Aug, Nov. (34) Last working day of month. (35) 15th of month, (36) 14th of month, (37) 21st of each month, (38) 3rd Wednesday of month, (39) 2nd Wednesday of month, (40) Valued monthly.



Property



Mashay Hall, at Little Yeldham, near Halstead, Essex.

Buildings with that little extra

Buildings listed as being of special historic or architectural interest are popular with buyers seeking something a little extra in the way of character or background.

Whatever the grade may be, the fact that they are listed at all distinguishes them as being a little above the average of their type, which is a strong market point.

One such property is Fishponds Farmhouse, in Barley Lane, Hastings, Sussex, which has a grade II listing and is a good example of a house dating from two distinct periods.

The original part dates from the seventeenth century, built of brick with a tiled roof, and the remainder is Georgian, also brick-built, but colour-washed pink with a slate roof.

Accommodation includes three main reception rooms, a study, five bedrooms and a dressing room. A good point is that there are two cellars, one of which has been fitted as a workshop.

Away from the house is an old stone, timber and slate barn, recently reroofed, which is also listed. Gardens and grounds which include a paddock and an area of woodland, run to about seven acres. The property is for sale at £47,500 and the agents are the Battle office of Braxton Watson and Co.

Also with a Grade II listing is Seend Manor House, at Seend, near Devizes, Wiltshire. This is built of Bath stone with a slate roof and dates from the seventeenth century. There are five reception rooms and six bedrooms.

Grounds of about eight acres include a paddock, stabling and a large walled vegerable garden. A price of £85,000 is being asked through Humberts, and Lane Fox and Partners.

Potential for some interesting if large scale rearrangement of internal layout is provided by a property called The Hewletts, at Aggs Hill, near Cheltenham, Gloucestershire. Part of it was constructed in the middle of the eighteenth century, but a large addition was made about 1820.

The present building is in two separate wings, one of which has two reception rooms, a study and five main bedrooms; the other has four rooms on the ground floor, and four more on each of the two upper floors.

The house could be used as a large, single dwelling, or as two, or even converted into smaller units, subject to planning permission.

One of the best features of the property is its location some 700ft above sea level, giving extended views over Cheltenham to the Malvern Hills and beyond.

The whole property runs to about 48¼ acres and is for sale at £100,000 through Chamberlane-Brothers and Edwards of Cheltenham.

Also in the upper price bracket is The Old Vicarage at Chobham, Surrey, for which a figure in the region of £150,000 is being asked through the Ascot office of Knight Frank and Rutley.

The house dates back to Queen Anne times and has the well-proportioned rooms of the period. It was originally part of Queen Anne's Bounty for the maintenance of poor clergy and had the gift of the living.

Accommodation consists of four reception rooms, seven bedrooms, a day nursery or eighth bedroom, and two dressing rooms, all on two floors.

Grounds of about 12½ acres include a bungalow with a sitting room and three bedrooms, and a heated swimming pool with a pool house, beside numerous outbuildings.

Historically interesting and with possibilities for carrying on some small business is a property known as Mashay Hall, at Little Yeldham, near Halstead, in Essex.

It is a good farmhouse type of building, constructed mainly of lath and plaster with a thatched roof, with origins probably in the sixteenth century.

As might be expected, it has such features as an inglenook fireplace with a seat, and exposed timbering. There are a large reception hall, two other main reception rooms, a study and a sun room. Upstairs there are four bedrooms.

The potential for a small business lies in a range of purpose-built outbuildings, all with power and lighting, which includes a workshop, six other good-sized workrooms and a studio.

Subject to planning consent, these could be used for an antique business or perhaps some form of light craft industry for which they have been used until recently.

Gardens and grounds run to about 1¼ acres and are partly moated. The price is £36,500 and the agents are Abbots of Colchester.

Further down the price scale is the unusual little property called Chapel Cottage, at 4 High Street, Headcorn, near Ashford, Kent. It is probably about 150 years old, with walls which are part rendered and part white-painted weatherboard, all under a Kentish peg-tiled roof.

The living room, which has a dining area, is over 30ft long, and a kitchen over 20ft long and 7ft wide, extensively fitted out, and there are two bedrooms and a bathroom upstairs.

Behind the cottage is a small garden with a paved terrace. Offers in the region of £21,500 are being asked through Braxton Watson and Co of Northiam.

Another interesting little property is Ivy Cottage, in Tredea Lane, St Erth in Cornwall. The building, which is reputed to be about 300 years old, is built of granite and was extensively restored in 1976.

It has two sitting rooms and a bathroom downstairs, and two bedrooms on the upper floor. Outbuildings include a timber chalet and a workshop. Here, the price is £19,850 and the agents are John Lewington and Co of Penzance.

A price of £27,950 is being asked for a thatched cottage at 3 Fyfield, near Pewsey, Wiltshire, an old cottage with exposed timbering and a thatched roof also modernized about two years ago.

Accommodation includes a sitting room, dining room and three bedrooms. The garden runs to about a quarter of an acre and the agents are John German Ralph Pay of Ramsbury.

Of interest to house-hunters in the Thames Valley area is a new partnership, to be known as Martin and Pole, John D. Wood, based on Reading, which has been formed by the two estate agency firms concerned.

The new firm will function independently from the main practice of John D. Wood in London and the provinces, but will provide for an extensive exchange of professional skills and expertise.

Gerald Ely

Country property

NORTH WALES

COMPLETELY REBUILT 18th CENTURY STONE FARMHOUSE IN 3-4 ACRES OF GROUND

2 double and 2 single bedrooms, modern bathroom with sep. shower.

Spacious lounge with lovely stone built fireplace and open-plan staircase. Large dining area and fully equipped kitchen. C.H. Outbuildings. Panoramic views over the Valley of Ffestiniog.

Must be one of the finest stone built cottages in N. Wales. Photographs available on request. Offers invited around £35,000.

PLEASE RING FAIR OAK (042133) 3163.

SOUTH COTSWOLDS

LARGE FAMILY HOUSE
12 miles Bath, Bristol, Tetbury, 4 miles M4, 8 miles M5.
Comfortable stone family house. Approx. 75 years old semi-rural facing common. Large lounge, dining room, morning room, cloakroom, kitchen, "English Rose", pantry, 5/6 bedrooms, large bathroom, separate w.c. Full C.H.
2 garages 11 former loosebox and loft over; lean-to greenhouse, productive old vine. 3 acres with lawns, trees, flowerbeds, kitchen garden, small orchard.

£34,000 O.N.O.

0454 313276

AUCTION OR PRIVATELY, EAST SUSSEX

12 miles Eastbourne. Charming east conversion in tranquil surround with a beautiful unspoiled view. 4/5 bedrooms, 2 receptions (oak timbering), kitchen, cloaks, bathroom. Old Sussex Barn, other outbuildings, about 2 acre-5½ acre paddock available in addition. Full particulars—Auctioneers Messrs. Braxton, Watson & Co. (Tel. Heathfield 2211).

WOMBOURN, near Wolverhampton. West Midlands, detached executive residence; lounge, dining, study, kitchen, 4 bedrooms with en suite shower to main bedroom, bathroom, double garage, full gas feed C.H., and double glazing; freehold £36,750.—Cowchman & Steeds, 021 643 0694.

PROPERTY TO LET

SUMMER EXCHANGE

We have a super, 2-bedroomed flat in a lovely Berkshire village overlooking the Thames, to exchange for a similar property in either Jersey/Guernsey/Cornwall/Devon areas; available from beginning August to second week in September; considerate and careful people only.

Please write to Box:
0240 K, THE TIMES

Mortgages & Finance

BIGGER AND BETTER mortgages, remortgages.—Garfield Hillman & Co. Ltd., 178 Temple Chambers, Temple Ave., E.C.4; 01-353 2451.

MAXIMUM MORTGAGES. Re mortgages, secured and unsecured loans; Existing mortgage "top ups"; Martin Hasseck Ltd., Freepost, London, NW3 1YB, 01-346 4653 (24-hour answering).

GENERAL VACANCIES

CAREER PROSPECTS

Career prospects offered by City discount house for young person, approximately 18-20. Previous banking experience preferable but not essential.

Candidates should have at least 5 'O' levels including English and Maths. Good salary and fringe benefits.

Apply in writing to Box 0462 K, The Times.

CITY TRAVEL AGENCY

has a requirement for a supervisor, fluent in German, able to converse with people at all levels, to fix visits to manufacturers and retail outlets throughout Europe. A salary of £4,500 to £5,000 + an annual bonus will be paid.
Send c.v. to: Personnel Manager
Miki Travel Agency
Jaxon House
95 St. Paul's Churchyard, EC4

PUBLISHING

Leading French Publisher seeks Export Representative for Northern Europe. Will impress. to travel very extensively and good command of French and German essential. Salary £7,200 p.a.
Please write with full details in confidence to:
Box 0541 K, The Times.

RESEARCH ASSISTANT required. Candidate must have a university degree in History, Politics or Economics. Knowledge of Middle Eastern affairs and research experience advantageous. Starting salary £3,000. Ring Miss Gorman, 01-437 9137/8.

EXPERIENCED PR CONSULTANT required for new Audio-Visual Company account. Write to Rodger Thomason, Sound and Vision Communications Ltd., 25a, Rodin Place, London, W.2. or tel. 01-229 4408.

PROOF READER (experienced), 21+ for Solicitors, E.C.3. To £2,900 p.a. Stella Fisher Bureau, 110 Strand, W.C.2. 836 6644 (also open Sats., 10 a.m.-12.30 p.m.).

PART TIME Ski Instructors read for Scotland. Ring Mr Hickey at (1-566) 7783 on Monday, 23rd January.

SEMI-senior Audit Clerks and Bookkeepers required for expanding firm of accountants in W.12. Experience necessary. Salary negotiable.—Ring 743 1085.

WANTED motorbike mechanic with experience in competition racing and in workshop. French speaking. Accommodation possible. Applications to PRO-Racing S.P.R.L., Avenue Slasczak 298, 6001 Marcinelle, Belgique. Tel. (71) 52.85.95.

CULTURED PEARL expert wanted with know-how of pearl trade. strict confidence.—Box 0401 K, The Times.

ADMIN. OFFICER to run W.C.2 office, manage telex and switchboard, etc. £3,500 a.s.e. Unite Agy. 955 0731, 405 4834.

BRITISH WATERWAYS BOARD. Assistant to Editor—Marylebone. £7,758-£8,978 p.a. Based at the Board's Press & Publicity Office at Melbury House, Melbury Terrace, London, N.W.1 (adjacent to Marylebone Station), this position requires someone with administrative abilities who is looking for a job that is varied and interesting. It includes answering letters, telephone enquiries, research for articles and administering the distribution of the newspaper. Some typing will be necessary. When sufficient experience has been gained by the person appointed, there may be opportunities for developing responsibilities and duties including layout and design, and this would involve some travelling. Salary includes London Allowance and Supplements. Good conditions of employment including contributory Pension Scheme and luncheon facilities. Apply, stating age and details of qualifications and experience to Principal Personnel Officer, British Waterways Board, William Cormack House, Church Road, Watford WD1 3QA, quoting reference number 83 155.

London & Suburban property

ROBIN, DAY & CO

HYDE PARK
GARDEN SQUARE LOCATION

Newly modernized sumptuously appointed town house, 9 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, shower room, dining room, drawing room, sitting room, cloaks. Staff facilities, comprehensive kitchen, C.H. Garaging. Long lease.

£295,000

100 PARK STREET MAYFAIR LONDON W1

Woodcocks
01-794 1151

HAMPSTEAD VILLAGE

Just for sale. Attractive period house in favoured quiet road near the Heath, with 80ft south facing garden, entrance hall, cloakroom, delightful 17ft reception room, dining room, breakfast room, fitted kitchen, 4 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, C.H., plenty of originality. For early sale freehold £67,950.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Pretty Cottage Hampstead village. 2-3 bedrooms, 2 receptions, cloakroom and bathroom. Prettiest kitchen and dining room in Hampstead? Garden and patio.

No agents
Telephone 794 5524

S.W.14 near Richmond Park. Contemporary luxury 15-year-old detached residence; private cul-de-sac; 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms; 2 large impressive reception rooms; double glazing throughout; small garden; excellent transportation. Freehold £97,500.—Owner, 01-876 7632.

PROPERTY WANTED

SOLICITOR REQUIRES

S.W.5, S.W.7 or W.8 (possibly S.W.3 or S.W.10)

Two-bedroomed (or spacious one-bedroomed) flat, must be long lease. Alternatively, small freehold house in Fulham, preferably near Parson's Green, wanted urgently. Must be modernised and in good decorative condition. Up to £30,000. View weekends. Write P. A. L. Simson, 30 Rue Dautzenberg, 1050 Brussels Belgium, or Telephone
Brussels (010 3221 51.51.43 (day)
or
640 4171 (evenings)

COUNTRY HOUSE wanted for six weeks from 20th June by American family. Thames Valley preferred, or 90 mins. from London; 5 double bedrooms minimum; fully equipped. Large garden for three quiet children with Nanny. Willing to pay U.S. dollars.—Box 0656 K, The Times.

SMALL HOUSE in Languedoc about 70,000ff.—Tel. 01-636 4247.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—lease of One-roomed flat, close Charing Cross. No services required.—Box 0656 K, The Times.

Appointments Vacant also on page 26

Der Regierende Bürgermeister von Berlin – Senatskanzlei – | BERLIN

Beim Sprachendienst der Senatskanzlei ist ab sofort die Stelle für eine(n)

Überprüfer(in)/Übersetzer(in)

für Deutsch/Englisch zu besetzen.
Anforderungen: Überprüfung von schwierigen englischen Übersetzungen. Anfertigung von Übersetzungen aus der deutschen in die englische Sprache und umgekehrt. Das Arbeitsgebiet umfaßt sämtliche Bereiche der Berliner Verwaltung.
Voraussetzungen: Englisch als Muttersprache. Qualifizierter Hochschulabschluß als Diplom-Übersetzer(in) erwünscht. Als Zweitsprache wäre Französisch von Vorteil, ist jedoch nicht Bedingung.
Die Bezahlung erfolgt entsprechend der Qualifikation nach Bundesangestelltentarif (BAT).
Bewerbungen sind zu richten an:

Der Regierende Bürgermeister von Berlin
– Senatskanzlei – Ib –
John-F.-Kennedy-Platz, 1000 Berlin 62, Germany

A West London office of an expanding Steel Producing Company is looking for an experienced person in

STEEL MERCHANTING/ STOCK HOLDING

flat products. This position opens a lucrative possibility of development with a company which rewards success.

Please indicate salary expected with c.v. and experience to Box 0451 K, The Times.

QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT

Possibility for qualified accountant to join an expanding Steel Company with offices in Mayfair. Knowledge of the Burroughs accounting machine system would be an advantage but not essential for this position which leaves open possibilities for development.

Please address your c.v. and state salary expected to Box 0452 K, The Times.

CO-OPERATIVE MANAGEMENT

RETAIL Co-operative societies in Britain are seeking MANAGEMENT TRAINEES within the age range 21-30 years. Applications are invited from University graduates, from students for professional qualifications, e.g. for the H.N.D. in Business Studies, and from others with appropriate experience and study: students taking their final examinations in 1978 may apply.

A period of approximately six months' training, beginning summer 1978 will be provided. Trainees will receive a personal allowance of £550 with College fees and appropriate travel and subsistence allowances paid.

First posts will have a commencing salary of at least £5,125 and prospects of advancement.

Information and application Forms—to be returned by 28th February, 1978, from:

College Administrative Officer, Co-operative College, Stanford Hall, Loughborough, Leics. (Tel.: East Leake 2333)

ADVOCATE

Required by
West Country Solicitors
with large criminal practice. Some experience necessary. Must be keen.
Opportunities to appear in CROWN COURT.
Salary according to age and experience. Good prospect for the right person.
Write reference PS:—
STEPHENS & SCOWN
St Austell, Cornwall
or telephone St Austell 2277

GOVERNESS/TUTOR Lausanne, Switzerland

FOR FOUR BOYS ATTENDING BOARDING SCHOOL WITH WEEKEND EXEATS AT HOME

Youngest 8 years and his brother 10, need extra loving care and attention.
Their brothers are 12 and 14 years (with a 16-year-old sister). Applicants must have excellent academic qualifications, experience and references. Age 35+. Tuition of English and General Knowledge for "O" Levels, and the boys also enjoy all sports especially water and snow skiing.
NO DOMESTIC WORK.
A married couple would be considered. If the husband is prepared to work and play with the boys (preferably both teachers).
Total responsibility for welfare of the children. Every holiday is taken abroad; perfect health and stamina required. A pleasant personality and smiling face is of paramount importance.
French an asset but not essential.
APPLY WITH C.V. TO: THE SECRETARY
11 EATON SQUARE, LONDON, S.W.1.

Psychiatrist

Physician with Psychiatric Specialty qualifications required for new 12-bed community mental health facility serving a population of 55,000 people with inpatient and outpatient programmes in modern 110-bed district hospital with 24 active medical staff members.

6 sessions per week at $140 per session at mental health facility, balance in active private practice downtown under B.C. Medical Plan.

Nelson is a pleasantly located community on Kootenay Lake in south eastern British Columbia Canada, well served with sport, recreational and community facilities.

Direct enquiries to:
R. H. PROCTER, Administrator,
Kootenay Lake District Hospital
3 View Street,
Nelson, B.C., Canada V1L 2V1.

GENERAL VACANCIES

Editor for a new gardening publication

We are looking for an Editor for a new gardening publication. Candidates should have experience of working to tight schedules, commissioning, planning and supervising a staff. Knowledge of horticulture would be a definite advantage. Attractive salary and conditions. Please write, with full details to:
BOX 0127 K, THE TIMES.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

ALANCATE Legal Staff, the specialist consultants to the profession, offer a confidential service to employers and staff at all levels. Telephone for appointment or write to Mrs. Rolfe, Mrs. Harkins or Mr. Gales, 01-405 7301, at 6 Great Queen St., London, W.C.2 (off Kingsway).

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

CAMPBELL COLLEGE
Chaplain
and/or
Head of Religious Education
Required for September, 1978
(Salary and Scale by negotiation)
Further details available from the Headmaster, Campbell College, Belfast BT4 2ND
Applications close on February 12th

FINANCE & ACCOUNTANCY

ELIZABETH DAVID LTD.

ACCOUNTANT. £4,350+

Aged 25-35, experienced in bookkeeping and accounting to final balance, debtor control, VAT, wages. Knowledge of Burroughs L2000 system important.

Contact Pamela Pugh, 01-735 7981, 77 Coding Street, Vauxhall, S.E.11.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

LANCHESTER POLYTECHNIC

Applications are invited for the new post of:

PRINCIPAL ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER
LANCHESTER POLYTECHNIC STUDENTS UNION

Salary within the range £4,989 to £5,850 with possible progression to £5,577 plus £512 and £308 supplements.

This is a permanent post within the service of Coventry City Council. Applicants should have appropriate financial and administrative experience, the possession of a relevant qualification will be an advantage.

For application form and further particulars please apply in writing enclosing a foolscap stamped and addressed envelope to the Assistant Secretary (Personnel), Lanchester Polytechnic, Priory Street, Coventry, CV1 5FB, returnable by 1st February, 1978.

Ministry of Defence

Assistant Oil Fuel Advisor

As Assistant to the Oil Fuel Technical Advisor, your work would be concerned with the Navy Department's Fuel Oil Storage Installations.

To qualify, you need thorough up-to-date professional knowledge of the design, construction and operation of oil fuel depots—plus a good working knowledge of tankers, with special awareness of the problems relating to loading and discharging.

You should also be well-informed on current commercial developments in the field. Be qualified in the area of oil storage technology. Be able to write clear, concise reports and have the experience to assess the technical qualifications and proficiency of engineering staff at oil fuel installations.

In addition, you should be in A1 physical condition, and be prepared for extensive U.K. and foreign travel frequently at short notice.

This London-based post will last until 31 March 1981. Continuance beyond this date is subject to future reviews. The salary ranges from £4,720 p.a. to £5,930 p.a. and attracts an Inner London Weighting Allowance of £465 p.a. Pay supplements of £313.20 p.a. and 5% of total earnings subject to a minimum of £2.50 and a maximum of £4.00 per week are also payable.

Applicants are advised that a short service award is payable to staff who do not complete 5 years' employment.

Write for an application form by 3 February 1978 to: Mr. K. Watts, Civilian Management (Specialists), 2, Ministry of Defence, Room 226, Empire Hotel, Bath BA1 5AB.

TECHNICAL SUPPLIES REPRESENTATIVE (AVIATION)
based at London Heathrow

Middle East Airlines seeks a technical supplies representative with at least five years experience in aviation spares purchasing and stocking with a major airline.

Candidates must have a thorough knowledge of manufacturers in UK, USA and France, and possess the ability to locate all types of spares and materials, place orders and ensure prompt delivery. A good knowledge of pricing and accounting procedures, and shipping and customs formalities, both in Britain and the USA, is essential.

Candidates should have an impressive personality. A knowledge of French and Arabic will be a considerable advantage.

The successful candidate will be expected to spend a three months training period at the airline's headquarters in Beirut.

MEA

Applications in writing to Mrs Fidelma D'Souza, MEA, 80 Piccadilly, London W1V 0DR.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL, NORTHWOOD

Requires for September, 1978, a Head of the Geography Department. A well qualified and experienced person is needed to lead a successful department. Accommodation is available if required and assistance with removal expenses may be given. Own salary scale. Willingness to assist with games and extra curricular activites an advantage. Application with curriculum vitae and names of two referees to:

The Headmaster,
Merchant Taylors' School,
Sandy Lodge,
Northwood, HA6 2HT
By 3rd of February.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Strathclyde

Applications are invited for a

SENIOR LECTURESHIP in BUSINESS FINANCE

in the STRATHCLYDE BUSINESS SCHOOL. Candidates should have at least an Honours degree in appropriate subjects and have some years' experience in industry and/or academic life. A postgraduate qualification such as a Doctorate or Master's degree in Business Administration and some experience in teaching, research and consultancy will be of advantage.
Salary scale £6,443-£7,951 per annum (under review) with placing according to qualifications and experience. Superannuation benefit.
Application forms and further particulars (quoting 46/77) and enclosing a self-addressed envelope (9in. x 4in.), may be obtained from the Academic Appointments Officer, University of Strathclyde, Royal College Building, 204, George Street, Glasgow, G1 1XW, with whom applications should be lodged by February 4, 1978.

The University of Leeds
DEPARTMENT OF EARTH SCIENCES

A vacancy exists in the above Department for a

RESEARCH FELLOW

with Ph.D. and with experience of high pressure temperature apparatus and techniques to determine experimentally carbonate equilibria in the system $CaCO_3$ — $MgCO_3$ — $FeCO_3$—$MnCO_3$ under typical metamorphic conditions.

The appointment is for a fixed term of two years from 1 May, 1978, or as soon as possible thereafter, salary on the IA Scale for Research and Analogous Staff, £3,761 to £5,975 (under review). Applications naming three referees should be addressed to Professor J. C. Briden, department of Earth Sciences, The University, Leeds LS2 9JT, from whom further particulars may be obtained, as soon as possible and in any case not later than 31 March, 1978.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

The University College of Wales, Aberystwyth
DEPARTMENT OF LAW

Applications are invited for two posts of

LECTURER

tenable from 1st October, 1978.
Salary on the scale: £3,535-£6,666 p.a., under review.
Application forms and particulars available from the Registrar, Old College, King Street, Aberystwyth. Closing date 6th February, 1978.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTM

The University Colle Wales Aberystwyt
DEPARTMENT OF CLA
Applications are invite the temporary post of

TUTOR

in Classics, for the peri February-30 June, 1978 terest in Ancient History ferred. Salary: £2,904 (under review).
Applications giving c ulum vitae and naming referees should be sent t Registrar, University Colle Wales, Aberystwyth, by January, 1978.

£6,000 plus Appointments

MANAGER ~International Relations

1. The General Council of British Shipping, the trade and employers' association of the British shipping industry, has a senior vacancy in its Division dealing with all major foreign policy issues.
2. The post will involve representation of the industry at national and international level; the preparation of papers on a wide range of shipping policy issues; and regular contact with shipowners and governments at home and abroad. The occupant of the post would be directly responsible to the Deputy Directors involved.
3. Experience in government service, commerce or law is desirable coupled with an ability to write clearly and concisely and to present a case cogently. A sound knowledge of French would also be an advantage.
4. There are good promotion prospects for applicants (male or female) able to demonstrate a sufficient breadth of approach to comprehend the problems of a diverse, international industry.
5. The salary will be appropriate to the appointment which will be permanent and pensionable and based in London.
6. Age limits—30-40—but this is reasonably flexible depending upon the qualities of the candidate.

GENERAL COUNCIL OF BRITISH SHIPPING

Replies to:
The Staff Manager,
General Council of British Shipping,
30/32 St. Mary Axe,
London EC3A 8ET.

EXPORT SALES EXECUTIVE

A vacancy has occurred in a rapidly expanding export company dealing with a wide range of products. We require a person willing to travel extensively throughout the Middle East with a U.K. base in London. Proven selling ability and previous export experience helpful. Excellent salary, car, etc.

Reply first in writing giving full details to:

PRINKAT LTD.
9-13 St. Andrew Street, London EC4A 3AE
Tel. 01-353 2251

GENERAL MANAGER-HONG KONG

A company about to be established, with substantial Chinese financial backing, requires a General Manager, who will be responsible for setting up the company and for the development and effective management of the business.

Applicants should be between 30 and 40 years of age and be qualified in all main classes of insurance and reinsurance, preferably a Fellow or Associate of the Chartered Insurance Institute.

Salary and other benefits will be subject to negotiation, but will be substantial.

Reply to Box No. 2910 J.
The Times

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

OVERSEAS SERVICES CONSULTANT

A vacancy exists for a consultant in the Overseas Services Unit. Candidates (preferably graduate) should have professional experience in management training or in organisation of management services, and be over 30 years of age. Starting pay £9,500. The post is superannuable and carries 5 weeks annual leave. It involves travel abroad for short periods and participation in man-power development programmes for officials from overseas governments at RIPA Headquarters in London. Some experience of administration overseas and a knowledge of Arabic, Spanish or French would be an advantage.

Applications by 6th February to:
DIRECTOR, OVERSEAS SERVICES, RIPA,
Hamilton House, Mabledon Place, London WC1H 9BD.

PROPERTIES UNDER £25,000

May and Company Est. 1920

IFIELD RD, SW10. Charming 1 bed garden flat, 90 years. £14,950.
GLOUCESTER TERR. W2. Large 2 bed flat and patio. 130 years. £25,000.
EARLS COURT SQ, SW5. 2 flats, 1/3 beds, garden patio, 55 years. £19,500 £21,000.

352 9431

NORTH COTSWOLDS
Wilersey. Semi-detached bungalow. Large lounge and kitchen, 2 bedrooms, bathroom, central heating, fully double glazed and roof insulated, garage. Ideal for retirement.
£16,750
BROADWAY 3574
AFTER 2 P.M.

CHELSEA STUDIO FLAT
SLOANE AVENUE
Self-contained flat in modern block. Main studio area, 20ft by 17ft. Separate fitted kitchenette, large bathroom, own entrance hall. Porterage. Garage facilities available.
£23,000. 122-year lease.
Price to include carpets and curtains. Other furnishings optional.
Ring 01-589 3726

BURSTALL
LEICESTERSHIRE
4 bedroomed detached house, gas-fired c.h., double glazed, large lounge, separate dining room, large kitchen, walk-in pantry, utility room, 2 w.c's, cottage, gardens front and rear. Complete with fittings including carpets and curtains.
£24,000
Tel. 0533 674856

SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS
Highland Cottage, edge of beautiful loch with benefit of free fishing and sailing. 5 double bedrooms, 2 children's bedrooms (converted loft), electric c.h., new carpets and curtains throughout included. 1½ acres woodland and garden, garage, high income potential from holiday letting.
£18,000.
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(RANDOLF AVENUE)
Just redecorated. Large conversion ground floor flat only 200 yds. Tube. Selling all contents inc. in price. Full ch. 2 bedrooms, large kitchen (18ft x 12ft), large living room with patio doors leading to attractive dining room, fully fitted bathroom. £10,000 plus costs. Rent £1,600 pa incl. rates.
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W.2
ARCHITECT'S GROUND FLOOR FLAT

Ideal as first home. Large recept. room with shuttered windows on to communal gardens. 2 bedrooms: one double, with fitted wardrobes and fitted bed with drawers; one single, fitted with bunk beds. Bathroom. Fully fitted kitchen with electric hob unit, high level oven, large fridge, dishwasher, w.d.u., double sink. Wilton carpets and oil c.h. throughout. 92 year lease.

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ROBIN DAY & CO
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TWO QUITE SPACIOUS MANSION FLATS

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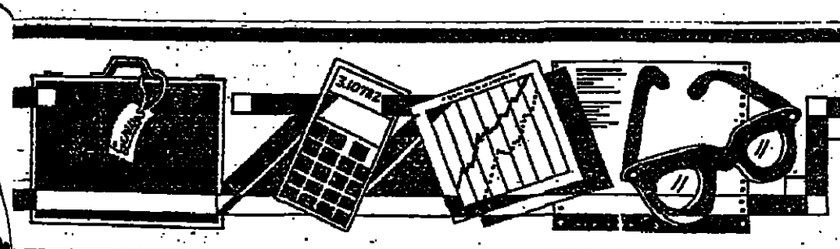
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£6,000 plus appointments



Chief Research Officer (Social Science)

£9,320-£11,670 London

The Department of Employment carries out a wide range of internal and external research projects to do with the sociological factors affecting policies in the fields of manpower, industrial relations and incomes. Its Chief Research Officer is responsible for controlling these projects, through a team of Social Science Research Officers and Psychologists, at all stages from initial proposals to final reports and recommendations. The post involves co-operation with groups and individuals concerned with social science in the academic world as well as in government. The CRO acts as Head of Profession in matters relating to the Research Officers in the Department.

Candidates, normally aged at least 35, should have high academic qualifications and standing in industrial sociology, and the ability to direct and co-ordinate the contributions of a multi-disciplinary team in order to create a coherent approach to relevant research in the social sciences. Practical research experience, administrative competence and ability to communicate with non-specialists are also required.

Salary, starting at £9320, rises to £11,670. Non-contributory pension scheme.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 9 February 1978) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). *Please quote ref: A/9706/1.*

Department of Employment

GROUP PERSONNEL MANAGER

Mills & Allen International is a listed holding company with subsidiaries engaged in media, advertising, printing and financial services. The Group operates in seven countries and has close on 1,000 employees.

The Group now wishes to appoint a progressive minded and seasoned Personnel Manager who could develop and handle all aspects of the personnel function.

Salary around £8,500 with the normal benefits associated with an enlightened company, but could be higher for an outstanding candidate.

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This position is open to both male and female

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required to develop and manage the business of U.K. subsidiaries of U.S. Corporations engaged in oil and gas exploration.

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The salary offered is £12,000 per annum and profit participation.

Telephone : 01-623 3144 Ref. NG

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The candidate is likely to be an engineer with sales ability in his late twenties to early thirties, married without children. He will be required to take up a position resident in Tehran in March 1978 and to travel as required within Iran for a proportion of his time. The posting is intended to be for a three year period subject to annual review.

An attractive salary, accommodation and car will be provided, with annual home leave of three weeks and local leave of a further two weeks.

This is an excellent career opportunity for a man who is prepared to work hard on his own initiative in order to produce results. Please send full details to Managing Director, S W Farmer Group Limited, Courthill Road, Lewisham, London SE13 6HD. All replies will be treated in confidence.

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The applicant must have good experience in the petro-chemical and off-shore supply field.

We offer good commencing salary, profit participation and fringe benefit schemes.

All applications will be treated confidentially.

BOX 0300 K THE TIMES

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FOR APPOINTMENT

Résumé and references required

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Minimum experience 5 years radar communications. Salary minimum clear £10,000 plus single accommodation. 1 year contract renewable.

Contact Telephone 01-946 5112 or send resumés to :
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U.S. Dlrs. 36,000 p.a. + accommodation Based Iran

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The successful candidate will probably be in his thirties or forties, holding the post of Senior Registrar or equivalent, who wishes to work overseas for 3-4 years before settling down in a Consultancy. Within a wide range of experience he needs to have specialised in minor surgery, with a flair for the co-ordination and motivation of staff under his control.

Such a challenging position should provide a high level of job satisfaction. More tangible benefits include U.S. dlrs. 36,000 p.a. after tax, free accommodation, generous paid leave entitlement and of course free medical treatment.

This recruitment is being conducted by Brown & Root (UK) Ltd and you are invited to send brief but relevant career details in writing to John Delaforce, Personnel Officer, Brown and Root (UK) Ltd., Denby House, 83 Hartfield Road, Wimbledon, London SW19 3TR or telephone 01-540 8291 for an application form.

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e Company operates a hydrocarbons technical education ogramme; main base is Oran. Work principally associated h personnel and related matters; travelling involved hin Algeria.

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- **mature, adaptable personality**
- **overseas appropriate professional experience**
- **good, practical French (to be tested at interview)**
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ractive salary and conditions; appointment possible for eral years. Starting date April, 1978. Interviews London ly March.

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BOX 0544K THE TIMES

Middle East Appointments

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r American oilwell drilling company requires a young, experienced and energetic Accountant s overseas branches. The assignment will initially be in Saudi Arabia and there are good rtunities for transfers to the Company's other operations in Africa, the Middle East, the as and South America.

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cants should be single, aged 23-30, qualified, and have several years' accounting experience. ability to carry out duties with a minimum of guidance essential.

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International Water Supply Consultants

require a

TRAINING DEVELOPMENT ADVISER

for rural water supply projects in developing countries.

THE JOB

- Design of training programmes based on a task analysis of employee job requirements.
- Selection and training of local trainers.
- Survey available manpower and training resources.
- Advise on purchase of required materials.
- Evaluation of training results.

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- Experience in development projects in rural areas.
- Experience in developing and designing training programmes and methodologies.
- Interest in technical aspects.

CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

- Permanent employment with Iwaco B.V. in Rotterdam.
- Salary and fringe benefits will be according to Dutch standards.
- Person appointed will be stationed mainly in developing countries; the daily allowance will depend on the cost level of the countries concerned.

WRITTEN APPLICATIONS TO BE SENT TO THE MANAGING DIRECTOR OF IWACO B.V., P.O. BOX 183, ROTTERDAM, THE NETHERLANDS.

INTERVIEWS WILL BE HELD IN LONDON

University of Bristol
LONG ASHTON RESEARCH STATION

HEAD OF CROP PROTECTION DIVISION

The research staff is to be reorganised into four Divisions; the one concerned with chemical and biological crop protection will include fifty-five Science Group staff in varied disciplines. The work will concentrate, initially, on the principles of fungicidal activity, but will also comprise the strategy of crop protection, its ecological consequences and the practicability of biological control. Host and pest/pathogen combinations to be studied will include those suited to other work in the Station, and to plant pests and diseases important in the agriculture of South-West Britain; collaborative work with other agricultural research institutions will be an important feature.

Appointment will be in the Senior Principal Scientific Officer grade (£8,858 to £10,006 per annum, including current pay supplements). Non-contributory superannuation scheme.

Applicants must have a good honours degree or equivalent in a relevant discipline, and considerable experience in the chemistry or biology of crop protection. As the post requires inspiring direction of staff expert in varied disciplines, and ability in scientific administration, great importance will be be attached to personality, experience and the ability to foster collaborative work within and beyond the Division.

Further particulars from the Secretary, Long Ashton Research Station, Long Ashton, Bristol BS18 9AF, to whom applications together with the names of three referees should be sent not later than 10th February, 1978.

SULTANATE OF OMAN

A Government Department requires to appoint Engineering Staff as follows :—

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With maintenance experience on all types of air conditioning equipment including domestic and package units, chilled water plants, refrigeration etc.

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With experience of diesel engined alternators up to 630 kVA with full knowledge of all complete workshop procedures as to complete overhaul. Capable of arranging maintenance schedules and supervision of semi-skilled staff.

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(Ref. MPP/1)

Where possible please state a day time telephone number. Interviews will take place in London.

THE LEGAL ACTION GROUP

DIRECTOR

The Legal Action Group needs a director. LAG is a group of solicitors, barristers, advisory workers, social workers and others who are concerned to improve legal services to the community, particularly to those living in deprived areas.

The director will be responsible to the management committee for the overall administration of the organisation, including the publication of the LAG Bulletin (the monthly journal of social and welfare law), the further development of the publications programme, encouraging the growth of local groups, and representing LAG in its contacts with Government, the professions, the press and other organisations.

The director will probably be a lawyer and will have editorial or journalistic ability. He or she will have the capacity to continue the development of LAG as an influential agent for change in the legal system in favour of disadvantaged people. Salary £6,500 plus 10% non-contributory pension after 6 months. Annual increments.

Further details and job description from LAG, 28A Highgate Road, London, NW5.

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LONDON, W.1

£6,000 P.A.

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Applications including full personal and career details in strict confidence to:

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QUALIFIED SECRETARY

Accurate shorthand and typing and an interest in figure work would be required, knowledge of Greek language an advantage but not essential.

Please address your c.v. and state salary expected to Box 0453 K, The Times.

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Personable, intelligent Secretary required as soon as possible to work in independent medical centre in North London. Interesting and varied position for someone capable of working on own initiative and accepting responsibility. Shorthand essential and some knowledge of S.A.Y.E., bookkeeping would be an advantage. Salary c. £3,500 negotiable.

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For further details please ring

01-637 4055

or write to CDI International Ltd, 6/10 Gt Portland St., London W1N 5AA.

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Personnel Director
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London Coliseum
St. Martin's Lane, WC2N 4ES

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SECRETARY c. £3,700

This is a varied and interesting job with American Community Schools, an independent organisation controlling a group of schools in the London area. You'll be working for both the Director and the Headmaster who are concerned with all educational and business aspects of the schools.

Aged over 26, you should be numerate, able to work on your own initiative and possess the usual secretarial skills. In return, we offer a salary of around £3,700 to start, free B.U.P.A. and 3 weeks' holiday. Not to mention the attraction of your own office and a friendly atmosphere. Close to South Kensington Tube.

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The successful applicant can envisage lasting employment with one of Western Europe's foremost International Contracting Organisations.

The vacancy becomes available mid-March/beginning of April and interviews will beheld ni London in February.

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SECRETARIAL

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Phone 493 2231.

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Wanted for busy offi private college. Friendly sphere, sometimes hectic tact with students and Typing ability essential. PMBX4 switchboard help weeks paid holiday and Salary negotiable.

RING MRS. JILL GAND 01-485 2933

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Tempting Tin

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£3,000

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A REWARDING CHALLENGE! Personal Assistant 25+ with good formal secretarial skills to work with Head of Group of International Co's City. Must have high standard education and experience, considerable savoir faire, superb opportunity for career advancement. £4,600. JOYCE GUINESS STAFF BUREAU, 589 8807.

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Excellent salaries, LVs, interest-free season ticket loan and bonus.

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A group of young executives in a busy advertising agency need an efficient young secretary to keep them organized. Good secretarial skills are a must plus a cool head and a lot of common sense.

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SEC. FOR CHAIRMAN and M.D. of Publishing Co., 5 weeks holidays. £3,750. Bena Agy. 935 0731.

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You could attend Court Hearings with your fun loving Solicitor boss who deals with all the most interesting sides of the law. Lots of socialising too with a young dynamic group who love to enjoy themselves and offer L.V.s, extra holidays at Christmas and P.A.Y.E. negotiable to start. Call Diana Digg on 636 2691. DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS, 80 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

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HAPPY, responsible Mother's Help required, London, N.W.6, to help generally and look after one girl, aged 6. Mums doctor. Own rooms, T.V. Super job for right person.—Tel.: 01-328 5222.

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The University of Leeds

INSTITUTE FOR TRANSPORT STUDIES

RESEARCH FELLOW—TRAVEL DEMAND

Applications are invited for the above post on a 3-year SSRC project.

Forecasts of travel often assume that the numbers and trips from households of a given type remain constant over time, or are the same in one area as in another. Recent work suggests that it may be better to assume some constancy in the amount of time (or time + money) that people spend on travel. The project aims to investigate whether this is the case by comparing trip and travel expenditure rates obtained in different areas at different times, using national data sources.

Applicants should have a good first degree and a sound theoretical knowledge of statistics, with applied statistical and computing experience. A knowledge of transport planning and economics would be helpful but not essential.

Initial salary £4,190 on either the IA Scale for Research and Analogous Staff (£3,555-£5,625) or the IB scale for Research and Analogous Staff (£3,963-£4,590). Further particulars may be obtained from the Director, Institute for Transport Studies, The University of Leeds, LS2 9JT (telephone 0532 31751, extension 3961). Closing date for applications, 6 February, 1978.

The University of Leeds

DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY AND NUTRITION

Applications are invited for the post of

LECTURER

in the above department. Applicants must have adequate lecturing experience and should have research interests in the endocrinological aspects of reproduction of farm livestock. Salary on the lecturer scale, £3,555-£6,656.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, The University, Leeds LS2 9JT, quoting reference number 61-C-A. Closing date for applications 20 February 1978.

The University of Sheffield

ASSISTANT ACCOMMODATION OFFICER

Applications are invited from men and women, preferably graduates, to assist with the organization of a system of registered lodgings and flats for students. Candidates should be adaptable and have an interest in social or welfare work. Tenable 1 April, 1978, or as soon as possible thereafter. Initial salary in range £2,904 to £3,675 on scale rising to £4,437 a year. Particulars from the Registrar and Secretary, the University, Sheffield S10 2TN, to whom applications should be sent by 17 February, 1978. Quote Ref. R.66/A.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (University of London) Keppel Street (Gower Street) WC1E 7HT

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Secretary from candidates, preferably aged about 35 with a degree or professional qualification in a relevant discipline, e.g., Science, Law, Accounting or Economics, and with experience in general management.

The post involves duties over a wide range of matters, and these will be changed from time to time to provide experience. Further in-service training will be encouraged.

Salary scale: Grade Ia rising at present to £5,627 plus £450 London Allowance (or, exceptionally, Grade II rising to £6,655 plus £450 London Allowance). Commencing salary according to age, qualifications and experience. U.S.S. superannuation.

Applications, giving full curriculum vitae and naming three referees, should be sent by 31st January 1978 to the School Secretary.

University of Strathclyde

Applications are invited for a

LECTURESHIP in the DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED MICROBIOLOGY

from persons holding an honours degree and a higher degree, one of which should be in microbiology or a related subject. Candidates should have, preferably, experience in aspects of biotechnology although other interests such as design and use of fermenters, pollution, or biodeterioration will be considered. Relevant industrial experience in lieu of a higher degree would also be acceptable.

Salary scale £3,333-£6,655 per annum (under review) with placing according to qualifications and experience. Superannuation benefit.

Application forms and further particulars (quoting 2 ref.) and enclosing a self-addressed envelope (9in. x 4in.), may be obtained from the Academic Appointments Officer, University of Strathclyde, Royal College Building, 204 George Street, Glasgow, G1 1XW, with whom applications should be lodged by February 11, 1978.

The University of Sheffield

THE REGISTRAR AND SECRETARY

Applications are invited for the post of REGISTRAR and SECRETARY vacant on 31 September, 1978, by the retirement of the present Registrar and Secretary, Mr A. M. Currie, as Secretary to the University of Edinburgh. Salary in the range approved for professorial appointments with superannuation provision. Further particulars may be obtained from The Vice-Chancellor, The University, Sheffield S10 2TN, to whom applications (10 copies—one only from candidates overseas) including the names and addresses of three referees, should be sent by 20 February, 1978. Quote Ref. R.65/A.

University of London

WARBURG INSTITUTE

SENIOR RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP

Applications are invited for a Senior Research Fellowship tenable at the Institute for two years from 1st October, 1978, at £5,475 p.a. (under review), for research in any of the areas of study covered by the Warburg Institute. The Fellowship is intended for candidates who already have a higher degree and/or experience of university teaching. Applications, together with curriculum vitae, outline of proposed research, publications and two testimonials, should reach the Director, Warburg Institute, Woburn Square, London WC1H 0AR from whom further particulars may be obtained by 1st March, 1978.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

The University of Sheffield

REGISTRAR'S DEPARTMENT

Applications are invited from men and women for the following posts of

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

1. For one post, the person appointed will be involved in the production of University Publications, Publicity and Liaison with the Press. Tenable April, 1978, or a date to be arranged.

2. For the other post, the person appointed may be assigned to duties in the Faculties of engineering and materials. tenable 1 March, 1978, or as soon as possible thereafter.

Initial salary in the range £2,904 to £3,975 on scale rising to £5,627 a year (Administrative Sieff Grade IA).

Candidates should be graduates.

Particulars from the Registrar and Secretary, the University, Sheffield S10 2TN, to whom applications (five copies), stating the particular post(s) applied for and giving names and addresses of three referees, should be sent by 13 February, 1978. Quote ref.: R.67/A.

The University of Lancaster

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICS

LECTURER IN POLITICS

Applications are invited for the post of lecturer in the Department of Politics with effect from 1 September, 1978.

The appointment will be made in the field of international relations. Preference will be given to candidates specialising in the theory of international relations, international political economy, or the application of quantitative methods in the study of international politics.

Salary on the scale £3,333—£6,655.

Further particulars may be obtained (quoting reference L15/A) from the Establishment Officer, University House, Lancaster LA1 4YW to whom applications (five copies) naming three referees, should be sent not later than Friday, 17th February 1978.

The University of Sheffield

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UNIVERSITY APPOINT

The University of Leeds

DEPARTMENT OF RESTORATIVE DENTI

Applications are invit the post of full-time

LECTURER

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Application forms and their particulars may obtained from the Re The University, Leeds LS2 quoting reference number 13.A. Closing date for cations 16 March, 1978.

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Appointments Vacant also on page 24

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The University of Sheffield

THE REGISTRAR AND SECRETARY

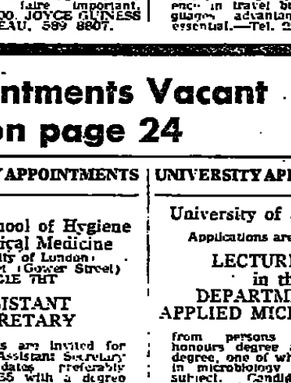
Applications are invited for the post of REGISTRAR and SECRETARY vacant on 31 September, 1978, by the retirement of the present Registrar and Secretary, Mr A. M. Currie, as Secretary to the University of Edinburgh. Salary in the range approved for professorial appointments with superannuation provision. Further particulars may be obtained from The Vice-Chancellor, The University, Sheffield S10 2TN, to whom applications (10 copies—one only from candidates overseas) including the names and addresses of three referees, should be sent by 20 February, 1978. Quote Ref. R.65/A.

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Further details and application forms can be obtained from the Senior Tutor, St. John's College, Cambridge CB2 1TP. Completed applications must be received by 1 April 1978.

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Apply in writing to:
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Fairmile Avenue, Cobham, Surrey.
Telephone: Cobham 2178 (weekdays).

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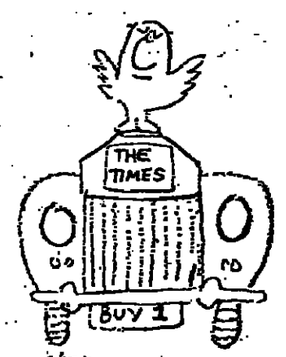
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S.W.10.—Large room, £30 p.w.—Tel. eves. 01-352 0290.

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SOCIABLE PERSON, luxury house. N.W.3. £16 p.w.—452 6724.

WOMAN doing History Ph.D. wants accommodation in London area.—229 3814 eves., Miss Smyth.

W.8.—Two to share room in flat with 2 girls. £46.50 each p.m. plus bills. 373 5106 after 6 p.m.

PUTNEY.—2nd prof. girl, 24 plus for flat. Own room. £15 p.w. 789 3174 after 6.30 p.m.

N.16.—Share well furnished centrally heated house with 2 others. Large room. Suit young couple. Two girls sharing or single. £100 p.c.m. plus bills.—01-249 0352 evenings. 493 7557 day.

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(continued on page 28)

...oadcasting

...pm A theft in prison inevitably leads to full judicial proceedings, and when
...1 one of the inmates is a judge, well. . . .
...pm The Gangsters—the only series to make The Avengers seem credible
...1 by comparison—continues to amuse, if not convince.
...pm Jasper Carrott is one of the funniest new comedians to arrive on television
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...1

...57 am, You and Me. ...m, News. 1.00, Pebble ...45-2.00, Mr Benn. 3.20, ...1.55, Play School. 4.20, ... Wolf. 4.25, Jackanory. ...langers. 4.55, Cracker-...35, Fred Basset. ...lews. 5.55, Nationwide. ...ink Panther Show. ...herlock Holmes film: ...ressed to Kill, with ...asil Rathbone, Nigel ...ruce.* ...orridge. ...lews. ...angsters. ...onight. ...ilm: The tiger Makes ...ut, with Eli Wallach, ...nne Jackson. ..., Weather. ...nd white.

...riations (BBC 1): ...ALES: 1.45-2.00 pm ...boncyn. 3.20-3.55, Trans-...lose down. 5.55-6.20, ...ay. 7.20, Heddiw. 7.45, ...Jerry. 8.00-9.30, Sykes. ...10, Kane on Friday. ...ilm: Dressed to Kill, ... Rathbone, Nigel Bruce.* ...ather, Close. SCOTLAND: ... pm. Transmitters close ...5-6.20, Reporting Scot-...-9.00, Current Account. ...0, Spectrum: Transforma-...THERN IRELAND: 3.20-... Transmitters close down. ... Northern Ireland News. ... Scene Around Six. ...0, John O'Conor plays ...and Chopin. ENGLAND: ...0 pm. East, variations: ...The Garden Game; North, ...h-East, Enterprise North; ... Sit Thi Doawn; South, ...ll Right, Jack?; South-... Wonder of the Age; ...ic Life.

...ames. 1.20 am. West ... 1.25, Wales Headlines. ...horn. 2.25, Film: Hide, ...with Ian Carmichael, ...g.* 4.15, Thames. 5.15, ...lemo. 5.20, Southern. ...rt West. 6.15, Report ...30, Emmerdale Farm. ...pm. 10.35, Report extra. ...) am. Film: Back Room ... Arthur Askey, Moore ...HTV CYMRU/WALES: ...except: 1.20-1.25 pm, ...Newyddion y Dydd. ...Caman Cantamil. 6.00-...ydd. 7.30-8.00, Show-...35-11.05, Agriculture. ...: As HTV except: 1.20-... West Headlines. 6.15-...rt West.

...ard

...nes. 1.20 pm, Westward ...dlines. 1.30, Thames ...toon. 2.00, Upstairs, ... 3.00, The New ...4.00, Cartoon. 4.15, ...00, Westward Diary. ... 7.00, London. 10.35, ...anton. 10.50, Film: The ...Blossom, with Richard ...h. 12.25 am, Faith for ...

...mes. 1.25 pm, Anglia ..., Thames. 2.25, Film: ...: with Barbara Eden, ...lon. 3.50, Out of Town. ...es. 5.15, Happy Days. ... 6.00, About Anglia. ... 7.00, London. 10.30. ...0, Film: Crosscurrent. ... Brooks, Jeremy Slate. ...len who Matter.

...es. 1.20 pm, Border ... Thames. 1.55, Film: ...ith Cary Grant, Ingrid ...50, Beryl's Lot. 4.15. ...5, Happy Days. 5.45, ... Lookaround. 6.35, ...London. 10.30, Border ...Report. 11.00, Film: ...Lee Harcourt Montgo-...h Campanella. 12.40 ...lews.

BBC 2

11.00-11.25 am, Play School.
7.00 News Headlines.
7.05 Discovering Patchwork.
7.30 Newsday.
8.10 Kilvert's Diary.
8.25 Money Programme. Pay in the Pits.
9.00 Pot Black 78.
9.30 Programme trailer, the Mayor of Casterbridge.
9.40 Horizon. A Land for All Reasons: rural land at Somerset Levels.
10.35 Benoni and Rosa.
11.25 News.
11.30-11.35, David Markham reads The Aliens, by Herbert Williams.

Granada

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, This is Your Right. 1.30, Thames. 1.55, Film: The Assassination Bureau, with Oliver Reed, Diana Rigg. 3.50, Beryl's Lot. 4.15, Thames. 5.10, This is Your Right. 5.15, Crossroads. 5.45, News. 6.00, Granada Reports. 6.30, Kick Off. 7.00, London. 10.30, Reports Extra. 11.00-1.25 am, Film: Rebecca, with Laurence Olivier, Joan Fontaine.*

Grampian

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Grampian News Headlines. 1.30, Thames. 1.55, ATV. 2.25, Film: Checkpoint, with Anthony Steel, Odile Versois, Stanley Baker. 3.50, Beryl's Lot. 4.15, Thames. 6.00, Grampian Today. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, London. 7.30, Welcome to the Ceilidh. 8.00, London. 10.30, Reflections. 10.35-12.35 am, Film: The Four Feathers, with John Clements, Ralph Richardson, C. Aubrey Smith.

Tyne Tees

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, North East News. 1.30, Thames. 1.55, Wish You Were Here? 2.25, Film: The Night Of the Full Moon, with Dermot Walsh, Kathleen Byron.* 3.50, Beryl's Lot. 4.15, Thames. 5.15, Mr and Mrs. 5.45, News. 6.00, Northern Life. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, London. 10.30, Sportstime. 11.05, Film: Scream of the Wolf, with Peter Graves, Clint Walker. 12.25 am, Epilogue.

Scottish

12.00, Thames. 1.25 pm, Road Report. 1.30, Thames. 1.55, Betty Boop. 2.00, Film: Lydia, with Merle Oberon, Joseph Cotten.* 3.50, Beryl's Lot (r). 4.15, Thames. 5.15, Professor Kitzel. 5.20, Southern. 6.00, Scotland Today. 6.30, Phyllis. 7.00, London. 10.30, Ways and Means. 11.00, Futures. 11.15, Late Call. 11.20-12.20 am, Baretta.

Ulster

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Lunchtime. 1.30, Thames. 1.55, Film: Spencer Tracy, Deborah Kerr in Edward My Son. 3.50, Beryl's Lot. 4.15, Thames. 5.15, The Brady Bunch. 5.45, News. 6.00, Ulster Television News. 6.05, Crossroads. 6.30, Reports. 6.50, Police Six. 7.00, A Drop in Your Hand. 7.30, London. 10.30, Talk. 10.35, Sportscast. 11.05, Film: Walter McGinn, Carmine Caridi, Michael Conrad in Delancy Street.

Thames

12.00, A Handful of Songs. 12.10 pm, Stepping Stones. 12.30, Cuckoo in the Nest. 1.00, News. 1.20, Help! 1.30, Money-Go-Round. 1.55, Beryl's Lot (r). 2.25, Film: The Scarlet Pimpernel, with Leslie Howard, Merle Oberon, Raymond Massey. 4.15, A Place to Hide (r). 4.45, Magpie. 5.15, Emmerdale Farm.
5.45 News. 6.00, Thames at 6. 6.35, Crossroads.
(r) repeat.

London Weekend

7.00 pm, Mind Your Language.
7.30 Maggie and Her.
8.00 General Hospital.
9.00 The Professionals.
10.00 News.
10.30 Police 5.
10.40 An Audience with Jasper Carrott.
11.10 Baretta.
12.05 am, David Niven's World: Surfing.
12.35 Epilogue.

Channel

1.18 pm, Channel News. 1.30, Thames. 1.55, Cartoon. 2.00, Upstairs, Downstairs. 3.00, The New Avengers. 4.00, Cartoon. 4.15, Thames. 6.00, Report at Six. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, London. 10.35, Late with Danton. 10.50, Film: The Bliss of Mrs Blossom. 12.25 am, News.

ATV

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, ATV News. 1.30, Thames. 1.55, Indoor League. 2.25, The Sullivans. 3.25, Beryl's Lot. 3.50, Stars on Ice. 4.15, Thames. 5.15, Wish You Were Here . . . ? 5.45, News. 6.00, ATV Today. 6.35, Crossroads. 7.00, London. 10.30-12.30 am, Film: Macho Callahan, with David Janssen, Jean Seberg, Lee J. Cobb, James Booth.

Southern

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Southern News. 1.30, Indoor League. 2.00, Women Only. 2.25, Banacek. 3.50, Beryl's Lot. 4.15, Thames. 4.45, Magpie. 5.10, Weekend. 5.20, Crossroads. 5.45, News. 6.00, Day by Day. Scene South East. 6.30, Out of Town. 7.00, London. 10.30, Southern Report. 11.00, Southern News. 11.10, Unwed Father. 12.35 am, Weather. Epilogue.

Yorkshire

12.00, Thames. 1.20 pm, Calendar News. 1.30, Thames. 1.55, Betty Boop. 2.00, Film: Lydia, with Merle Oberon, Joseph Cotten.* 3.50, Beryl's Lot. 4.15, Thames. 5.15, Calendar Sport. 5.45, News. 6.00, Calendar. 6.35, ATV. 7.00, London. 10.30-12.50 am, Film: Rebecca, with Laurence Olivier, Joan Fontaine.*

Radio

1
6.00 am, News. Ray Moore.† 7.02, Noel Edmonds. 9.00, Simon Bates. 11.31, Paul Burnett. 2.00 pm, Kid Jensen. 4.31, Dave Lee Travis. 7.02, Joe Loss and his Orchestra.† 8.02, John Gregory.† 8.45, Music Night.† 9.55, Sports Desk. 10.02, John Peel.† 12.00-12.05 am, News.
† Stereo

2
6.00 am, News. 6.02, Ray Moore.† 7.32, Terry Wogan† (8.27, Racing bulletin). 10.02, Cricket: Third Test. 10.03, Jimmy Young.† 12.15 pm, Waggoners' Walk. 12.30, Pete Murray.† 2.30, David Hamilton.† 4.30, Waggoners' Walk. 4.45, Sports Desk. 4.47, John Dunn.† 6.45, Sport. 7.02, Radio 1. 10.02, Treble Chance. 10.30, Let's Go Latin. 11.02, Brian Matthew. 12.00, News.

3
6.55 am, Weather. 7.00, News. 7.05, Mozart, Mendelssohn† (7.30-9.50, Cricket, Third Test, m/f only). 8.00, News. 8.05, Rossini, Elgar, Strauss.† 9.00, News. 9.05, Franck.† 9.50, BBC Concert Orchestra: Vaughan Williams, Delius, Arnold, Elgar, Walton.† 10.50, Chamber Music: Schumann, Jacob, Shostakovich, Uhl.† 12.05 pm, Midday Concert, part 1: Stravinsky, Mozart.†
1.00, News. 1.05, Playbill.† 1.20, Concert, part 2: Bartok.† 2.00, Anthony Goldstone (piano), part 1: Bach, Schumann.† 2.50, Reading. 2.55, Recital, part 2: Beethoven, Chopin. 3.55, Schumann and Britten, choral concert.† 4.45, The Young Idea.† 5.45, Homeward Bound. 6.05, News. 6.10, Homeward Bound. 6.30, In Your Own Time. 7.00, Music in Principle.
7.30, Huddersfield concert, part 1: Mozart's Symphony No 39.† 8.00, Chinatown, the private language of Hollywood. 8.15, Concert, part 2, Beethoven's Choral Symphony.† 9.35, The Living Poet, W. S. Graham. 10.20, Rubbra, chamber music.† 10.40, Music Now. 11.25, News. 11.30-11.35, Schubert Song.†

4
6.15 am, News. 6.17, Farming. 6.35, Up to the Hour. 7.00, News. 7.10, Today. 7.35, Up to the Hour. 8.00, News. 8.10, Today. 8.45, Yesterday in Parliament. 9.00, News. 9.05, Voice of the People: 021 432 5432. 10.00, News. 10.05, Checkpoint. 10.30, Service. 10.45, Story. 11.00, News. 11.05, Lifelines in Medicine. 12.00, News. 12.02 pm, You and Yours. 12.27, My Music. 12.55, Weather.
1.00, News. 1.30, The Archers. 1.45, Woman's Hour. 2.45, Listen with Mother. 3.00, News. 3.05, Play: Happy Families. 4.00, News. 4.05, Gentle Giants, the story of the heavy horse. 4.35, Story: Bulldog Drummond. 5.00, PM Reports. 5.40, Serendipity. 5.55, Weather. 6.00, News. 6.30, Going Places. 7.00, News. 7.05, The Archers. 7.20, Pick of the Week. 8.10, Instant Sunshine. 8.30, Any Questions? 9.15, Letter from America. 9.30, Kaleidoscope. 9.59, Weather. 10.00, News. 10.30, Week Ending. 10.55, My Delight, with Henry Livings. 11.00, A Book at Bedtime: The Spy Who Came in from the Cold. 11.15, The Financial World Tonight. 11.30, Today in Parliament. 11.40, News. 12.03-12.06 am, Inshore Forecast.

THE TIMES

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGES 26 AND 27

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PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD. We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. Each one is carefully checked and proof read. When thousands of advertisements are handled each day mistakes do occur and we ask therefore that you check your ad and, if you spot an error, report it to The Classified Queries department *immediately* by telephoning 01-837 1234 (Ext 7180). We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion if you do not.

". . . Surely the Lord God will do nothing, but he revealeth his secret unto his servants the prophets."—Amos 3: 7.

BIRTHS

ACLOQUE.—On January 5th, in London, to Camilla and Guy—a son.

BONSFIELD.—On Jan 18, 1978, to Martin and Judith—a son (David James).

CLEWETT.—On January 17th, at the John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford, to Michael and Polly—a daughter (Hannah Louise).

CRESSWELL.—On January 19th, to Petra and Jeremy in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia—a daughter, Julia Mary.

DU CROZ.—On January 16th, to Sara (nee Reynolds) and William—a daughter (Victoria Kate).

FRIMPONG.—On January 17, to Anna and Emmanuel—a sister for Sandrine (Armelle).

FROST.—On January 18th, at Middlesex Hospital, London, W.1, to Elizabeth (nee Neil) and George—a son (James).

GODMAN.—On 18th January at Westminster Hospital, to Miranda and Joe—a son.

GRAHAM.—On January 17th at Westminster Hospital, to Sandy (nee Whitaker) and John—a daughter (Emily), brother for Alastair and Harriet.

HARVEY.—On January 18th, at Barking, to Judith and Jeffery Harvey—a son (Mathew).

HOPE.—On January 16, at St. Thomas's, to Catherine (nee *Fraser) and James—a son*.

MACDONALD.—On January 18th at the Lindo Wing, St. Mary's, Paddington, to Jacaranda (nee Craig) and Dudley—a daughter (Rose Carole)—a sister for Toby.

MARTIN.—On January 18th at Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton, to Anna (nee Haylett) and David—a son (William James *Leverton*).

PAGE.—On January 14th, in Brighton, to Gill (nee Struthers) and William—a daughter, Helen Frances, a cousin for James.

QUINTAVALLE.—On January 5th, at Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital, to Josephine and Uberto—a son (Rulo Antonio), a brother for Bruno, Sirio and Aniro.

REID.—On January 18th, to Tina (nee Royle) and Martin—a son.

RETTIE.—On 16th January, to Caren (nee Loeffler) and Nicholas—a son (Christopher).

SHERINGHAM.—On January 18th in Canterbury, to Priscilla (nee Duhamel) and Michael—a son.

TEMPLE.—On 17th January in São Paulo, to Margaret and Patrick—a daughter (Alexandra Maria).

WOOD.—December 27th. To Roger and Julia (nee Mallows)—a daughter (Joanna Mary).

BIRTHDAY

***MORRIS, FRANK.**—Happy Birthday*—Fame at last. All my love. Sheila.

DEATHS

ARCHER.—On Jan. 18, Valda (nee Smart), wife of Wg. Cdr. H. D. Archer, of Bushey Heath, Herts, and mother of John, Margaret, Charlotte and Matthew. Funeral service Tuesday, Jan. 24, 11 a.m., at St. George's, R.A.F. Halton. Interment of ashes Wednesday, Jan. 25, 2.30 p.m. at Hinton Martell, near Wimborne, Dorset. Grateful thanks to the staff of Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Hospital for their skill and kindness.

BYTHWAY.—On Sunday, 15th January, 1978, Alfred Sam (Sam), of 59 Manor Place, King Street, Cambridge, formerly of Highsett, Hills Road, Cambridge. Private cremation at his express wish. No flowers, no letters, please.

CHILTON.—On January 17th, 1978, *suddenly but peacefully at home*, Donovan Chilton, lately keeper at the Science Museum, darling husband of Jane Margaret (Madge), loving father of Michael and Robin, and dear grandpa of Robert and Sarah. Funeral service Monday, January 23rd, 12 noon, at All Saints Church, Hutton. Flowers to *Arthur Bennet, 120 High Street, Brentwood.*

CLEGG-HILL. — On 18th January, 1978, at Aqualate Hall, Staffs, in her 99th year, Dorothy, third daughter of the late Sir George Boughey, Bart, and widow of Hon. G. S. Clegg-Hill. Funeral service at All Saints Church, Forton, on Monday, January 23rd, at 2.30 p.m. Flowers, if so desired and enquiries, please, to the Funeral Director, Graham Talbot, School Ground Lane, Newport, Salop. Telephone: Newport (Salop) 811140.

COCKEY.—On 17th January, 1978, Mary Gascoigne (Mollie), at St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford. Cremation service 3.30 p.m., Tuesday, 24th January, at Guildford Crematorium. Flowers may be sent to J. Monk and Son, Funeral Directors, Guildford.

EVANS.—On January 18th, at Westminster Hospital, Mary, of 412 Beatty House, Dolphin Square, S.W.1, mother of Margot and Richard.

***GUEST.**—On 17 January, 1978*, James Walter Stewart, in hospital at Whiterock, B.C., Canada, husband of Nora and brother of Eva (Axtell) and Guy, aged 71.

JIMENEZ DE COSSIO, MANUEL.—On January 18th, suddenly, at his home at Cios Grisonne, France, beloved husband of Gaby, son of Natalia Cossio de *Jimenez*, father of Margarita, Natalia, Carolina and Alejandra, and brother of Natalia Stucley.

KANE.—On January 17th, 1978, peacefully, at home, 42 Windmill Drive, Westdene, Brighton, Wilfred John Charles Kane, F.R.I.C.S., aged 74 years. Formerly general manager and secretary Dulwich College Estate (42 years' service). No letters please. Cremation at the Downs Crematorium, Bear Road, Brighton, Tuesday, January 24th, at 2 p.m. Flowers, please, to W. A. Stringer & Son, 12 Kensington Gardens, Brighton.

KARIMJEE.—On 17th January, peacefully, in Dubai, Abdulla M. A. Karimjee, O.B.E., of Karimjee Jivanjee & Co. (U.K.) Ltd., Hatherley House, Hatherley, Surrey.

KOVEL, REGIS SHANLEY.—Of St. John's Wood, London, on 18th January, 1978, aged 74 years. Sadly missed by Mr and Mrs Smith. Funeral private. Inquiries to Kenyons, 01-723 3277.

LEE EVANS.—On Jan 15th, 1978, suddenly, at Crowborough, Michael Henry Lee Evans, Ch.Eng., M.I.C.E., aged 67 years, son of the late Reverend William Marsh and Mary Lee Evans and husband of Viola. Cremation private.

LEONARD.—On January 14th, peacefully, at Kingston Hospital, Margaret, of Sheen Court, Richmond, *widow of Edwin Charles*, beloved mother of John and Paul and grandmother of Nicholas and Guy. Requiem Mass, 11 a.m., Monday, January 23rd, at Our Lady Queen of Peace, Sheen Road, Richmond. Thereafter at Mortlake Crematorium. Family flowers *only*.

LYONS.—On 18th January, 1978, *peacefully, Dennis, of 2 Clifton* Terrace, Brighton, Sussex, dearly loved brother and uncle. Will be greatly missed by all.

McCULLOUGH, W. DONALD HAMILTON, of Flagstaff House, Burnham Overy Staithe, Norfolk, aged 76, loving and laughing husband of Nan and father of Colin, Caro, Andy, Jamie and Rohan, and brother of Richard. Funeral at St. Clements Church, Burnham Overy, at 2.15 p.m. on Monday, January 23rd. The 10.36 train from Liverpool Street will be met at Kings Lynn if friends will advise Nan at Burnham Market 494, returning at 5.25 p.m. Family flowers only, but donations to the Secretary, The *National Trust, Queen Anne's* Gate, S.W.1 will be much appreciated.

PREESTON.—On January 17th, 1978, peacefully at 10 Eaton Gardens, Hove, Cecilia Letitia Gore Preeston, aged 96, wife of the late Colonel N. P. R. Preeston. Service at The Downs Crematorium, Bear Rd., Brighton, *on Tuesday, January 24 at 12* noon. Flowers may be sent to Hanningtons, 4/6 Montefiore Rd., Hove.

PURDON.—On January 17, peacefully, at Marble Hill, County Donegal, Dorothy Myrtle, widow of Major-General W. Brooke Purdon, O.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., dearly loved mother, grandmother and *mother-in-law*.

SMITH.—On January 18th, 1978, peacefully, at his home, Frederick Thomson of Pilgrims, 15 Milton Avenue, Westcott, Surrey, for many years editor of Collins publishers. Beloved husband of Deirdre and father of Shirley Hegerty, Gillian Barber, and Rachel Smith. Cremation private, *family flowers only*. A service of thanksgiving for his life will be held on Wednesday, January 25, at 12 noon at the United Reformed Church, Dorking. Enquiries, please, to Sherlock & Sons, Dorking. Tel.: Dorking 2265.

SNAPE.—On January 17th, at Milford Chest Hospital, Godalming, Jack Woolley Snape, aged 65, head of Technical Services, Guildford Borough Council, much loved father of Deborah and grandfather of Sebastian and Hamish. Funeral service at Guildford Cathedral, Wednesday, 25th January, at 11 a.m., followed by cremation at Guildford Crematorium. *Family flowers only*, but donations to Cancer Research, c/o H. C. Patrick and Co., 86 East Street, Farnham, would be appreciated.

STONEHILL.—On January 18th, 1978, peacefully, in hospital, Maurice Stonehill. Sadly missed by his loving wife Helen and his daughter Claire and son Edward and their devoted families.

STOREY.—On January 17, 1978, peacefully, in Amersham Hospital, Gladys Storey, widow of John Storey, dearly loved by her daughters, Margaret Popplewell, Rosemary Moore and Helen Schofield, her sons-in-law and 11 grandchildren. Funeral service at St. Mary's Church, Chesham, Bucks, at 11.45 a.m., on Monday, January 23, followed by private cremation. Family flowers only. Donations instead my be sent to the League of Friends, Amersham Hospital.

VAUGHAN-LEE.—On 18th January, 1978, suddenly, at Flete, Colonel Gerald Hanning Vaughan-Lee, O.B.E., late Royal Engineers and Coode and Partners, Consulting Engineers, devoted husband of the late Joy, formerly of Chardstock, Cousin of A. A. W. Blathwayt, Strides House, Parbrook, Glastonbury, Somerset. Cremation at Taunton Deane, 11.30 Tuesday, 24th January. Donations in his name to R.E. Officers Charitable Fund, Brompton Barracks, Chatham, Kent, or flowers to Messrs Burch, Plymouth 41278.

FUNERAL

HODGSON, Brigadier D. E. P.—The funeral will take place at Brookwood Cemetery on Wednesday, 26th January, at 12 noon. All inquiries to J. H. Kenyon Ltd., 83 Westbourne Grove, London, W.2. Tel. 229 9861.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

ADAMSON.—A memorial service for David and Marilyn Adamson, Edward and Rupert, and Peter and Margaret Adamson, will be held at St Michael's, Chester Square, S.W.1, on Thursday, February 2nd, 1978, at 12.30 p.m.

MIDDLETON.—There will be a Service in memory of Angela, Lady Middleton, widow of 11th Lord Middleton, K.G., at St. Mary's Church, Birdsall, Malton, Yorkshire, on Friday, 3rd February at 3 p.m.

WYN GRIFFITH.—A Memorial Service for *Llewelyn Wyn Griffith*, C.B.E., D.Litt., will be held in *Kings Cross Welsh Congregational* Chapel, Pentonville Road, London, N.1, at 7 p.m. on Thursday, 9th February, 1978.

IN MEMORIAM

EMBLEY, DENIS COURTNEY, F.R.S.A., M.B.I.M.; 20th January, 1972. Love and remembrance.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

MRS. ELSIE BOLTON and Family wish to thank everyone for their generous donations and the wonderful letters and cards of sympathy and understanding which gave them strength to bear their tragic loss.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

WANTED.—Second-hand and antiquarian books.—See Wanted.

RESEARCHER seeks photographs and books on Tripoli, Libya, up to 1952: write in first instance.—Box 0494 K, The Times.

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CHELTENHAM RACES. Staffed manor house to let. See U.K. Hols.

CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS cleaned. See Services.

GREECE. Secretary/shorthand typist. See Secretarial Appointments.

PORSCHE 1977 model. See Motors Column.

ESOTERIC KNOWLEDGE. — See Services.

BE A GOOD NEIGHBOUR, use your car to help the old and lonely. One Sunday afternoon a month.—Phone Contact 01-240 0630.

YOU CAN SEND A WHITE HORSE almost anywhere. See Services.

RENDCOMB COLLEGE, Cirencester requires Matron.—See Non-Sec Appts.

£1,000 NEEDED to launch Chester.—See Finance and Investment.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATORS. Volunteers, preferably experienced, immediately required for Neolithic and Saxon sites. 3 month contract available. Details from J. Williams, Northampton Development Corporation, Cliftonville House, Bedford Road, Northampton NN4 0AY. Tel. 0604 46444.

BRIGHT PEOPLE with personality.—See Non. Sec. Appts.

ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA North. Seek Secretaries.—See Secretaries.

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Undersized and delicate, he is easily upset. Malcolm responded so well last year to the personal and individual treatment provided in the French Mountains at the spa of La Bourboule that his mother urgently requests another visit in May 1978. £95 still needed towards payment for 3 weeks stay in the ideal childrens home and return air fare and medical supervision. Please help Malcolm and several other little children hoping to go—including some for the first time. Write: General Secretary, International Help for Children, 150 Eversholt St., NW1 1DL (T).

L'ARCHE COMMUNITIES

Please look and listen to the television appeal on BBC 1 (includes Scotland and N. Ireland) this Sunday, 22nd January, at 6.35 p.m. when ANDREW CRUICKSHANK will appeal on behalf of our expansion programme for houses and workshops for mentally handicapped adults.

L'Arche, c/o Lloyds Bank Ltd., Exchange Sq., Beccles, Suffolk.

Or can you help us with a covenant or legacy?

OUR RESCUE PROGRAMME

is never ending our funds are. If you would like to donate a little to help towards the saving of horses from unnecessary slaughter and cruelty please contact us. Folly Foot Farm, at Hailsham 843443.

PLEASE HELP SISTER AGNES to meet the ever-increasing cost of assisting officers of all three services, who hold or who have held regular or temporary commissions, as well as their wives or widows. Assist us to maintain our low charges, still under those of most hospitals. donations and legacies to Agnes's Secretary, King Edward VII's Hospital, 6 Buckingham Palace Road, London, SW1E 6HR.

CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME on Richmond Hill, where seriously disabled ex-Servicemen find peace of mind and security. Please help *by donations or legacy. The Star* and Garter Home for Disabled Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen, Richmond upon Thames, Surrey. Tel.: 940 3314.

TWO PARTNERS desiring to start agency, anything from furnished accommodation, baby-sitting, dog walking. We have worldwide connections, do you have expertise?—Box 0497 K, The Times.

YOUR CAR could go faster . . . advertised for sale in The Times Car Buyer Guide which *appears every Thursday*. Ring: Odeyne Hodgson, 01-278 9351.

GOVERNESS / TUTOR.—Lausanne, Switzerland.—See General Vacancies.

ADVOCATE for West Country solicitors.—See Legal Appts.

INTERESTING opportunity sought. See Business Opportunities.

PANACHE of Beauchamp Place are in Winter Sales.

RECEPTIONIST for private college. See Non-Sec.

PARENTS of mildly physically/mentally handicapped adults invited to contact similar to discuss self-help solutions. Box 0503 K, The Times.

CITY TRAVEL agency require a supervisor. See General Appts.

ENGLAND V WALES Rugby. Tickets wanted. See Wanted.

ENGLISH TUITION, Cambridge grad. E.F.L. cert. See Services.

AMERICAN College Director seeks young sec./P.A. See Creme.

COUNTRY HOUSE required in summer. See Property Wanted.

SALES MANAGER, Iran.—See £6,000 +.

GENERAL MANAGER, Hongkong.—See £6,000 + Appts.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Shorthand typist required.—See Sec. appts.

LUFTHANSA German Airlines required Accounts Clerks.—See Non Sec. Appts.

SULTANATE OF OMAN requires to appoint engineering staff.—See £6,000 + Appointments.

SECRETARY/P.A. to doctor required.—See La Creme.

AIR HOSTESS seeks interesting post.—See Sits. wanted.

AUSTRALIAN COUPLE, early 30s, seek employment.—See Sits. Wanted.

FRENCH PROFESSIONAL Family, Lyons, welcome girl student, 1 March to end August: assist children's English and piano. Weekends ski-ing.—021 472 0427.

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LOST JAN. 14th in S.W.1, gold circular ear-ring.—Tel. 352 0437.

LADY TUTOR required for new maths and science. See Educational.

SECRETARY c £3,776 for Post-graduate Medical School. See Secretarial.

Do you have a Business for Sale?

In Tuesday, January 31st, 1978 The Times "Business to Business" columns will be highlighting Businesses for sale. For details of this and other forthcoming business features, and highlights, ring:
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WARDROBE SALE, starts 8 o'clock this week, reductions of 30%–50% on Christian Aujard George Rech, Bruce Oldfield, Etc, Etc. Also bargains in our "make us an offer" rail, where you can choose the price. 17 Chiltern Street, W.1, *also Wardrobe* at the Elizabeth Arden Salon, 19-20 New Bond St.

LUCIENNE PHILLIPS.—Stupendous sale until Jan. 31st.—89 Knightsbridge, S.W.1. 235 2134.

PIANOS.—January Sale. Finest selection now Bechstein, Yamaha, Knight, Kemble, etc.—Jacques Samuel Pianos, 142 Edgware Rd., London, W.2. 01-723 8818.

GREY FLANNEL.—Mens wear sale now on.—7 Chiltern St., W.1. 935 4067.

LATEST maternity fashions and children's clothes sale at Balloon, 77 Walton St., S.W.3.

MARY FARRIN winter knitwear now at further reductions. 9 South Molton St., W.1.

CASA PUPO SALE now on. Rugs, Ceramics, Glass and furniture. Up to 50% off.—17 Sloane St., S.W.1. 56-60 Pimlico Rd., S.W.1. 8 Brighton Place, Brighton. Mon.-Sat., 10 a.m.-6 p.m.

CASA PUPO SALE ends tomorrow. Rugs, Ceramics, Glass and Furniture. Up to 50% off. 17, Sloane *Street, S.W.1. 56-60, Pimlico* Rd., S.W.1, 8, Brighton Place, Brighton. Mon.-Sat., 10 a.m.-6 p.m.

IRELAND HOUSE SHOP, 150, New Bond St., W.1. Sale commences Tuesday, 24th January at 9.15 a.m. Great reductions on Donald Davies dresses. Avon knitwear, tweed jackets & skirts, table linen, etc.

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CLUB ANNOUNCEMENT

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(continued on page 27

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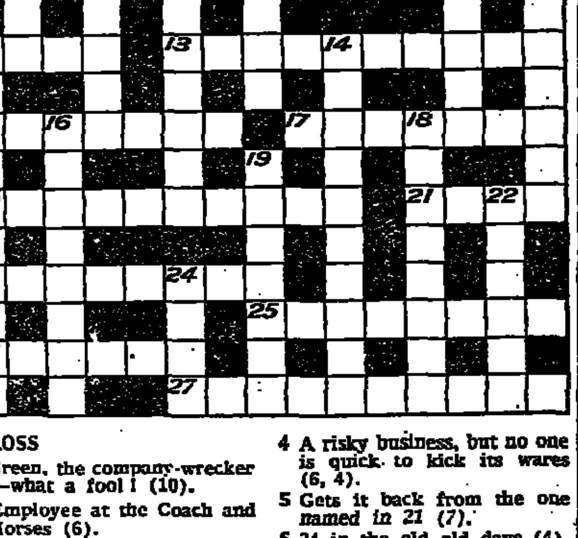
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Contact your travel agent, Iberia office, or call (01) 437 5622 for details. IBERIA

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 14,813



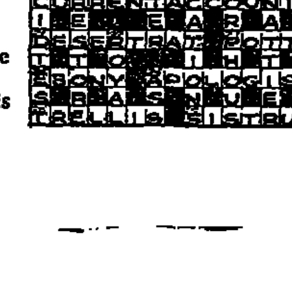
ACROSS

1 Green, the company-wrecker—what a fool! (10).
9 Employee at the Coach and Horses (6).
10 Put up money for a propeller and retaining civil engineer (8).
11 He may never represent popular morality (8).
12 Made for a Malayan boatman (4).
13 This broadcast gives us the pip (4-6).
15 Incomplete, like Dickens's pseudonymous works? (7).
17 "Take a letter"—trust M Dupin to find it! (7).
20 Change of key man (10).
21 Your uncle's named as OK for bell-ringing exercises (4).
23 Countryman has a drink after 6.50 (8).
25 Statesman in a cream outfit? (8).
26 It's over the door, to allow none to return (6).
27 Law is ineffective when the landlord's late (4, 6).

DOWN

2 Charlemagne's favourite biscuit? (6).
3 Skill of the captain, or his ship (8).
4 A risky business, but no one is quick to kick its wares (6, 4).
5 Gets it back from the one *named in 21* (7).
6 24 in the old old days (4).
7 Fiery love-bird? (8).
8 Once fashionable in the outskirts of Victoria (10).
12 Love is confused with pity, to be sure (10).
14 Plenty to eat, but will it go round? (6, 4).
16 Sort of act giving power to serve up poison fish? (8).
18 Solicitor transferred by Libs to the corridors of power? (8).
19 Sailor Jack madly embraced by a sea goddess (7).
22 Gas, only one in Scotland? (6).
24 Standard brick swindle (4).

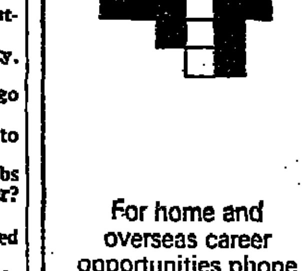
Solution of Puzzle No 14,812



word construction

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